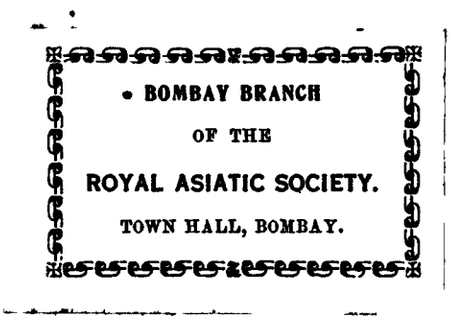
Public Instruction
in Assam, general
report,
1900-01; 1902-03 to 1904-05;
and
1907-08 to 1909-10

00132923



Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020

$$\frac{4}{\frac{10}{2}}$$

1941

[Prescribed maximum length—20 pages.]

GENERAL REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN ASSAM

FOR THE YEAR

1900-1901.

1904-1

132923 Ay.

BY

W. BOOTH, ESQ., M.A., Sc.D.,

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

00132923

SHILLONG:

PRINTED AT THE ASSAM SECRETARIAT PRINTING OFFICE.

1901.

Price 1s. 6d.] [*Price Re.* 1.

Agents for the sale of Books published by the Assam Administration.

Agents in India.

(1) Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.

(2) Messrs. W. Newman & Co., Calcutta.

Agents in England.

(1) Mr. E. A. Arnold, 37, Bedford Street, Strand, W. C., London.

(2) Messrs. Constable & Co., 2, Whitehall Gardens, S. W., London.

(3) Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston & Co., St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, E. C., London.

(4) Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, W. C., London.

(5) Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Charing Cross Road, W. C., London.

(6) Mr. B. Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, W., London.

(7) Messrs. P. S. King & Son, 9, Bridge Street, Westminster, S. W., London.

(8) Messrs. Williams & Norgate, Oxford.

(9) Messrs. Deighton Bell & Co., Cambridge.

Agents on the Continent of Europe.

(1) MM. Friedländer & Sohn, 11, Carlstrasse, Berlin.

(2) M. Otto Harrassowitz, Leipzig.

(3) M. Karl Hiersemann, Leipzig.

(4) M. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.

(5) Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague.

SHILLONG:

PRINTED BY CONYNGHAM FRANCIS, PRESS SUPERINTENDENT, ASSAM.

No. 4176.

FROM

W. BOOTH, Esq., M.A., Sc.D.,

Director of Public Instruction,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM.

Shillong, the 3rd July 1901.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the General Report on Public Instruction for the year 1900-1901, together with the Prescribed Statements and the Provincial Tables.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. BOOTH,

Director of Public Instruction.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

SECTION I.

GENERAL.

PARA.		PAGE
1.	General Summary	1
2.	Progress of public institutions	2
3.	Classification of pupils in public institutions according to religion ...	*ib.*
4.	Percentage of pupils in public institutions to children of a school-going age	*ib.*
5.	Stages of instruction	*ib.*
6.	Total expenditure on education	*ib.*
7.	Provincial expenditure	3
8.	Municipal expenditure	*ib.*
9.	Expenditure from other sources	*ib.*
10.	Direct expenditure and cost per pupil in the different classes of public institutions	*ib.*
11.	Accommodation: school buildings in Provincial, Local Board, Municipal, Native States, and private schools	4

SECTION II.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

12.	Tours and inspections of the Director	*ib.*
13.	Inspections by Deputy Inspectors	*ib.*
14.	„ „ Sub-Inspectors	5
15.	„ „ Inspecting Pandits	*ib.*
16.	„ „ District Officers	*ib.*
17.	Meetings of *Gurus*	*ib.*
18.	Educational Sub-Committees	*ib.*

SECTION III.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

19.	Gauhati Cotton College	6
20.	Murarichand College	*ib.*
21.	Scholarships—Bengal Colleges in which Assam scholarships are held	*ib.*

SECTION IV.

SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.

(A) SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

High Schools—		
22.	Government high schools	*ib.*
23.	Aided high schools	7
24.	Unaided high schools	*ib.*
25.	Entrance Examination	*ib.*
Middle English Schools—		
26.	Government middle English schools	8
27.	Aided middle English schools	*ib.*
28.	Unaided middle English schools	*ib.*
29.	Middle English Examination	*ib.*
Middle Vernacular Schools—		
30.	Government middle vernacular schools for boys	*ib.*
31.	Aided middle vernacular schools	*ib.*
32.	Middle Vernacular Examination	9
33.	General remarks on the progress of secondary education and miscellaneous	*ib.*

PARA. PAGE

(B) PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

34. General progress of primary education 9
35. Upper primary schools (Government, aided, and unaided) for boys ... 10
36. Upper Primary Examination ... ... *ib.*
37. Lower primary schools for boys—
(*a*) Provincial Funds schools ... ... *ib.*
(*b*) Local and Municipal Funds schools ... ... *ib.*
(*c*) Aided Mission schools 11
(*d*) Reward schools ... ... *ib.*
(*e*) Native States schools ... ... *ib.*
(*f*) Unaided schools ... ... *ib.*
38. Lower Primary Examination ... ... *ib.*

SECTION V.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

39. General 12
40. Training schools ... ... *ib.*
41. Medical Schools: Working of Berry-White School—Medical Scholarships 13
42. Technical and Industrial Schools: Williamson Artizan School and Railway Workshops—local provision for the fostering of industrial education 14
43. Law Classes ... ... *ib.*

SECTION VI.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

44. Progress of female education ... ... *ib.*

SECTION VII.

EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

45. Europeans and Eurasians—Working of the Shillong School for European and Eurasian children 15
46. Muhammadan education ... ... *ib.*

SECTION VIII.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

47. General 16

SECTION IX.

DISCIPLINE AND MORAL TRAINING.

48. Hostels and boarding-houses ... ... *ib.*
49. Discipline and moral training 17

SECTION X.

PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS.

50. Working of the Text-Book Rules ... ... *ib.*

GENERAL REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN ASSAM

FOR THE YEAR.

1900-1901.

SECTION I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The following statement summarises the comparative statistics of educational institutions of all classes that submit returns to the Department: GENERAL SUMMARY.

Class of Instruction.			1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
			Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1			2	3	4	5
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.						
University Education		Arts Colleges	1	39	1	49
School Education, General.	Secondary, boys'	High Schools	20	4,301	23	4,907
		Middle English Schools	82	5,916	81	6,225
		„ Vernacular „	42	2,661	42	2,686
	„ girls'	„ „ „	3	124	4	162
	Primary	For boys	2,766	83,079	2,785	85,246
		„ girls	229	3,910	221	3,804
School Education, Special.	Training Schools and classes for Masters		21	373	22	380
	Industrial Schools		2	10	2	10
	Law Classes		3	35	4	40
	Medical Schools		...	...	1	51
	Other „		8	524	10	748
Total			3,177	100,972	3,196	104,308
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.						
Arabic or Persian			31	1,362	23	1,033
Sanskrit			77	1,562	66	1,398
Elementary Vernacular—	Boys'		5	82	1	18
Koran Schools	Boys'		174	3,036	162	2,873
	Girls'		3	30	4	43
Other	Boys'		11	573	5	101
	Girls'		2	51	1	26
Total			303	6,696	262	5,492
Grand total			3,480	107,668	3,458	109,800

Public institutions have increased by 19 and the number of pupils by 3,336. High schools, Secondary girls' schools, Primary schools for boys, Training schools and classes for masters, Law classes, and other special schools have advanced in both respects, and Lower Primary schools for girls have fallen off in both respects. In the Arts College, the number of students increased by 10. The number of Middle English schools

GENERAL SUMMARY.

decreased by 1, but the number of pupils attending them increased by 309. The number of Middle Vernacular schools remained stationary, but the number of pupils increased by 25. The only Medical school which was at work on the 31st March 1901 is the Berry-White School of Medicine at Dibrugarh.

Private institutions have declined in both numbers and attendance. This is chiefly due to the non-submission of returns by a number of institutions which were actually at work during the year under report. For public and private institutions taken together, there was a decrease of 22 schools, but a gain of 2,132 pupils.

2. The marginal statement shows the comparative increase and decrease in all the classes of public institutions and in their pupils during the last ten years. For the six years from 1891-92 to 1896-97, there was a steady advance in the number of schools and pupils attending them. In 1897-98, the great earthquake of June 1897 and the unhealthiness of the year occasioned a check to the general rate of progress. It appears from the figures now received that the province has recovered from the effects of that disaster. The net result during the past decade has been a gain of 840, or about 36 per cent., institutions, and 31,213, or about 43 per cent., pupils.

Progress of public institutions.

Year.	Schools.	Pupils.
1890-91	2,356	73,095
1891-92	2,502	77,901
1892-93	2,661	81,985
1893-94	2,751	84,881
1894-95	2,939	89,843
1895-96	3,091	93,682
1896-97	3,225	96,660
1897-98	3,107	91,064
1898-99	3,086	93,872
1899-1900	3,177	100,972
1900-1901	3,196	104,308

Classification of pupils in public institutions according to religion.

3. Appendix J of the Provincial Statements shows the classification of pupils in public institutions according to religion with percentage of pupils to children of a school-going age of each religion. The total population of Assam, excluding Manipur and the Lushai Hills, of which the pupils are not included in the present return, has been ascertained (census of 1901) to be 5,755,900. Reckoned at the usual rate of 15 per cent., the number of Hindu children of a school-going age is 476,003, that of Muhammadan children 235,786, and that of the children of other denominations 151,596. The percentage of Hindu pupils to Hindu population of a school-going age is 14·34, that for Muhammadans 8·23, that for others 10·11, and for children in general 11·93.

Percentage of pupils in public institutions to children of a school-going age.

4. Appendix K of the Provincial Statements shows the percentage of pupils in public institutions to children of a school-going age. The population of Assam has now (census of 1901) been ascertained to be 6,122,201, of whom 3,142,561 are males and 2,979,640 are females. Reckoned at the usual rate of 15 per cent., the number of male children of a school-going age is 471,383 and that of female children 446,944. The percentage of male pupils to male population of a school-going age was 20·28; that for females 1·95 and for children in general 11·36. The district of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills again stands first as to the percentage of children attending school.

5. The marginal statement shows the pupils in the different stages of instruction in all schools of general instruction for the year under report. The high stage includes pupils in the first three classes of high schools; the middle stage includes the pupils in the 4th and 5th classes of high schools and the 1st and 2nd classes of middle schools; the primary stage includes the pupils in the 6th and 7th classes of high schools and the lower classes of middle schools.

Stages of instruction.

Stage.	Number of pupils.
High	1,208
Middle	2,562
Upper Primary ...	4,178
Lower „ ...	95,082
Total	103,030

The high schools in Assam are on an English basis, *i.e.*, the pupils in the 6th and 7th classes are taught the elements of English, and their stage of instruction is classed as upper primary or lower primary; but their instruction is superior to that given in the primary schools, which teach up to the standards of the Primary Scholarship Examinations. In some of the Upper Assam schools, there are two kinds of pupils, one a small class whose goal is the Entrance Examination, the other a much larger class, whose aim is employment in tea gardens, transit companies, etc. These pupils complete their education at the top of the fourth or third class. The high schools thus serve a double purpose.

Total expenditure on education.

6. The total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 8,22,176, against Rs. 7,21,428 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,00,748. There was an increase of Rs. 43,338 in the expenditure from Provincial Revenue and of Rs. 3,718 in that from Local Funds, as returned by Local Boards and used in the Education Report. Appendix I of the Provincial Statements gives expenditure on education by Local Boards in the form prescribed by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner's Circular No. 14G., dated the 1st May 1901.

The municipal expenditure decreased by Rs. 432. There was an increase of Rs. 54,124 in the expenditure under the head "Other sources," which consist of the fee receipts of all schools and the receipts from other private sources.

Provincial expenditure.

7. Provincial expenditure is the net charge, as far as Provincial Funds are concerned, that is, the total expenditure less receipts from fees and other sources. The expenditure under this head came to Rs. 2,61,315, against Rs. 2,17,977, showing an increase of Rs. 43,338. It includes the expenditure of Rs. 68,315 spent by the Public Works Department from its budget on the buildings borne on its list. The increase of expenditure under the head "Provincial" was chiefly due to the expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department on buildings and to the additional establishment entertained in some of the high schools during the year under report.

Municipal expenditure.

8. The municipal expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 6,883, against Rs. 7,315 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 432. The percentage of expenditure on the total municipal expenditure was 3·12, against 3·20 in the previous year. With the exception of the Sylhet, Habiganj, Gauhati, Jorhat, Dibrugarh, Tezpur, Mangaldai, and Nowgong Municipalities, which have contributed less than 3 per cent. of their total income to education, the remaining municipalities have spent more than 3 per cent., which is the minimum prescribed.

Expenditure from other sources.

9. The expenditure from "Other sources" increased from Rs. 2,84,546 to Rs. 3,38,670, that is, by Rs. 54,124. It includes the expenditure on the Manipur schools; 41·2 per cent. of the total expenditure was covered from receipts, against 39·4 per cent. in 1899-1900. The marginal statement gives the details of expenditure from "Other sources" during the year under report.

	Rs.
Berry-White Trust Fund	42,677
Goalpara	560
Williamson... ...	3,289
Mohsin	793
Contribution by Welsh Mission, Khasi and Jaintia Hills ...	59,426
Contribution by American Mission, Garo Hills ...	7,532
Contribution by American Mission, Naga Hills ...	957
Contribution by other people	17,689
Contribution from Manipur Native State revenue...	15,910
Subscriptions ...	38,202
Sale-proceeds of books, etc.	17
Fees in Assam schools and colleges ...	1,50,621
Fees for examination and for transfer of scholarships	997
Total	3,38,670

Direct expenditure and cost per pupil in the different classes of public institutions.

10. In paragraph 1 of this report, it is mentioned that the number of public institutions and pupils increased. The expenditure from public funds rose from Rs. 2,56,832 to Rs. 2,64,283 (that is, increased by Rs. 7,451) distributed as follows:—For secondary education 24·7 per cent., against 26·6 per cent.; for primary education 65·1 per cent., against 65·5 per cent.; and for special education 10·2 per cent., against 7·8 per cent. in 1899-1900.

The receipts from fees for all classes of high schools taken together amounted to Rs. 80,130, against Rs. 73,340 for the previous year, and covered 74·5 per cent., against 74·2 per cent. of the direct cost of the schools of this class in 1899-1900.

For all middle schools taken together, the fees came to Rs. 32,045, against Rs. 30,642 for the preceding year, and covered 29·7 per cent., as compared with 29·2 per cent. in 1899-1900 of the direct cost of this class of schools.

For primary schools, both upper and lower, including the Shillong European and Eurasian School, the receipts from fees amounted to Rs. 30,517, against Rs. 28,690 for the preceding year. Of the total direct cost of the schools of this class, 10·8 per cent., as compared with 10·6 per cent. in 1899-1900, was met from the receipts under the head "Fees."

The cost per pupil in the different classes of public institutions is:—Arts College Rs. 111-6-7; high schools Rs. 22-11-3; middle English (boys) Rs. 13-5-4; middle vernacular (boys) Rs. 11-0-6; middle vernacular (girls) Rs. 14-13-4; upper primary (boys) Rs. 6-7-3; upper primary (girls) Rs. 6-14-3; lower primary (boys) Rs. 3-2-1;

GENERAL SUMMARY.

lower primary (girls), including the Shillong European and Eurasian (girls), Rs. 4-3-8; training schools and classes (masters) Rs. 57-12-2; medical schools Rs. 186-12-11; law classes Rs. 58-3-5; industrial schools Rs. 189-12-5; and other special schools Rs. 6-7-4.

Accommodation: school buildings in Provincial, Local Board, Municipal, Native States, and private schools.

11. The insufficient accommodation provided in some of the Government high school buildings attracted the attention of the Head of the Administration, and in the near future there will be no cause of complaint on this subject. A *pucca* building is needed for the Habiganj Aided School. All the other aided high schools, with the single exception of that at Barpeta, have good school houses, a good school building will doubtless soon be forthcoming in the new Barpeta. The unaided high school houses are all satisfactory, except those in Baniyachang and Gauhati. Generally, the pupils in the aided middle English and middle vernacular schools are well housed. I have elsewhere pointed out the defective condition of the lower primary school buildings which are under Local Board management. The school buildings in and around Manipur are excellent, *vide* paragraph 12 of this report. The Sub-Inspector of Schools, Jowai, reports that he still holds his office in his private house, as no adequate accommodation has been given him in the subdivisional kutcherry.

SECTION II.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Tours and inspections of the Director.

12. I held charge of the Department throughout the year. During the first part of my tour, I visited Gauhati, Goalpara, Dhubri, Gauripur, and Tezpur, and was 20 days on tour. I inspected 25 schools and paid 33 visits to schools. During the other periods of my touring, I spent 138 days on tour and paid 109 visits to schools. The 109 visits are distributed as follows:—to the Murarichand College, Sylhet, 1 visit, to high schools 21, to middle English schools 28, to middle vernacular schools (boys and girls) 35, to girls schools 6, to training schools 6, to industrial schools 2, and to other schools 10. Whilst on tour, I visited for the first time the aided middle class English schools at Pritimpasa and Tengra in South Sylhet. I visited Hailakandi and Haflang in the Cachar district. I gave much attention to the middle English school at Kohima. I inspected carefully all the schools in and near the town of Manipur, where I admired the excellent school houses devoted to primary education. Local Boards do not allot moneys for the maintenance of lower primary school buildings, and attention should be given to the unsatisfactory condition of the *pathsalas* under Local Board administration, which are to be seen everywhere in the Surma and Brahmaputra Valleys. In the Assam Valley, the *gurus*, who teach in *pathsalas*, are inadequately paid. The average monthly salary of a *guru* teaching in a lower primary school in the six Assam Valley districts does not exceed five rupees a month. In Manipur, I found a *pathsala* with over 200 pupils present, there were four teachers, their salaries being Rs. 20, Rs. 15, Rs. 10, and Rs. 8 per mensem, respectively. Altogether, the administration of primary education in Manipur is admirable and worthy of imitation by Local Boards and Municipalities. All the *gurus* in Manipur are natives of that somewhat inaccessible country, yet the school text-books are all written in Bengali. The middle class English school in Manipur needs improvement. I have elsewhere submitted to the Head of the Administration my views in detail on the possible improvement of education in high schools. I have also at length criticised the administration by Local Boards of public moneys on middle class English schools. I hope Local Boards will in the near future be induced to attend to the present wretched condition of lower primary school houses.

Inspections by Deputy Inspectors.

13. There were four Deputy Inspectors at work during the year under report. Each Deputy Inspector had two districts under him. There were no Deputy Inspectors for the Hill districts. During the year Babu Giris Chandra Datta, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Central Assam, went on privilege leave for three months, and Babu Devesvar Sarma Barua, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Golaghat, acted for him. During the year Babu Padma Nath Bhattacharyya, Bidyabinod, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Surma Valley, was transferred to Lower Assam, *vice* Babu Haran Chandra Das Gupta, transferred to the Surma Valley. Deputy Inspectors were on an average 206 days on tour and paid 204 visits to schools, as compared with 209 days on tour and 241 visits in the preceding year. No minimum period has been fixed for tours by the Deputy Inspectors, but they should, if possible, be on tour for at least 200 days in the year. The Deputy Inspectors of Schools, Central and Upper Assam, exceeded the prescribed minimum.

Babus Haran Chandra Das Gupta and Padma Nath Bhattacharyya fell short of it. This was due to the former having made insufficient touring while in charge of the Lower Assam Division. He had to spend much time in his office. There had been many changes in the clerical establishment thereof. The other Deputy Inspector was placed in charge of the census work, in addition to his own duties, during the last month of the year.

Inspections by Sub-Inspectors.

14. The number of Sub-Inspectors was the same as in the last year, namely, 24. All the districts, with the exception of the districts of the Naga and the Lushai Hills, have Sub-Inspectors of their own. The average number of days spent by the 24 Sub-Inspectors on tour was 254 and the number of visits paid to schools 246, as compared with 253 days on tour and 283 visits paid to schools in 1899-1900. It is, however, satisfactory to notice that the prescribed minimum of 260 days has been attained in all the subdivisions, except Habiganj, Dhubri, Gauhati, Barpeta, Nowgong (Sub-Inspector, Eastern Circle), Sibsagar, Jorhat, Golaghat, and Shillong, in some of which there were changes of officers. The diminution of the number of days of inspection assignable to the Sub-Inspectors of other subdivisions was partly due to the ill-health of some of the Sub-Inspectors, and partly to their absence on deputation to census work. The limit has been exceeded in the subdivisions of Silchar, Hailakandi, North Sylhet, South Sylhet, Karimgnaj, Mangaldai, Tezpur, Nowgong (Sub-Inspector, Western Circle), Dibrugarh, North Lakhimpur, and Jowai.

Out of 127 middle schools at work on the 31st March 1901, 7 were not visited; out of 3,006 primary schools, 120 were not visited; and out of 22 training schools and classes, 2 were not visited by the Deputy and Sub-Inspectors: the reasons given were (1) that some of the primary schools were opened towards the close of the year, and that intimation was not given to the inspecting officers until after the close of the year, and (2) that the census work interfered with inspection. The other existing schools were inspected—some four or more times, some three times, some twice, and some once.

Inspections by Inspecting Pandits.

15. The number of inspecting pandits at work during the year under report was the same as in preceding year, namely, 19. The average number of days spent on tour by them was 112 and the number of visits paid to schools 94. It is reported that some inspecting pandits do not understand the work assigned to them. They should endeavour to improve the method of teaching in the *pathsalas* under them instead of examining the pupils.

Inspections by District Officers.

16. It is reported that all the Deputy Commissioners, with the exception of the Deputy Commissioners of Sylhet, Sibsagar, the Naga and the Garo Hills, inspected schools in their respective districts. The Deputy Commissioner of Cachar paid 3 visits to schools, the Deputy Commissioner of Goalpara 10, the Deputy Commissioner of Kamrup 5, the Deputy Commissioner of Darrang 1, the Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong 5, the Deputy Commissioner of Lakhimpur 6, and the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills 17.

Meetings of *gurus*.

17. A good deal of attention was paid by the inspecting staff to the important work of holding meetings of *gurus* for the purpose of giving them advice. The number of such meetings held during the year under report was 104, against 120 in the previous year. The meetings are most useful, as they not only afford the inspecting officers an opportunity of giving instruction in the subjects taught in primary schools and pointing out deficiencies in the methods of teaching, but also they afford the *gurus* an opportunity of interchanging their ideas and comparing the efficiency of one school with another.

Educational sub-committees.

18. The number of meetings held by the several educational sub-committees of Local Boards during the year under report was 53, against 54 in the preceding year. In those subdivisions where there were no sub-committees, educational matters were disposed of at ordinary meetings of the Boards. Under Rule 18, Section I, Chapter VIII of the Manual of Executive Rules, each Local Board should appoint a school sub-committee at the last quarterly meeting before the commencement of the next financial year. Again, under Rule 19 of the Manual of Executive Rules, the sub-committees should meet once a month.

It has been brought to my notice that Municipalities and Unions do not consult the Deputy Inspectors in matters educational, especially in appointing, granting leave to, or dismissing pandits in Municipal or Union schools: this causes confusion.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES. I have submitted a draft rule for the consideration and approval of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner, in which it is laid down that copies of the order of the Chairman should be communicated to the Deputy Inspectors when changes in any instructive staff are made.

SECTION III.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Gauhati Cotton College.

19. The Gauhati Government Second-grade Cotton College was opened on the 17th June 1901. It was affiliated to the Calcutta University in Arts up to the F. A. standard, with effect from June 1901.

Murarichand College.

20. The Murarichand Unaided Second-grade College at Sylhet was the only institution of its kind in the province during the year under report. It had 49 names on its roll at the close of the year, with an average monthly strength and average daily attendance of 39 and 31, respectively, as compared with 39, 38, and 26, respectively, for the preceding year. Out of 49 students, 1 was a Muhammadan. The total direct cost of the college came to Rs. 4,345, against Rs. 4,351 in the previous year, and of this, Rs. 957 was realised from fees, against Rs. 932 in the preceding year, the balance being met by the proprietor, Raja Giris Chandra Roy. Twenty-eight candidates were sent up to the First Examination in Arts, of whom 4 passed in the second division and 9 in the third, against 25 candidates, of whom 3 passed in the second division and 8 in the third.

Scholarships—Bengal Colleges in which Assam scholarships are held.

21. The Assam junior and senior scholarships which were granted to the students who passed the Entrance and the First Arts Examinations up to the year 1900 inclusive were tenable in Bengal Colleges. The 35 junior scholarships which were awarded to the natives of the Brahmaputra Valley and to the foreigners who passed the Entrance Examination held in March 1901, are held at the Cotton College, Gauhati, under the new rules sanctioned by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner. The senior scholarships obtained by the Assam students who passed the First Examination in Arts held in March 1901, are held at the following Colleges in Bengal, in which the scholars have elected to read:

College.	Number of scholarships.
1. Presidency College, Calcutta ...	1
2. Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta ...	1
3. Rajshayee College	1
4. General Assembly's Institution	1
5. Bishop's College, Calcutta	1
6. Victoria College, Cooch Behar	2
7. St. Xavier's College, Calcutta	1
8. Free Church Institution, Calcutta ...	2
9. Unattached	5
	15

SECTION IV.

SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.

A.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

High schools.

The particulars of the three classes of high schools are given in Appendix A.

Government high schools.

22. The number of these schools was 10 with 2,582 pupils, against the same number of schools with 2,411 pupils on the corresponding date of the last year. The average monthly roll number and the average daily attendance increased by 148 and 137, respectively. The total expenditure, including the repairs to the school buildings, amounted to Rs. 61,577, against Rs. 62,414 in the preceding year; 77·82 per cent. of the direct cost was met from receipts. The total cost of educating each pupil diminished from Rs. 26-7-8 to Rs. 24-9-4. It is worthy of remark here that the Dibrugarh and Jorhat High Schools are the only schools in the province that are self-supporting, and this result is mainly due to the receipts from the lower classes, which are divided into sections, where

the education provided is much superior to what is obtainable in *pathsalas*. I notice that the cost to Government of educating each pupil in Silchar, Dhubri, Tezpur, and Sibsagar is very low. It is hoped that in the near future the schools at Silchar and Sibsagar will be self-supporting.

Aided high schools.

23. The number of high schools under this class remained stationary, *viz.*, 5, but the number of pupils, average monthly roll number, and the average daily attendance advanced by 103, 117, and 135, respectively. The total direct expenditure came to Rs. 22,217, against Rs. 21,195 in the preceding year. Of the direct expenditure, 75·29 per cent. was covered from receipts. The total cost of educating each pupil decreased from Rs. 23-10 to Rs. 21-14-7. During my inspections I found that the credit balances of aided schools were left in the hands of the Secretaries—a practice which was irregular. This practice has been discontinued, and the Secretaries directed to deposit the surplus balances in the local savings bank.

Unaided high schools.

24. The number of unaided high schools increased by 3: this was due to the establishment of 2 schools in Goalpara and 1 in Sylhet. The number of pupils, average monthly roll number, and the average daily attendance of all the unaided schools increased by 337, 302, and 271, respectively. The total direct expenditure increased from Rs. 15,210 to Rs. 23,782.

Entrance Examination.

25. The number of pupils who passed the last Entrance Examination is 121, exclusive of a private student (in the first division 45, in the second 44, and in the third 32), out of 177 candidates sent up to the Examination, against 123, exclusive of 3 private students, passed (in the first division 37, in the second 54, and in the third 32) out of 178 candidates sent up to the Examination in 1899-1900: the result appears to me satisfactory. Appendix H of the Provincial Statements shows the results of the Entrance Examination in detail. A Muhammadan stood first in the Surma Valley schools, and curiously another Muhammadan stood first in the Assam Valley schools at the recent Entrance Examination. Judged by the merit marks, which are calculated by assigning three marks to each boy passing in the first division, two marks to each in the second, and one mark to each in the third, and then multiplying the total for each school by a fraction the numerator of which is the number of successful candidates and the denominator the number sent up to the examination, the Sylhet Government School heads the list: the second, third, fourth, and fifth places are occupied by the Shillong Government, the Murarichand Unaided Collegiate, the Sibsagar Government, and the Gauhati Government Schools, respectively. The names of the other schools, which occupy lower places in the pass list, are not worthy of note, but I am satisfied that these schools have done nearly as well as the others.

The junior scholarships which were sanctioned by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner on the 23rd March 1900 are of five classes:

(*a*) Provincial scholarships of the value of Rs. 25.

(*b*) Surma Valley scholarships of the value of Rs. 15.

(*c*) Brahmaputra Valley scholarships of the value of Rs. 15 for candidates who pass the Entrance Examination in the first division and Rs. 10 for candidates who pass the examination in the second division.

(*d*) Hill district scholarships of the value of Rs. 15 for candidates who pass the Entrance Examination in the first division and Rs. 10 for candidates who pass the examination in the second division. Such candidates are permitted to hold scholarships at the Cotton College, Gauhati, or at any College in Calcutta; in the latter case they are allowed to hold scholarships at the old rate of Rs. 20.

(*e*) Scholarships for foreigners of the value of Rs. 15 for candidates who pass the Entrance Examination in the first division and Rs. 10 for candidates who pass the examination in the second division.

All the junior scholarships, with the exception of 3 under (*e*), for which candidates were not found eligible, have been awarded. The scholarships awarded under clauses (*c*) and (*e*) have been made tenable at the Cotton College, Gauhati.

Middle English schools.

Appendix B of the Provincial Statements gives the principal particulars of boys' middle English schools for the year under report, with abstracts for the previous year. The standard for a middle English school is now exactly the same in *all subjects* as that of a

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

middle vernacular, with English added as a language. The standard of age is one year higher, *i.e.*, up to sixteen years. The education in the middle English schools cost in total Rs. 77,945, against Rs. 27,968 in the middle vernacular.

Government middle English schools.

26. As in the preceding year, there were three Government middle English schools. The number of pupils and the average monthly strength showed an increase. The direct cost came to Rs. 4,337, against Rs. 4,624 in the preceding year. The receipts from fees showed a slight increase. The cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 21-14-5, against Rs. 24-3-4 in 1899-1900.

Aided middle English schools.

27. The number of aided middle English schools remained stationary, but the number of pupils, the average monthly strength, and the average daily attendance increased by 322, 363, and 309, respectively. The total direct expenditure amounted to Rs. 57,386, against Rs. 54,995 in the previous year. The receipts from fees and subscriptions also increased. About two-thirds of the number of these schools were at work in the Sylhet district. Of the total expenditure, 59·45 per cent. was met from receipts, against 58·67 per cent. in 1899-1900. The cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 13-14-1, against Rs. 14-9-3 in the previous year.

Unaided middle English schools.

28. The number of these schools and the pupils attending them decreased by 1 and 45, respectively: but the average monthly roll number and the average daily attendance increased by 160 and 62, respectively. The total direct expenditure increased from Rs. 14,930 to Rs. 16,222. Most of these schools are aspirant for Government aid, and if they are found to supply a recognised want, they eventually may be aided by the Local Boards.

Middle English Examination.

29. The standard for the Middle Vernacular Examination, with English language and composition added thereto, constitutes the standard for the Middle English Examination: it, therefore, follows that a pupil of the middle English school is eligible to compete at either examination. Out of a total number of 57 competing middle English schools, 53, or 92·98 per cent., were successful. In the preceding year, out of a total number of 56 competing schools, 53, or 94·64 per cent., were successful. Out of a total number of 188 candidates, excluding 3 private candidates, 144, or 76·59 per cent., were successful. In the previous year, out of a total number of 214 candidates, excluding 3 private candidates, 158, or 73·8 per cent., were successful.

Middle vernacular schools.

Appendix C shows the principal particulars of middle vernacular schools. As in the case of high schools, a middle vernacular school is treated as one institution, and its lower classes are not allowed to compete for upper primary or lower primary scholarships. These scholarships are reserved for the encouragement of schools that do not read above those standards. In the third and fourth classes of a middle vernacular school, the pupils do not read exactly the upper primary course, nor are they eligible for upper primary scholarships.

Government middle vernacular for boys.

30. Government middle vernacular schools are of two classes: (1) those managed by the department, wholly supported by Provincial Funds and fees, and (2) those managed by Local Boards, supported from Local Funds and fees. In the former class there were, as in the previous year, 14 schools; the number of pupils declined, but the average monthly roll number and the average daily attendance increased by 14 and 46, respectively. The total direct expenditure amounted to Rs. 13,537, against Rs. 13,627 in the preceding year. The total cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 12-11-11, against Rs. 12-15-10 in 1899-1900. The number of the latter class of Government middle vernacular schools was the same as last year, namely, 4. The number of pupils, the average monthly strength, and the average daily attendance increased by 19, 15, and 25, respectively. The total direct expenditure came to Rs. 1,878, against Rs. 1,919. The net expenditure to the Local Boards was Rs. 1,700, against Rs. 1,534 in the preceding year. The total cost of educating each pupil diminished from Rs. 10-11-6 to Rs. 9-10-11.

Aided middle vernacular schools.

31. The aided middle vernacular schools remained stationary, *viz.*, 24. The number of pupils, the average monthly strength, and the average daily attendance increased by 21, 61, and 72, respectively. The total direct expenditure decreased from Rs. 13,099 to Rs. 12,553, of which 55·61 per cent. was met from receipts, against 59 per cent. in the previous year. The total cost of educating each pupil diminished from Rs. 10-12-3 to Rs. 9-13-2.

32. Thirty-seven middle vernacular schools competed, and 36, or 97·29 per cent., were successful, against 94·59 per cent. in the previous year. Excluding 35 private candidates, 147 against 151 competed, and of these, 116, or 78·91 per cent., were successful, against 117, or 77·5 per cent., in 1899-1900.

Middle Vernacular Examination.

33. Under secondary schools are included high and middle schools. High schools teach up to the standard of the University Entrance Examination: they consist of seven classes and are on an English basis. English is taught in all the classes, though the medium of instruction in the lower classes is a vernacular.

General remarks on the progress of secondary education and miscellaneous.

Middle schools are middle English and middle vernacular. The middle vernacular schools teach up to the standard of the Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination: they consist of seven classes. The middle English school teaches exactly the same standard as a middle vernacular school, English being taught in addition as a language in the first five classes.

In a high school of seven classes, the first three classes are supposed to be reading the high standard, the fourth and fifth classes the middle standard, and the sixth and seventh classes the primary standard.

The fourth and fifth classes of a high school are supposed to read the same standard in English as the first and second classes of a middle English school. In reality the high school fourth and fifth classes are generally superior in English to the first and second classes of a middle English school.

Secondary schools, as a whole, *i.e.*, in its two standards of high and middle, increased by 2 and the pupils by 940. The number of high schools increased by 3, while the number of middle English schools diminished by 1, the number of middle vernacular schools having remained stationary.

The working of transfer rules has been attended with no small difficulty, especially in connection with the unaided high and middle English school at Golaghat. The district report of Upper Assam is silent on this subject as in the previous year. In other districts no case of breach of inter-school rules has been reported. These rules are conducive to the maintenance of discipline in our schools.

As mentioned in the last year's report, physical exercises, namely, cricket, football, and drill, continue to be as popular as in previous years in the schools at district and subdivisional headquarters, and are reported to be extending to many schools in the mofussil, where the people are realising the utility and importance of these games. The annual examination of the schools at drill at the headquarters of the districts for the capitation allowance was held towards the close of the year, and most of the schools earned the full allowance, which was paid to the Secretaries of their sports clubs.

Steps are being taken to provide additional accommodation for some of the schools which were last year reported to afford inadequate accommodation to the pupils who daily attended them.

B.—PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

34. The total number of primary schools for boys at work during the year under report was 2,785 attended by 85,246 pupils, against 2,766 schools attended by 83,079 pupils in the previous year, showing an increase in both the number of schools and pupils.

General progress of primary education.

Under upper primary schools, there was a loss of 7 schools and 107 pupils. Lower primary schools increased by 26 and the pupils attending them by 2,274. In both classes of schools taken together, there was an increase of 19 schools and of 2,167 pupils. The increase occurred in all the districts, except Cachar, Goalpara, Kamrup, and Sibsagar. No explanation as to the decrease in the number of schools in Cachar and Goalpara has been offered in the district reports. The Officiating Deputy Inspector of Schools, Lower Assam, has reported that the decrease in the number of lower primary schools in Kamrup "was chiefly due to reduction of budget grant and want of sufficient funds to meet the arrears." The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Upper Assam, has reported that the decrease in the number of lower primary schools in Sibsagar was "attributed to want of funds." On the whole, there has been steady progress in the number of primary schools and pupils during the last three years.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The fluctuations in the primary schools, both as regards their number and attendance, during the last five years, are shown in the subjoined statement:

	Upper primary.		Lower primary.		Total.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1895-96	104	3,921	2,577	74,001	2,681	77,922
1896-97	107	4,120	2,680	75,835	2,787	79,955
1897-98	110	4,248	2,584	71,280	2,694	75,528
1898-99	112	4,281	2,570	73,426	2,682	77,707
1899-1900	114	4,500	2,652	78,579	2,766	83,079
1900-1901	107	4,393	2,678	80,853	2,785	85,246

The above statement shows that there has been a steady progress in the number of schools and pupils in upper primary schools from 1896-97 to 1899-1900, and an increase in the number of lower primary schools and pupils attending them during the two years 1895-96 and 1896-97; but in the following years the lower primary schools received a check due to the earthquake of June 1897, and in 1898-99, though the number of schools still further declined, there was, however, an increase in the number of pupils. The year under report shows that both the classes of schools and pupils attending them, as a whole, regained the ground lost. With regard to the decrease in the number of upper primary schools and pupils in 1900-1901, the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Lower Assam, reports that 2 schools were closed in the Barpeta subdivision of the Kamrup district: this was due to the grant having been withdrawn from them, as the conditions under which the grant was sanctioned were not fulfilled. No explanation has been given in the other district reports as to the cause of diminution.

Upper primary schools: Government, aided, and unaided for boys.

35. Appendix D of the Provincial Statements gives the district distribution and principal particulars of boys' upper primary schools for the year under report, with abstracts for the previous year. It will be seen from that statement that both the number of schools and pupils declined by 7 and 107 pupils: the average monthly strength also decreased, but there was a slight improvement in the average daily attendance. The districts of Sylhet, Goalpara, Kamrup, and Nowgong are responsible for the diminution in the number of schools. The total direct expenditure decreased by Rs. 1,037, and the total cost of educating each pupil decreased from Rs. 6-7-4 to Rs. 6-7-3.

Upper Primary Examination.

36. Out of 77 competing schools, 72, or 93·50 per cent., were successful. Out of 248 candidates sent up to the Upper Primary Examination, 177, or 71·37 per cent., excluding private pupils and candidates from middle schools, were successful. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 85 competing and 77, or 90·59 per cent., successful schools, and 244 candidates and 176, or 72·13 per cent., number of passes, respectively.

Lower primary schools for boys.

37. Appendix E of the Provincial Statements gives the distribution of boys' lower primary schools, with abstracts for the preceding year, from which it will be observed that the number of lower primary schools taken together advanced by 26 and the number of pupils by 2,274. The average monthly roll number and the average daily attendance also increased by 3,732 and 3,667, respectively. The expenditure from public funds increased by Rs. 2,239. Of the total direct expenditure on these schools, 32·20 per cent. was met from receipts, as compared with 35·5 per cent in the previous year. The total cost of educating each pupil increased from Rs. 3-1-10 to Rs. 3-2-1.

(*a*) *Provincial Funds schools.*—These schools were designated as "Departmental schools" in the previous year's reports. The schools were opened under the orders of the Deputy Commissioners of the Naga and the Garo Hills and the Superintendent of the Lushai Hills, where there are no Local Boards. The number of these schools remained stationary: but the number of pupils, the average monthly roll number, and the average daily attendance decreased by 34, 14, and 11, respectively.

(*b*) *Local and Municipal Funds schools.*—These schools are of two kinds,—(1) the maintained schools, in which the teachers are paid by a small fixed salary, together with the school fees, and (2) the "combined" schools, which are supported by a small

fixed grant, supplemented by fees and the rewards earned under the Reward Rules The total number of schools which existed on the 31st March was 1,132, against 1,114 in the previous year. Of these, 390 were maintained schools and 742 combined, aganist 367 and 747 schools, respectively, in the preceding year. The number of pupils, the average monthly roll number, and the average daily attendance advanced by 1,126, 1,969, and 2,025, respectively. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 84,356, against Rs. 84,496 in the preceding year. The total cost of educating each pupil decreased from Rs. 2-15-7 to Rs. 2-12-5.

(*c*) *Aided Mission schools.*—These schools are under the management of the several Mission bodies. The number of Mission schools advanced from 408 to 438, that is, by 30 and the pupils advanced from 7,193 to 7,599, that is, by 406; the Welsh Mission in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills had the largest share in the increase, both in schools and pupils. The schools under missionary management are doing useful work in the Khasi, Jaintia, and the Garo Hills. Of the 7 missionary societies at work in the province, the Welsh Mission in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and the American Missions in the Naga and the Garo Hills receive grants-in-aid from Provincial Revenues, the remaining societies receive aid from the Local Boards concerned. The Garo Mission also receives a grant-in-aid from the Local Board, Goalpara, for the schools situated near the borders of Goalpara. The Nagas and the Garos are prepared to accept any education that is valuable to them.

(*d*) *Reward schools.*—The number of these schools was 906 attended by 33,607 pupils, showing an increase of 16 schools and 1,320 pupils. The important feature is that the number of these schools represents about a third part of the total number of lower primary schools at work, and the number of pupils attending them about 40 per cent. of the total number of pupils. This seems satisfactory. There were reward schools in existence in all the plains districts, except Goalpara. The schools in Cachar and Kamrup remained stationary, but the pupils attending them increased. The districts of Sylhet and Lakhimpur showed an increase, both in schools and pupils. The districts of Darrang and Sibsagar showed a slight decline, both in schools and pupils. The district of Nowgong showed a slight decrease in the number of schools, but a satisfactory increase in the number of pupils. Generally speaking, where there was an increase in the number of aided schools, there was some decrease, though not necessarily to the same extent, in the number of unaided schools. The total cost of educating each pupil in aided schools taken together was Rs. 3-6, against Rs. 3-6-11 in the preceding year. Of the total direct expenditure, 49·12 per cent. was covered by receipts, against 48·5 per cent. in 1899-1900. The system of payments by results is open to serious objection: under it, sufficient attention is not paid to the state of the school buildings.

The Local Boards of Silchar, North Sylhet, Habiganj, Karimganj, Gauhati, Barpeta, Nowgong, and Sibsagar worked up to the estimates. The Local Boards of Dhubri, Goalpara, Tezpur, Mangaldai, Jorhat, Golaghat, and Dibrugarh exceeded the estimates, the deficit being met by transfer from some other heads of the Board's budget. The savings effected in the budget estimates of the remaining Boards were due to the fact that the Boards were unable to give aid to as many schools as they had intended, to the unexpected collapse of some of the existing schools, and also to the *gurus* earning less rewards than was anticipated on account of the unexpected deterioration in efficiency of some *pathsalas* under the system of payments by results.

(*e*) *Native States schools.*—The schools under this head were the schools at work in Manipur and paid from the State funds. There was an increase of one school with 263 roll number, 149 average monthly strength, and 173 average daily attendance. The average cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 13-3-2, against Rs. 7-10-6 in the preceding year. No explanation of the remarkable increase in the expenditure has been offered.

(*f*) *Unaided schools.*—These schools are adventure schools, aspirant for Government aid, and if they meet a recognised want, they may be eventually taken on to the combined or aided list. The number of these schools decreased from 205 to 166 with corresponding decrease in the number of pupils, average monthly roll number, and in the average daily attendance.

Lower Primary Examination.

38. The number of competing and successful schools, including Manipur, increased by 66 and 108, respectively. The number of candidates who competed also rose by 310 and the number of successful candidates by 210. The percentage of the successful candidates was 56·70, against 55·51 in the preceding year. All the districts, with the exception of Kamrup, Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Garo Hills, and Manipur, which showed a falling off, shared in the increase of the number of successful candidates. No candidates competed for the examination from the Naga Hills.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Maintained schools passed 41·66 per cent. of the candidates sent up to the examination, combined schools passed 51·91 per cent., aided schools passed 64·78 per cent., and unaided schools passed 39·05 per cent.

SECTION V.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

General.

39. This section deals with (*a*) training schools and classes for masters, (*b*) medical schools, (*c*) technical and industrial schools, and (*d*) law classes attached to high schools. There are, besides these, the survey schools under the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, which do not submit returns to the Education Department.

Training schools.

40. Appendix G of the Provincial statements gives the principal particulars of the training schools and classes for masters, from which it will be seen that the number of schools, roll number, average monthly strength, and average daily attendance increased by 1, 7, 43, and 40, respectively. The total direct expenditure was Rs. 21,892, against Rs. 21,314 in the preceding year, and the total cost of educating each pupil Rs. 57-12-2, against Rs. 63-7 in 1899-1900. The one first-grade training school managed by Government at Gauhati is the highest type of a vernacular school. Its primary object is to train up pandits or vernacular masters for middle and primary schools—teachers thoroughly practised in the art of teaching and school management. The course of studies prescribed for this school embraces advanced Vernacular Literature, Sanskrit, Mathematics, Land Surveying, History and Geography (General and Physical), Hygiene, and Rudimentary Physical Science. Students are besides taught the theory and practice of teaching, a vernacular school being attached to the training school, in which they are exercised in practical teaching under the guidance or the supervision of the Head Master. The entire course of studies extends over a period of three years, during which the students pass through the three classes of which the school consists. The course of studies is prescribed from time to time by the Director of Public Instruction, and promotion from class to class is given on the results of the Vernacular Masters Certificate Examination held by the department to test the progress of the students. Besides the written examinations in the several subjects, including the theoretical portion of the Art of Teaching, candidates are subjected to a practical examination in class teaching and in land surveying. Certificates of the first, second, or third grade are granted to successful students who have completed a course of training for three years, two years, or one year, respectively, at a first-grade training school.

On the results of the Vernacular Masters Certificate Examinations, certificates are issued to the successful candidates. They are classed as high, medium, or low as they obtain 60, 45, or 33 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks. The Vernacular Masters Certificate Examinations are really three different examinations, the examination of the first grade being the final or third-year test of the most advanced students of the training school, while those of the second and third grades are lower examinations, at which students of the second and first-year classes, respectively, are admitted. Under existing rules only the holders of first-grade Vernacular Masters Certificates are eligible for appointment as head pandits of middle schools. There is a second-grade training school, combined with the high school at Shillong, for the preparation of teachers for the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. The medium of instruction is English. The course of studies is spread over a period of four years, namely, two years for the Primary School Masters Certificate, three for the Upper Primary School Masters Certificate, and four for the Middle School Masters Certificate Examinations. The students of the training school read in the first four classes with the youths of the high school. Mensuration in the primary and upper primary school masters classes and the Art of Teaching (both theoretical and practical) in the primary, upper primary, and middle school masters classes are added to the high school curriculum. The pass marks for the three classes of certificates are 60, 45, and 33 per cent. for "High," "Medium," and "Low," respectively. A Middle School Masters Certificate is granted to a youth of the first class who has obtained 33 per cent. of the aggregate marks at the Entrance Examination, excluding the second language, and including the Art of Teaching, both theoretical and practical, the examination in this last subject being held departmentally.

The course of studies for *gurus* under training in third-grade training schools, in the training classes attached to middle schools, and in the *guru* class of the first-grade training school, extends over a period of two years, and embraces vernacular literature, Arithmetic (General and Mental), Simple Mensuration, Geography, Hygiene, and Art of Teaching, both theoretical and practical. To the passed pupils at the *Guru* Certificate Examination, High, Medium, or Low Class Certificates are granted, according as the

passed candidates obtain 60, 45, or 33 per cent. of the total marks. These *gurus* are appointed as teachers of lower primary schools. The training schools in the Garo and Naga Hills may be considered as special training schools for the preparation of teachers in those hills.

For the English Master Certificate Examination, there were four candidates from the Shillong Training School, of whom all qualified, compared with 3 qualified out of 8 candidates sent up to the examination in the preceding year. For the Vernacular Master Certificate Examination, there were 28 candidates, of whom 26 qualified, against 17 candidates, of whom 12 qualified in the preceding year. For the Primary School Masters Certificate Examination, 9 candidates for the English test appeared from the Shillong Training School, of whom 3 passed, against 3 candidates, of whom 2 passed in the preceding year. For the Vernacular test 92 candidates appeared, of whom 64 were awarded *guru* certificates, as compared with 77 candidates, of whom 53 were granted certificates in the previous year.

None of the school masters or Sub-Inspectors passed completely the examination for provisional certificates held in April 1901 in the Art of Teaching, but 4 candidates passed partially, and they are still liable to examination in some subjects.

With a few exceptions, most of the pupils who obtained certificates at the examination for *gurus* obtained appointments, and also most of the youths who gained English and Vernacular Master Certificates obtained appointments during the year under report.

Medical schools.

41. There is one School of Medicine in Assam partly supported by the legacy of Dr. Berry-White of Dibrugarh. The school was opened in June 1900. The course of studies extends over a period of four years. The school is administered by the Medical Department, and an annual report of the working of the school is submitted to this Department for incorporation in the Education Report. Major Hall, I.M.S., held charge of the school throughout the year. He reported.

15. *Opening of the school.*—The school was formally opened by the Honourable Mr. J. B. Fuller, I.C.S., C.I.E., Officiating Chief Commissioner of Assam, on the 7th June 1900. One week's leave was granted by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner to the students, and lectures commenced from 14th June 1901.

16. The number of students on the roll on the 31st March 1901 was 51, the names of three being struck off for non-payment of their fees. Of these three boys, two were Hindus and one was a Muhammadan : one of these three was a foreigner, and the other two *bonâ fide* Assamese. Of the remaining 51 students, 36 were Hindus and 15 were Muhammadans. Seven were Hindus of the Assam Valley districts and fourteen Muhammadans of the same valley. Nine were Hindus of the Surma valley districts and one Muhammadan of the same valley. Five were Bengali-Hindus, considered as Assamese, and there was no Bengali Muhammadan considered as Assamese. Fifteen Hindus were natives of Bengal, and there was no Muhammadan of the same province.

17. *Lectures, etc.*—I delivered clinical lectures occasionally :

(*a*) *Anatomy.*—The total number of lectures delivered in this subject was 81, against 50, the number prescribed. The Demonstrator was occupied with bones during the summer term, and helping and examining the students in dissection during the winter term. No difficulty was met in procuring a sufficient number of bodies for dissection. The total number of compulsory parts for dissection was 12. All the students, excepting two, completed their parts. The average daily attendance at the lectures was 47 out of 52, and the percentage thereof 90·38.

(*b*) *Materia Medica.*—The total number of lectures delivered by the teacher in this subject was 96, against 50, the number prescribed, the average daily attendance being 48 out of 52 and the percentage thereof 92·30. The Demonstrator took up the Pharmacy class every morning in the hospital from 1st August 1900, and demonstrated drugs throughout the year. The Demonstrator first taught the students the elements of Pharmacy, and then they were allowed to make up prescriptions and dispense them under his own supervision. The students have a very good knowledge of Pharmacy.

(*c*) *Physiology.*—The total number of lectures delivered in this subject was 20, the average daily attendance was 47 out of 52, and the percentage thereof 90·38.

(*d*) *Physics.*—As no apparatus was received until the middle of March, no lecture could be delivered during the session.

The average monthly number of students on the roll was 52.

27. *Athletic Club.*—There is an athletic club attached to the school. Cricket, foot-ball, and lawn tennis are regularly played. Hockey sticks have also been bought, and the game will be played when the school re-opens. It was started by the Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Fuller, I.C.S., C.I.E., the Officiating Chief Commissioner of Assam, with a donation of Rs. 50. It is maintained by private donations and subscriptions; the greater number of subscribers belong to the school staff. The total collections up to date amount to Rs. 455-8, out of which Rs. 384-8 were received as donations and 71 were realised as subscriptions. The expenditure incurred up to date amounts to Rs. 392-0-6, leaving a cash balance of Rs. 63-7-6. Only one foot-ball match of importance was played during the year against the Dibrugarh High School team. The match resulted in a draw, score one goal all.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

Out of total expenditure of Rs. 55,801-9-1, the sum of Rs. 44,074-3-6, being the cost of building and furniture, was spent by the Public Works Department, Rs. 2,988-2-7 by the Principal Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner of Assam, Rs. 8,435-10-2 by the Superintendent, and Rs. 303-8-10, being the value of the medical stores supplied by the Medical Store-keeper, Calcutta.

The amount expended by the Superintendent was required for the pay of staff, their travelling allowance, furniture, contingencies, etc.

Out of the legacy, Rs. 40,204 were spent by the Public Works Department, and Rs. 2,988-2-7 by the Principal Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner of Assam; Rs. 1,774-7-8 are still available for expenditure after the close of the year.

From the statement of expenditure of the Berry-White Medical School it appears that the average monthly roll number was 52; that the recurring charge from Provincial Revenues was Rs. 4,600-7-1, and the recurring charge from fees was Rs. 2,255, from which it follows that the average cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 131-13-4, of which Rs. 88-7-6 came from Provincial Funds.

The statistical return of the Berry-White Medical School submitted direct to the department shows the direct provincial expenditure to be Rs. 7,459-9-6 and the fees to be Rs. 2,255, from which it would follow that the average cost of educating each pupil was. Rs. 186-12-11. I am unable to reconcile these apparently conflicting estimates.

Besides the two scholarships and three free studentships granted to the pupils at the Berry-White Medical School at Dibrugarh, there were scholars reading at the Dacca School of Medicine, who were granted scholarships before the opening of the Medical School at Dibrugarh. A Khasi female was granted a scholarship last year and is reading at the Campbell Medical School in Calcutta.

Technical and industrial schools.

42. *Williamson Artizan School and Railway Workshops.*—At the close of the year, there were 6 pupils in the Sub-Overseer class of the Artizan School at Dibrugarh, and one in the Mechanical Apprentice class at the Railway Workshop. This school is entirely maintained from the Williamson Trust Fund for imparting theoretical and practical instruction to the natives of the Assam Valley in useful knowledge. The course of studies, which embraces Mathematics, Land Surveying, Engineering, Drawing, and practical work, extends over a period of three years. But if a pupil, on passing the final examination after the end of three years, shows a decided aptitude for mechanical work and wishes to become a practical mechanic, the term is extended for two years for practical work. The total expenditure on the school amounted to Rs. 3,218. The expenditure for the Mechanical Apprentice who attended the workshops came to Rs. 71. At the final examination held in 1900-1901, there were 3 candidates, all of whom passed the examination, and they will be, as usual, recommended to the Chief Engineer for appointments. A boarding-house is attached to the school. I may also mention here that there were 3 youths attending the Tezpur-Balipara Tramway Company's Workshops. The expenditure for these pupils amounted to Rs. 92. These schools foster industrial education.

For the six Mechanical Apprentice Scholarships tenable at Sibpur, there was only one applicant, and he was awarded a scholarship.

Law classes.

43. The number of law classes attached to some of the Government high schools was 4, against 3 in the previous year: the increase was due to the re-opening in September 1900 of the class in connection with the high school at Sibsagar, which was closed in September 1899. These classes are supported by fees realised from the students and paid to the lecturers. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,445. Six of the twenty-six candidates who were sent up to the Pleadership Examination held in 1900-1901 passed, against 40 candidates, 6 of whom passed in the preceding year.

SECTION VI.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Progress of female education.

44. The great majority of the Indian girls that receive education in public institutions attend lower primary schools only, while a few are reading in upper primary schools, and still smaller number in middle schools, and absolutely none in high schools. This section, therefore, deals with the general education imparted to the Indian girls in secondary and primary schools. The education of European and Eurasian girls is considered in Section VII of this report. In the lower primary schools for girls in the plain of Sylhet, the pupils are all under 10 years of age. Orthodox Hindus and Muhammadans in this part of the province do not send their daughters to upper

primary and middle schools. This practice occurs to a certain extent in the Assam Valley. In the hills, especially in Shillong, many girls attend a middle school. I am of opinion that the old-fashioned female teachers in those girls' schools in the plains which are attended by Hindu children are preferable to their sisters who speak English and are not *purdanashins*. FEMALE EDUCATION

Appendix F of the Provincial statements gives the distribution of the schools for Indian girls, with the principal particulars, together with the abstracts for the preceding year. The number of middle schools, the number of pupils who attended them on the 31st March, the average monthly roll number, and the average daily attendance increased by 1, 38, 29, and 15, respectively. The cost of educating each pupil decreased from Rs. 15-15-8 to Rs. 14-13-4. The number of upper primary schools was the same as in the preceding year, but the roll number, the average monthly strength, and the average daily attendance declined by 39, 2, and 16, respectively. The cost of educating each pupil increased from Rs. 5-5-7 to Rs. 6-14-3. lower primary schools show a decrease of 9 schools and 75 pupils, but an increase of 101 and 75, respectively, in the average monthly strength and average daily attendance. The cost of educating each pupil decreased from Rs. 4-8-7 to Rs. 4-3-8.

The total number of girls at public schools on the 31st March 1901 was 8,712, *viz.*, 3,665 in girls' schools, and 5,047 in boys' schools. Seventy-nine girls passed the departmental examinations. Of these, 1 passed the Middle English, 3 Middle Vernacular. 13 Upper Primary and 62 Lower Primary, Examinations. The girl who passed the Middle English Scholarship Examination is a Khasi; she obtained a scholarship. Of the girls who failed to secure any of the existing scholarships, 7 have been awarded female scholarships on the condition that they take up a higher course of instruction. The Sylhet Union, which is neither a well-defined nor a representative body, received certain subsidies, from certain Local Boards for the express purpose of holding certain examinations for female children. Of the 736 girls who were examined by the Union in 1899-1900, 643 were reported to have passed the examination. This information was not received in this office until the 16th August 1900, when the report for the year 1899-1900 was printed.

SECTION VII.

EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

A.—EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.

Working of the Shillong School for European and Eurasian children.

45. The defunct school at Shillong for European and Eurasian chidren was re-established, on the 6th August 1900, under the supervision of a Lady Superintendent, Miss Hughes, from England, who has beena ppointed as Head Mistress. The school is at present classified as a lower primary school, and is entirely managed by Government. It is too early to notice its working. The roll number on the 31st March was 8 (4 boys and 4 girls) with average monthly strength and average daily attendance of 11 and 9, respectively. The total direct expenditure was Rs. 2,198. Only one of the two annual scholarships sanctioned under the Honourable the Chief Commissioner's Resolution No. 439, dated the 21st January 1887, was granted during the year; there was only one applicant. EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.

B.—MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

46. Excluding Manipur and the Lushai Hills, the Muhammadans number about 27·31 per cent. (census of 1901, approximately) of the total population, and the percentage of Muhammadan pupils to the total number of pupils in public institutions, including Manipur and the Lushai Hills, was 18·68 per cent., against 18·21 per cent. in the preceding year. There was an increase of pupils in all the classes of institutions, except in the Arts College. Private institutions showed a decrease in the number of Muhammadan pupils. MUHAMMADAN EDUCATIO

It is believed that the Muhammadans are usually men of small means. The Government of Bengal in July 1873, when Assam was included in Bengal, allotted a sum of Rs. 800 to the Sylhet Government High School from the endowment of Mahomed Mohsin, of Hughly, for expenditure, partly in bearing a share of the salary of a teacher of Arabic and Persian and partly in paying two-thirds of the school fees of deserving Muhammadan boys who attend regularly at the Sylhet Government High School. The expenditure from this fund on account of the part pay of the Maulvi, two-thirds school fees, and scholarships, amounts to Rs. 793.

MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

At the different examinations conducted by the University and the Department of Public Instruction, 2,674 candidates were successful, and of these, 326, or 12·19 per cent., were Muhammadans, as compared with 280 or 11·9 per cent. in the previous year. In addition to Muhammadans who passed the various examinations other than the F.A., B.A., and M.A., two Muhammadans passed the last F.A. Examination and two the B.A. Examination. The two first successful candidates at the last University Entrance Examination from the Surma and the Brahmaputra Valleys were Muhammadans.

There were 7 Madrasahs in the district of Sylhet on the 31st March 1901, which were aided by the Local Boards of North Sylhet (3), South Sylhet (1), Karimganj (2), and Habiganj (1), against 5 in the preceding year. The number of pupils who attended these 7 Madrasahs on the 31st March 1901 was 672, with an average monthly roll number and average daily attendance of 653 and 504, respectively. The total direct expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,984, of which the Local and Municipal Boards contributed Rs. 1,286 and Rs. 96, respectively. Fourteen candidates appeared at the examination for *maktabs* from 5 of the Madrasahs, of whom 7 passed the examination.

Besides the Madrasahs in Sylhet, there was a Persian school at Tezpur, maintained by the Municipality. This institution is solely intended for the education of the Muhammadan children in Arabic and Persian. The number of pupils on the roll on the 31st March last was 31, with an average monthly roll number and average daily attendance of 23 and 14, respectively. I should like to see the Madrasahs in the Sylhet district in the receipt of more generous help from the several Local Boards. If Bengali, Arithmetic, Urdu, Mensuration, with a little Geometry, were taught in these institutions through the medium of Bengali, they would soon become useful educational seminaries, and the existence of such a modern side, as it were, would wean many *ultra* conservative Muslims from an excessive study of Arabic, Muhammadan law, and cognate subjects.

SECTION VIII.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

General.

47. This section treats of so-called private institutions, namely, *tols* and *maktabs*. The number of such schools which existed on the 31st March 1901 was 262 attended by 5,492 pupils, against 303 schools attended by 6,696 pupils in the preceding year. The decrease is, I believe, only nominal, as these schools are by no means permanent, most of them are opened and closed at the will of the teacher. In *maktabs* the *Koran* is taught, and in *tols* Sanskrit is taught. I am of opinion that no fixed grant should be given to any of these schools. Wherever a teacher in any *maktab* chooses to teach a little of writing and arithmetic in the vernacular, in addition to Arabic or Persian prose and poetry, and sometimes grammar, he is encouraged by rewards. The *Koran*-teaching is not reckoned in any way in the Government examination. Ten *maktabs* competed, 6 of which were successful. Of the 40 candidates who appeared at the *maktab* examination, 13 passed. *Tols* are granted stipends on the results of the examination held by the Department in translation from the vernacular to Sanskrit, and *vice versâ*. Grammar, Literature, Smriti, Puran, Astronomy, Logic, Philosophy, and Essay-writing (for the second examination only). Of the 45 competing *tols* at the first examination, 25 were successful. Of the 209 candidates who were sent up to the examination, 61 passed, of whom 11 were awarded scholarships, and stipends for one year to 15 pandits were granted. At the second examination 13 *tols* competed, of which 10 were successful, and to 7 pandits of these *tols* stipends for one year were granted. Of the 19 candidates who were sent up to the examination, 13 passed, of whom 10 were awarded scholarships.

SECTION IX.

DISCIPLINE AND MORAL TRAINING.

DISCIPLINE AND MORAL TRAINING.

Hostels and boarding-houses.

48. General Table VIII of the Prescribed statements shows the number of, and attendance and expenditure in, hostels or boardings-houses for Indian pupils attending schools. On a comparison with the figures for the preceding year, it will be observed that the number of boarding-houses increased by 5 and their inmates by 3. The total expenditure decreased by Rs. 331, and that from Provincial Revenues by Rs. 604. Boarding-houses were maintained in connection with all the Government high schools, except at Sylhet, where the pupils are allowed to lodge with the teachers of the school on a capitation allowance of Re. 1 per head for the accommodation offered. A boarding-house in connection with this school has not yet been built. Appendix L gives the principal particulars of these boarding-houses.

Discipline and moral training.

49. Cases of serious breaches of discipline and gross misconduct on the part of school boys were happily not numerous. In Gauhati, one youth was rusticated for two years for gross misconduct. In Gauripur, one youth was rusticated for one year. In Silchar, Sylhet, Jorhat, and Habiganj, there were a few cases of malpractice at the annual class examinations, and the youths were punished. In Dhubri, five mischievous boys were severely dealt with for having imposed upon a respectable firm at Dhubri, with the result that they all left the school for good. In the remaining high schools, no cases of breach of school discipline occurred. The boys were on the whole well-behaved. DISCIPLINE AND MORAL TRAINING.

The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Surma Valley, reports that at Maulvi Bazar three boys were found guilty of attempting to use unfair means at the last Lower Primary Scholarship Examination, and they were expelled from the examination hall. With this exception, no cases of serious breaches of discipline occurred in his division.

The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Lower Assam, reports that no serious breach of discipline occurred in his division, except in the case of a boy in the Middle English School at Nalbari, who used unfair means at the annual class examination, for which he was suitably punished. In Goalpara one *guru* was dismissed for disobedience of orders.

The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Central Assam, reports that no case of breach of school discipline and of gross misconduct occurred in his division in the year under report, except the following two cases of misconduct on the part of teachers, which occurred in Nowgong:

(*a*) A head pandit of a middle vernacular school was reprimanded for keeping school registers and accounts in an untrustworthy manner, and the grant to the school was ultimately withdrawn, as adequate local resources for its support were not forthcoming.

(*b*) A teacher of a lower primary school in the Eastern Circle was dismissed for having destroyed the old registers, with a view to evade detection of some false entries.

The report of the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Upper Assam, is silent on this important subject, as in the previous year.

The Head Master of the Sibsagar Government High School reports that the Cotton Library contained 279 volumes, of which 39 volumes were added during the year.

Debating clubs are usually held once a week, sometimes oftener, in connection with all high and most of the middle schools. Some of the masters attend the meetings. These masters give lectures on moral subjects. All political and religious subjects are strictly forbidden.

SECTION X.

PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS.

Working of the Text-Book Rules.

50. The new rules for the working of Text-Book Committees in Assam, which have received the sanction of the Government of India, were published with the Honourable the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 2337G., dated the 28th March 1901. In accordance with these rules, the various committees have been formed since the close of the year under report. Their deliberations will be reported in due course, and the books selected by them will be used in our schools. PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS.

The old Assamese Text-Book Committee at Sibsagar, which has been now converted into a sub-committee for examining the Assamese books, held four meetings during the year under report. Of the 35 books received for examination by that Sub-Committee, 17 were approved, 11 were rejected, 5 were returned for correction, and 2 were not examined.

Shillong,
The 3rd July 1901.

W. BOOTH,
Director of Public Instruction.

INDEX OF STATEMENTS.

IMPERIAL.

		PAGE.
General Table	I.—Abstract return of colleges and schools and scholars in the Province of Assam at the end of the official year 1900-1901	22-23
Ditto	II.—Abstract return of expenditure on Public Instruction in the Province of Assam for the official year 1900-1901	24-25
Ditto	III.—Return of colleges and schools and scholars in the Province of Assam for the official year 1900-1901	26-27
Ditto	IV.—Return of expenditure on Public Instruction in the Province of Assam for the official year 1900-1901	28-31
Ditto	V.—Return of stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the Province of Assam at the end of the official year 1900-1901	32-33
Ditto	VI.—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Province of Assam during the official year 1900-1901	34-35
Ditto	VII.—Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Province of Assam for the official year 1900-1901	*ib.*
Ditto	VIII.—Return showing the attendance and expenditure in hostels or boarding-houses for the official year 1900-1901	36

STATEMENTS.

PRESCRIBED

B.—EDUCA

GENERAL TABLE I.—Abstract Return of Colleges and Schools and

[For details, *see* Gene

Area and population.						
Total area, in square miles.	Number of towns* and villages.		Population.			
1	2		3		4	
					Institutions	For males ...
						,, females ...
	Towns ...	19	Males ...	3,142,595		
‡			Females ...	2,979,670	Total	
	Villages‡ ...		Total ...	6,123,265		
					Scholars ...	Males ...
						Females ...
	Total ...					
					Total	

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabita
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.
‡ Information not available.

STATEMENTS.

TION.

Scholars in the Province of Assam at the end of the official year 1900-1901.

ral Table III.]

Public institutions.						Private institutions.		Grand total.	Percentage of	
University education.	School education, general.		School education, special.		Total of public institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.			
Arts Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other speeial schools.						
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1	146	2,785	22	17	2,971	89	168	3,228	Institutions to number of towns and villages.	‡
...	4	221	...	...	225	...	5	230		
1	150	3,006	22	17	3,196	89	173	3,458		‡
49	13,795	80,553	350	849	95,596	2,427	3,008	101,031	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.†	21·43
...	185	8,497	30	...	8,712	4	53	8,769	Female scholars to female poulation of school-going age.†	1·96
49	13,980	89,050	380	849	104,308	2,431	3,061	109,800		11·95

nts. A municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as a town.

GENERAL TABLE II.—Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public

[For details,

	Total direct expenditure on public instruc				
	University.	School education, general.		School education, special.	
	Arts Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions ... For males	4,367	2,13,490	2,63,769	21,892	18,427
,, females	...	2,032	18,885	...	...
Total	4,367	2,15,522	2,82,654	21,892	18,426
2. (*a*) Percentages* of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—16 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction.	·00	12·67	5·40	5·18	2·85
(*b*) Percentages* of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—16 to total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.	...	14·33	71·17	1·93	·60
(*c*) Percentages* of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—16 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	...	18·18	67·56	...	9·76
(*d*) Percentages* of total expenditure in columns 2—16 to total expenditure on public instruction.	·53	26·22	34·38	2·66	2·24
3. Average annual cost† of educating each pupil in—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	7 3 9	12 0 2	68 7 6	126 6 9
,, ,, Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	...	20 10 2	...
Total cost	...	21 1 7	12 9 0	89 1 8	193 9 6
Local Fund Schools‡—Cos to Local Funds	...	8 12 2	2 8 7	...	...
Total cost	...	9 10 11	2 12 5	...	...
Municipal Schools‡— Cost to Municipal Funds	...	...	2 15 1	...	10 13 11
Total cost	...	...	3 12 11	...	10 13 11
Institutions in Native States—Cost to Native States Revenues ...	...	...	14 2 5	...	...
Aided institutions ... Cost to Provincial Revenues	...	0 14 4	0 3 0	7 1 2	...
,, ,, Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	4 9 6	1 10 11	2 9 1	2 1 10
Total cost	...	14 6 0	3 11 9	29 5 2	6 1 4
Unaided institutions—Total cost	111 6 7	14 9 4	0 12 5	39 2 3	58 3 5
All institutions ... Cost to Provincial Revenues	...	2 7 11	0 2 8	35 10 5	9 3 6
,, ,, Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	2 6 9	1 14 2	10 15 4	2 6 9
Total cost	111 6 7	16 4 2	3 6 0	57 12 2	22 12 5

TION.

Instruction in the Province of Assam for the official year 1900-1901.

see General Table IV.]

tion.§	Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.§								
Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Total expenditure on public instruction.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5,21,945	...	26,907	46,513	59,167	1,18,319	6,286	22,122	2,79,314	8,22,176
20,917	...								
5,42,862	...	26,907	46,513	59,167	1,18,319	6,286	22,122	2,79,314	8,22,176
26·10	...	9·92	15·56	16·46	26·11	·89	4·96	73·90	100·00
88·03	...	...	2·71	5·28	·60	·23	3·15	11·97	100·00
95·50	...	...	...	...	...	1·63	2·87	4·50	100·00
66·03	...	3·27	5·67	7·19	14·39	·76	2·69	33·97	100·00

Rs a. p.
11 11 11
0 13 1
25 2 6
2 9 2
2 13 1
3 5 0
4 2 3
14 2 5
0 4 10
2 0 11
5 3 3
6 6 10
0 11 1
1 15 11
5 8 5

* The percentages required for 2(*a*), 2(*b*), 2 (*c*), are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 34, 35, 36, respectively, of General Table IV.

† The annual cost is calculated on the *direct* expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

‡ The average cost of each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.

§ Fractions of a rupee should be omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

GENERAL TABLE III.—Return of Colleges and Schools and Scholars in the

Class of institutions.	Public institutions.											
	Under public management.											
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ARTS COLLEGE.												
University education ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.												
School education, general. — For boys—												
High Schools	10	2,582	2,505	2,067	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle ,, ... English	3	214	198	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle ,, ... Vernacular	14	1,089	1,063	843	4	211	194	149	...	...	...	...
For girls—												
Middle Schools ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	27	3,885	3,766	3,063	4	211	194	149	...	...	...	...
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.												
For boys ... Upper Primary ...	1	5)	60	50	1	47	47	35	...	...	...	...
For boys ... Lower ,, ...	22	413	408	306	1,132	32,857	30,378	22,217	14	1,154	1,064	775
,, girls ... Upper ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, girls ... Lower ,, ...	1	8	11	9	165	2,451	2,417	1,684	1	22	25	16
Total	24	480	479	365	1,298	35,355	32,842	24,036	15	1,176	1,089	791
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.												
School education, special. — Training Schools for Masters and Classes ...	18	180	178	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	1	51	52	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	1	7	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	3	56	53	34	...	...	...	...
Total	20	238	237	197	3	56	53	34	...	...	...	...
Total of Schools of Public Instruction ...	71	4,603	4,482	3,625	1,305	35,622	33,089	24,219	15	1,176	1,089	791
Private Institutions — 1. Advanced teaching— (a) Arabic or Persian												
(b) Sanskrit												
2. Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly ... ... For boys ...												
,, girls ...												
3. ,, ,, teaching the Koran ... ... ,, boys ...												
,, girls ...												
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards ... ,, boys ...												
,, girls ...												
Total ...												
Grand total ...												

CATION.

Province of Assam for the official year 1900-1901.

Under private management.								Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of scholars on the 31st of March learning			Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to race or creed.					Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.															
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	1	49	39	31	1	49	49	49	...	...	...	48	1	...	...	...
5	1,056	1,014	857	8	1,259	1,218	970	23	4,907	4,867	2,466	2,947	2	45	4,113	653	94	...	...
56	4,423	4,135	3,183	22	1,588	1,514	1,086	81	6,225	3,711	203	6,127	2	279	4,582	1,099	263	15	...
24	1,386	1,278	975	...	...	...	...	42	2,686	13	15	2,671	...	1	2,073	454	158	8	...
3	134	116	79	1	28	21	18	4	162	...	...	162	...	1	141	14	6	...	...
88	6,999	6,543	5,094	31	2,885	2,753	2,074	150	13,980	8,591	2,684	11,907	4	326	10,909	2,220	521	23	...
100	4,134	3,765	2,962	5	153	134	109	107	4,393	45	17	4,376	...	60	3,308	735	290	107	...
1,344	41,206	39,469	29,186	166	5,223	4,632	3,805	2,678	80,853	725	485	80,800	...	4,055	52,499	15,209	9,080	4,887	...
2	191	199	132	2	77	78	58	4	268	178	...	268	3	178	67	...	20	...	4
31	720	735	464	19	335	315	249	217	3,536	118	127	3,528	8	434	2,339	569	186	...	297
1,477	45,251	44,168	32,744	192	5,788	5,159	4,221	3,005	89,050	1,066	630	83,972	11	4,737	58,213	16,513	9,576	4,994	301
3	183	187	166	1	17	14	12	22	380	222	29	351	...	192	115	6	67	30	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	51	...	...	51	...	...	36	15	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	40	42	30	4	40	40	...	...	...	...	37	3	...	...	...
1	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	10	7	...	3	...	...	9	1	...	...	...
7	692	653	504	...	...	...	...	10	248	...	748	557	...	...	25	723	...	...	...
11	878	842	672	5	57	56	42	30	1,229	269	777	952	...	192	222	748	67	30	...
1,576	54,128	51,553	38,510	229	8,779	8,007	6,368	3,196	104,308	9,975	4,140	101,841	15	5,255	69,392	19,481	10,164	5,047	301
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	1,033	...	1,033	...	...	...	...	1,033	...	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	1,398	...	1,398	...	...	...	1,395	...	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	18	1	...	17	...	...	18	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	2,873	...	2,873	...	...	...	...	2,873	...	53	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	43	...	43	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	101	40	...	101	...	...	56	...	45	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	26	...	...	26	...	3	23	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	262	5,492	41	5,347	144	...	3	1,497	3,949	48	57	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,458	109,800	10,016	9,487	101,985	15	5,258	70,884	23,431	10,212	5,104	301

GENERAL TABLE IV.—Return of Expenditure on Public

Objects of expenditure.	Managed by Government.						
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ARTS COLLEGE.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
University education ... ... English	22	...	...	...	...	...	22
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.							
School education, general. — For boys ... High Schools	13,659	...	...	47,288	...	690	61,577
For boys ... Middle ,, English	3,521	...	...	816	...	...	4,337
For boys ... Middle ,, Vernacular	10,069	...	...	3,468	...	...	13,537
,, girls— Middle Schools ... ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	27,249	...	...	51,512	...	690	79,451
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
For boys ... Upper Primary	234	...	...	...	...	...	234
For boys ... Lower ,, ...	3,585	...	...	...	...	...	3,585
,, girls ... Upper ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, girls ... Lower ,, ...	1,934	...	...	264	...	...	2,198
Total	5,753	...	...	264	...	...	6,017
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.							
School education, special. — Training Schools for Masters	12,188	3,673	...	...	...	...	15,861
Medical Schools	7,459	...	...	2,255	...	...	9,714
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	1,708	1,708
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	19,647	3,673	...	2,255	...	1,708	27,283
Buildings	68,217	...	...	...	...	40,661	1,08,878
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	2,345	10	...	...	...	2,025	4,380
Total	70,562	10	...	...	...	42,686	1,13,258
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous—							
Hostel charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prizes and rewards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payments to private schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	1,23,233	3,683	...	54,031	...	45,084	2,26,031

CATION.

Instruction in the Province of Assam for the official year 1900-1901.

Public institutions													
Under public management.													
Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							Maintained by Native States.						
Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State Revenues.	Local Funds in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,700	...	178	...	...	1,878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,700	...	178	...	...	1,878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	276	...	...	...	276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	73,202	2,633	6,723	1,148	644	84,356	14,044	...	...	...	...	...	14,044
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7,284	371	4	...	...	7,659	1,390	...	...	...	...	...	1,390
...	80,486	3,280	6,733	1,148	644	92,291	15,434	...	...	...	...	...	15,434
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	576	...	...	...	576	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	576	...	...	...	576	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	235	...	...	339	138	702	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	134	100	...	10	4	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	369	100	...	339	142	950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	82,555	3,956	6,911	1,487	786	95,695	15,434	...	...	...	...	...	15,434

GENERAL TABLE

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions						
	Under private manage						
	Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ARTS COLLEGE.							
University education ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.							
School education, general. — For boys ... High Schools	5,490	...	...	15,348	644	735	22,217
For boys ... Middle ,, English ...	360	22,792	120	19,285	12,839	1,990	57,386
Middle ,, Vernacular ...	...	5,572	...	3,343	3,069	569	12,553
For girls— Middle Schools Vernacular ...	...	808	771	61	164	80	1,884
Total	5,850	29,172	891	38,037	16,716	3,374	94,040
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
For boys ... Upper Primary	358	11,295	527	6,359	5,130	1,142	24,811
For boys ... Lower ,, ...	7,207	60,416	207	15,129	2,456	47,888	1,33,303
,, girls ... Upper ,, ...	132	...	...	101	...	1091	1,324
,, girls ... Lower ,, ...	651	1,032	636	210	347	2,572	5,448
Total	8,348	72,743	1,370	21,799	7,933	52,693	1,64,886
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.							
School education, special. — Training Schools for Masters	1,323	480	...	...	...	3,680	5,483
Medical School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	1,286	96	542	1,387	673	3,984
Total	1,323	1,766	96	542	1,387	4,353	9,467
Buildings	...	1,046	...	273	1,776	2,786	5,881
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	360	12	178	233	299	1,082
Total	...	1,406	12	451	2,009	3,085	6,963
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Primary ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous—							
Hostel charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prizes and rewards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payments to private schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction ...	15,521	1,05,087	2,369	60,829	28,045	63,505	2,75,356

CATION.

IV.—continued.

—*contd.*										
ment.—*contd.*				Total expenditure from						
Unaided.										
Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand total.	Remarks.
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
957	...	3,388	4,345	22	...	...	957	3,388	4,367	
17,554	820	5,409	23,783	19,149	...	...	80,130	8,298	1,07,577	
4,861	4,725	6,636	16,222	3,881	22,792	480	24,962	25,830	77,945	
...	...	...	...	10,069	7,272	...	6,989	3,638	27,968	
33	98	17	148	...	808	771	94	359	2,032	
22,448	5,643	12,062	40,153	33,099	30,872	1,251	1,12,175	38,125	2,15,522	
99	128	300	527	592	11,295	803	6,458	6,700	25,848	
1,552	352	719	2,633	10,792	1,33,618	2,840	23,420	67,251	2,37,921	
...	344	240	584	132	...	...	101	1,675	1,908	
60	102	120	282	2,585	8,316	1,007	538	4,531	16,977	
1,731	926	1,379	4,026	14,101	1,53,229	4,650	30,517	80,157	2,82,654	
...	548	...	548	13,511	4,153	...	...	4,228	21,892	
...	...	...	...	7,459	...	...	2,255	...	9,714	
2,445	...	...	2,445	...	...	...	2,445	...	2,445	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,708	1,708	
...	...	...	...	...	1,286	672	542	2,060	4,560	
2,445	548	...	2,993	20,970	5,439	672	5,242	7,996	40,319	
200	1,357	1,301	2,858	68,217	1,281	...	473	48,348	1,18,319	
75	196	305	576	2,345	504	112	253	3,072	6,286	
275	1,553	1,606	3,434	70,562	1,785	112	72	51,420	1,24,605	
...	...	...	...	25,930	...	...	977	...	26,907	
...	...	...	...	40,672	5,841	...	...	...	46,513	
...	...	...	...	24,336	...	...	...	...	24,336	
...	...	...	...	2,483	...	...	...	...	2,483	
...	...	...	...	12,089	9,067	...	...	2,665	23,822	
...	...	...	...	585	2,051	...	...	1,452	4,098	
...	...	...	...	3,524	240	...	...	664	4,428	
...	...	...	...	4,085	50	...	...	1,092	5,227	
...	...	...	...	4,036	2,331	...	...	150	6,517	
...	...	...	...	...	104	16	...	...	120	
...	...	...	...	2,178	209	180	15	414	2,996	
...	...	...	...	2,643	4,080	2	12	525	7,262	
...	...	...	...	1,22,561	23,983	198	1,004	6,963	1,54,709	
27,846	8,670	18,435	54,951	2,61,315	2,15,308	6,883	1,50,621	1,88,049	8,22,176	

GENERAL TABLE V.—Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.								
For boys... Government — English	13	2,796	603	...	603	680	...	680
For boys... Government — Vernacular	14	1,089	...	...	...	210	...	210
For boys... Local Fund... ,,	4	211	...	...	...	12	...	12
For boys... Aided ... English	61	5,479	319	...	319	901	...	901
For boys... Aided ... Vernacular	24	1,386	1	...	1	246	...	246
For boys... Unaided ... English	30	2,857	284	...	284	489	2	491
Total	146	13,818	1,207	...	1,207	2,538	2	2,540
For girls... Aided Vernacular	3	134	...	...	...	...	3	3
For girls... Unaided ,,	1	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4	162	...	...	...	...	3	3
Total Secondary Schools	150	13,980	1,207	...	1,207	2,538	5	2,543
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.								
For Boys.								
Upper Primary. Government	1	59	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary. Municipal	1	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary. Aided	100	4,134	...	...	...	2	...	2
Upper Primary. Unaided	5	153	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary. Government	22	413	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary. Local Fund	1,113	31,850	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary. Municipal	19	1,007	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary. Native States	14	1,154	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary. Aided	1,344	41,206	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary. Unaided	166	5,223	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,785	85,246	...	...	...	2	...	2
For Girls.								
Upper Primary. Aided	2	191	...	1	1	...	16	16
Upper Primary. Unaided	2	77	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary. Government	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary. Local Fund	161	2,379	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary. Municipal	4	72	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary. Native States	1	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary. Aided	31	720	...	...	...	...	1	1
Lower Primary. Unaided	19	335	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	221	3,804	...	1	1	...	17	17
Total Primary Schools	3,006	89,050	...	1	1	2	17	19
Grand total	3,156	103,030	1,207	1	1,208	2,540	22	2,562

NOTE—I. The number of girls shown in this table should correspond
II. Mixed schools should be entered as boys' schools or girls'

CATION.

General Education in the Province of Assam at the end of the official year 1900-1901.

Upper primary stage.			Lower primary stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage.								
			Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
500	1	501	1,008	4	1,012	...	...	...	2,791	5	2,796
241	...	241	610	...	610	28	...	28	1,089	...	1,089
48	...	48	138	3	141	8	2	10	206	5	211
1,212	...	1,212	2,982	7	2,989	57	1	58	5,471	8	5,479
315	...	315	699	2	701	122	1	123	1,383	3	1,386
687	...	687	1,381	...	1,381	14	...	14	2,855	2	2,857
3,003	1	3,004	6,818	16	6,834	229	4	233	13,795	23	13,818
...	10	10	...	121	121	...	...	...	...	134	134
...	...	...	...	28	28	...	...	...	...	28	28
...	10	10	...	149	149	...	...	...	...	162	162
3,003	11	3,014	6,818	165	6,983	229	4	233	13,795	185	13,980
9	...	9	50	...	50	...	...	...	59	...	59
3	...	3	37	...	37	7	...	7	47	...	47
819	6	825	2,843	96	2,939	365	3	368	4,029	105	4,134
18	1	19	88	1	89	45	...	45	151	2	153
1	...	1	373	15	388	22	2	24	396	17	413
140	1	141	25,357	758	26,115	5,439	155	5,594	30,936	914	31,850
13	...	13	935	15	950	44	...	44	992	15	1,007
...	...	...	1,149	5	1,154	...	...	...	1,149	5	1,154
93	1	94	33,941	3,253	37,194	3,494	424	3,918	37,528	3,678	41,206
1	...	1	4,056	207	4,263	908	51	959	4,965	258	5,223
1,097	9	1,106	68,829	4,350	73,179	10,324	635	10,959	80,252	4,994	85,246
...	34	34	...	140	140	...	...	...	...	191	191
...	10	10	4	63	67	...	...	...	4	73	77
...	...	...	3	3	6	1	1	2	4	4	8
...	...	...	134	1,815	1,949	7	423	430	141	2,238	2,379
...	3	3	...	69	69	...	...	...	...	72	72
...	...	...	...	22	22	...	...	...	...	22	22
...	11	11	119	570	689	...	19	19	119	601	720
...	...	...	29	217	246	4	85	89	33	302	335
...	58	58	289	2,899	3,188	12	528	540	301	3,503	3,804
1,097	67	1,164	69,118	7,249	76,367	10,335	1,163	11,499	80,553	8,497	89,050
4,100	78	4,178	75,936	7,414	83,350	10,565	1,167	11,732	94,348	8,682	103,030

with the number returned under primary and secondary schools in General Forms I and II.
schools, according as the number of boys or of girls is greater.

B.—EDU

GENERAL TABLE VI.—Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations

Nature of examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.			
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
Arts College—				
First Examination in Arts	...	...	1	1
Schools for General Education—				
Matriculation... ... ... Boys'	10	5	5	20
Middle School Examination ... ... Boys'	16	63	10	94
Middle School Examination ... ... Girls'	...	3	...	3
Upper Primary Examination ... ... Boys'	6	87	5	98
Upper Primary Examination ... ... Girls'	...	7	1	8
Lower ,, ,, ... Boys'	552	592	33	1,177
Lower ,, ,, ... Girls'	7	12	1	20
Schools for Special Instruction—				
1. Training School Examination for Masters ... ... Higher	2	...	...	2
1. Training School Examination for Masters ... ... Lower	16	2	...	18
2. Industrial School Examination	1	...	...	1

NOTE.—Any other special examination, such as the intermediate or other examinations of the

B.—EDU

GENERAL TABLE VII.—Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on public										
	In institutions managed by Local Fund Boards.										
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.											
School education, general. For boys, Middle Schools English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. For boys, Middle Schools Vernacular	4	211	194	149	...	1,700	...	178	...	...	1,878
School education, general. ,, girls, ,, ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. Total	4	211	194	149	...	1,700	...	178	...	...	1,878
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.											
School education, general. For boys ... Upper Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. For boys ... Lower ,, ...	1,113	31,850	29,421	21,606	...	73,202	...	5,786	1,148	644	80,780
School education, general. ,, girls ... ,, ,, ...	161	2,379	2,337	1,640	...	7,284	92	4	...	...	7,380
School education, general. Total	1,274	34,229	31,758	23,246	...	80,486	92	5,790	1,148	644	88,160
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.											
School education, special. Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	235	...	...	329	138	702
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	134	10	...	10	4	158
Total	...	...	...	...	...	369	10	...	339	142	860
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Primary ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Special Schools other than Training Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total	1,278	34,440	31,952	23,395	...	82,555	102	5,968	1,487	786	90,898

I.—The sum of the expenditure in columns 12 and 27 should agree with the ex-
II.—The sum of the expenditure in columns 16 and 31 should agree with the ex-
III.—The expenditure under Inspection, Scholarships, and Miscellaneous should be

CATION.

in the Province of Assam during the official year 1900-1901.

Number of examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.				
Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	...	28	1	29	...	...	13	...	13	...	...	13	...	...
94	56	27	3	180	76	28	17	1	122	...	1	96	23	2
67	239	29	38	373	55	189	116	8	268	...	5	229	30	4
...	4	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	4	...	1	2	...	1
89	281	10	1	311	17	198	4	...	219	...	1	176	19	13
...	22	1	...	23	...	13	...	...	13	...	7	5	...	1
1,452	1,642	116	9	3,219	734	1,069	66	1	1,870	...	110	1,423	247	90
13	58	3	1	75	5	55	1	1	62	...	26	30	...	6
30	...	...	3	33	30	...	...	2	32	...	4	26	2	...
76	24	...	1	101	57	10	...	1	68	...	13	49	4	2
3	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	...

Punjab University, may be added to this list.

CATION.

Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Province of Assam for the official year 1900-1901.

instruction.				Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction.															
In institutions managed by				In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.											In institutions managed by				
The department.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Fund grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The department.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on public instruction.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	22,792	22,792	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	480	23,272
...	...	5,572	7,272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,272
...	...	803	808	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	771	771	1,579
...	...	29,172	30,872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,251	1,251	32,123
...	...	11,295	11,295	1	47	47	35	...	276	...	...	...	...	276	...	...	527	803	12,098
...	...	60,416	1,33,618	19	1,007	957	711	...	2,633	...	943	...	...	3,576	...	...	207	2,840	1,36,458
...	...	1,032	8,316	4	72	80	44	...	279	...	...	...	...	279	...	92	63	1,007	9,323
...	...	72,743	1,53,229	24	1,126	1,084	790	...	3,188	...	943	...	...	4,131	...	92	1,370	4,650	1,57,879
3,673	...	480	4,153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,153
...	...	1,286	1,286	3	56	53	34	...	576	...	...	...	...	576	...	...	95	672	1,958
3,673	...	1,766	5,439	3	56	53	34	...	576	...	...	...	...	576	...	...	95	672	6,111
...	...	1,046	1,281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,281
10	...	360	504	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	90	...	10	12	112	616
10	...	1,406	1,785	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	90	...	10	12	112	1,897
...	...	...	5,841	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,841
...	...	...	9,067	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,067
...	...	...	2,061	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,061
...	...	...	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240
...	...	...	6,774	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198	6,972
...	...	...	23,983	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198	24,181
3,683	...	1,05,087	2,15,308	27	1,182	1,137	824	...	3,854	...	943	...	...	4,797	...	102	1,729	6,883	2,22,191

penditure shown in column 15 of General Table IV.
penditure shown in columns 35 and 36, respectively, of General Table IV.
shown only in columns 16, 31, and 32, and not in the other columns.

B.—EDUCATION.

GENERAL TABLE VIII.—Return showing the Attendance and Expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses for official year 1900-1901.

Class of hostels or boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of boarders who are students of				Expenditure from				
	Hostels or boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Total expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Managed by Government ...	13	237	...	166	3	68	4,085	...	...	...	4,085
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Boards.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Unaided	42	404	...	186	194	24	...	50	1,107	...	1,157

Resolution on the Report on Public Instruction in Assam for the year 1900-1901.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Assam in the General Department, No. 7635G., dated Shillong, the 25th October 1901.

Read—

The Report on Public Instruction in Assam for 1900-1901.

RESOLUTION.

General.

This report has been much delayed. It was due on the 5th July 1901, and was submitted on the 4th July, but without the statement, Appendix I, which the Director of Public Instruction was requested, in this office letter No. 88P.I.—3641G., dated the 16th May 1901, to furnish with his annual report. This statement was ultimately prepared in the Secretariat, and the report had to be returned to the Director's office several times for the correction of mistakes which were found in it. The report was not received in its final form till the 3rd October 1901.

The year was one of steady progress in the Education Department. Although the total number of colleges and schools fell from 3,480 to 3,458, the number of pupils attending them rose from 107,668 to 109,800. The figures of the past two years show that, in regard to educational work, the Province has completely recovered from the check caused by the earthquake of 1897. During the past ten years the number of educational institutions has increased by 36 per cent. and the number of persons receiving instruction by 43 per cent.

University education.

2. The number of students attending the Murarichand Second-grade College in Sylhet, the only Arts College open during the year, increased from 39 to 49. The buildings for the Cotton College at Gauhati, the new Second-grade Arts College established for the Brahmaputra Valley, were completed during the year. They include commodious class-rooms, a theatre, and library, and a hostel to accommodate 72 students. The college has been opened with effect from the 17th June 1901, and at the time of recording this Resolution has 87 students on its roll. The Chief Commissioner is glad to be able to say that everything promises well for the success of the new institution, which will afford much-needed encouragement to higher education in Assam.

From the Murarichand College twenty-eight candidates were sent up to the First Examination in Arts, of whom four passed in the second division and nine in the third.

School Education, General.

3. The number of high schools increased from 20 to 23 and the number of pupils attending them from 4,301 to 4,907. There were ten Government high schools, five aided, and eight unaided. Three new unaided high schools were opened during the year, two in the Goalpara district and one in Sylhet. The insufficient accommodation provided in some of the Government high school buildings, as well as in the hostels attached to these schools, has attracted the Chief Commissioner's attention, and steps are being taken to remedy this defect.

Out of 177 candidates sent up for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University from high schools, 123 passed, *viz.*, 45 in the first division, 44 in the second, and 32 in the third. These results are the best ever attained in Assam. Under the new rules for the grant of junior scholarships, issued on the 23rd March 1900, such scholarships are limited to candidates passing in the first and second divisions. Forty-nine such scholarships were awarded, of which 35 are tenable at the Cotton College, Gauhati.

The number of middle English schools was 81, being one less than in the preceding year, but the number of pupils attending them rose from 5,916 to 6,225. Middle vernacular schools for boys remained stationary, their number being 42, with 2,686 pupils. Primary schools for boys increased in number from 2,766 to 2,785 and their pupils from 83,079 to 85,246.

Stages of instruction.

4. The figures quoted in the preceding paragraphs do not accurately represent the number of pupils in each stage of school instruction. A distinctive feature of the high schools in the Assam Valley is the large proportion of boys attending them, who are in the primary stage of instruction. Referring to these schools, the Director of Public Instruction remarks—

> In some of the Upper Assam schools there are two kinds of pupils, one a small class, whose goal is the Entrance Examination, the other a much larger class, whose aim is employment in tea gardens, transit companies, etc. These pupils complete their education at the top of the fourth or third class. The high schools thus serve a double purpose.

The statement in the margin compares the number of pupils in each stage of instruction in schools imparting general education, as given in the report under review, and extracted from the report for the preceding year. These figures show an increase in all stages, except upper primary, where there is a small decrease. The primary instruction given in the lower classes of high schools is very superior to that which is given in primary or middle schools, and this no doubt explains the tendency among those who can afford it to send their children to high schools, even though they may not be destined to advance further than the middle or upper primary stage of instructions. The primary schools of the Province are not very good, and it would be better to aim at increasing their efficiency, especially by improving the system of training teachers, and inspection, than to add to their number.

Stage of instruction.	Number of pupils.	
	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
High ...	1,050	1,208
Middle ...	2,366	2,562
Upper Primary	4,228	4,178
Lower „	92,347	95,082

Female education.

5. Female education in Assam is confined to middle and primary schools. There were four middle vernacular girls' schools with 162 pupils, being an increase of one school and 38 pupils, as compared with the preceding year. Primary schools for girls decreased in number from 229 to 221 and their pupils from 3,910 to 3,804. There were 5,047 girls at boys' schools, and a small number of boys attend girls' schools. The total number of girls receiving instruction at public schools in the Province during the year was 8,712, namely, 185 at middle, 8,407 at primary, and 30 at special schools. It cannot be said that female education in the Province shows much progress. The Director of Public Instruction reports that in the lower primary schools for girls in the Surma Valley the pupils are all under 10 years of age, and that orthodox Hindus and Muhammadans in that part of the Province do not send their daughters to upper primary and middle schools. The same practice obtains in parts of the Assam Valley.

Special instruction.

6. The most important event of the year was the opening of the Berry-White Medical School, which started in June 1900, under the superintendence of the Civil Surgeon of Dibrugarh, with 38 students on the roll. At the close of the year there were 51 students on the roll, and the number of applications for admissions is gratifying evidence of the popularity and utility of the institution. The teaching staff comprised, besides the Superintendent, two Assistant Surgeons as lecturers and two Hospital Assistants as demonstrators. Since the close of the year, the Chief Commissioner has sanctioned the entertainment of an additional demonstrator in view of the increased number of students. The account given of the school is very meagre, although the Director's attention was specially drawn to the necessity of furnishing a full report of its first year's working. It appears, however, that the lectures were comprehensive and well attended. The course of instruction extends over four years. The statement of expenditure prescribed in this office letter No. 82P.W.—5759G., dated the 4th July 1900, to the Principal Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner, has not been furnished, and it is impossible to make out from the report what the recurring expenditure amounts to, or what has been the cost of educating each pupil during the year. The Director of Public Instruction will be asked to submit a further report on these points. It appears that the initial cost of the buildings and furniture has been Rs. 44,074-3-6, and that of models, books, appliances, etc., Rs. 2,988-2-7, while a further sum of Rs. 8,435-10-2 was expended by the Superintendent on account of pay and travelling allowance of the staff, furniture, and contingencies. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 43,192-2-7 was met from the legacy left by the late Dr. Berry-White, of which Rs. 1,774-7-8 remains available. The remaining outlay was met from Provincial funds. Under the School Rules, Assam junior scholarships, which are granted according to the results of the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, are tenable at the school, and four additional scholarships and six free studentships are offered for competition. There were no junior scholars reading at the school during the year, but two special scholarships and three free studentships were taken up. The rest of the students attended the school without scholarships. The receipts from fees amounted to Rs. 2,255.

Financial.

7. The total direct and indirect expenditure on education increased from Rs. 7,21,428 to Rs. 8,22,176. The expenditure from Provincial funds rose from Rs. 2,17,977 to Rs. 2,61,315. This increase is chiefly accounted for by the outlay on buildings and apparatus, which amounted to Rs. 70,562, against Rs. 36,062 in the preceding year. Expenditure from Local funds rose from Rs. 2,11,590 to Rs. 2,15,308, while expenditure from Municipal funds fell from Rs. 7,315 to Rs. 6,883. Expenditure from other sources amounted to Rs. 3,38,670, against Rs. 2,84,546, the increase being chiefly due to the disbursement of Rs. 42,677 from the Berry-White Trust Fund. The fees paid for tuition increased from Rs. 1,44,588 to Rs. 1,50,621, while subscriptions show a small increase, from Rs. 37,021 to Rs. 38,202. The contribution of the Manipur State for educational purposes increased from Rs. 7,806 to Rs. 15,910. The approximate annual cost of educating each pupil in high schools is given as Rs. 22-11-3, of which only Rs. 4 are paid by Government, the remainder being realised from fees and subscriptions. The actual cost of the education of pupils in the higher stage of instruction must, however, be considerably greater than this, as the number of pupils in the upper classes, as a rule, is small, as compared with the number in the lower classes, and the schools are maintained to a great extent by the fees paid by boys in the middle and primary stages of instruction. The average cost per pupil in middle English schools is calculated at Rs. 13-5-4, in middle vernacular schools at Rs. 11-0-6, in upper primary at Rs. 6-7-3, and in lower primary schools at Rs. 3-2-1.

Control.

8. Dr. Booth was in charge of the Department throughout the year, and his inspections were, as usual, thorough and painstaking. The amount of inspection work done by the subordinate inspecting staff appears to have been sufficient.

By order of the Chief Commissioner of Assam,

F. J. MONAHAN,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

A. S. P. O. (Genl.) No. 419—385—26-10-1901.

GENERAL REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN ASSAM

FOR THE YEAR

1902-1903.

BY

W. BOOTH, Esq., M.A., Sc.D.,

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

SHILLONG:

PRINTED AT THE ASSAM SECRETARIAT PRINTING OFFICE.

1903.

Price 1s. 6d.] [*Price Re.* 1.

Agents for the Sale of Books published by the Assam Administration.

Agents in India.

(1) Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
(2) Messrs. W. Newman & Co., Calcutta.
(3) Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.

Agents in England.

(1) Mr. E. A. Arnold, 37, Bedford Street, Strand, W. C., London.
(2) Messrs. Constable & Co., 2, Whitehall Gardens, S. W., London.
(3) Messrs. Sampson, Low, Marston & Co., St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, E. C., London.
(4) Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, W. C., London.
(5) Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Charing Cross Road, W. C., London.
(6) Mr. B. Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, W., London.
(7) Messrs. P. S. King & Son, 9, Bridge Street, Westminster, S. W., London.
(8) Messrs. Williams & Norgate, Oxford.
(9) Messrs. Deighton Bell & Co., Cambridge.

Agents on the Continent of Europe.

(1) MM. Friedländer & Sohn, 11, Carlstrasse, Berlin.
(2) M. Otto Harrassowitz, Leipzig.
(3) M. Karl Hiersemann, Leipzig.
(4) M. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
(5) Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague.

SHILLONG:

PRINTED BY E. HILL, PRESS SUPERINTENDENT, ASSAM.

No. 175.

FROM

W. BOOTH, ESQ., M.A., Sc.D.,
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, ASSAM,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM.

Shillong, the 1st July 1903.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the General Report on Public Instruction for the year 1902-1903, together with the prescribed Tables and the Provincial Statements, except Appendix I, which will be prepared in the Secretariat Office.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. BOOTH,

Director of Public Instruction, Assam.

[Prescribed maximum length—20 pages.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

SECTION I.

GENERAL.

PARA.		PAGE
1.	General Summary	1
2.	Progress of Public Institutions	2
3.	Classification of pupils in Public Institutions according to religion	*ib.*
4.	Percentage of pupils in Public Institutions to children of a school-going age.	*ib.*
5.	Stages of Instruction	*ib.*
6.	Total expenditure on Education	*ib.*
7.	Provincial expenditure	3
8.	Municipal expenditure	*ib.*
9.	Expenditure from other sources	*ib.*
10.	Direct expenditure and cost per pupil in the different classes of public institutions.	*ib.*
11.	Accommodation : school buildings in. Provincial, Local Board, Municipal, Native States, and Private schools.	4

SECTION II.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

12.	Tour and inspections of the Director	4
13.	Inspections by Deputy Inspectors	*ib.*
14.	Inspections by Sub-Inspectors	5
15.	Inspections by Inspecting Pandits	*ib.*
16.	Inspections by District Officers	*ib.*
17.	Meetings of *Gurus*	*ib.*
18.	Educational Sub-Committees	*ib.*

SECTION III.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

19.	Murarichand College	5
20.	Cotton College	6
21.	Scholarships	*ib.*

SECTION IV.

SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.

A.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

High Schools—		
22.	State high schools	7
23.	Aided high schools	*ib.*
24.	Unaided high schools	*ib.*
25.	Entrance Examination	*ib.*
Middle English Schools for boys—		
26.	State middle English schools	8
27.	Aided middle English schools	*ib.*
28.	Unaided middle English schools	*ib.*
29.	Middle English Examination	*ib.*
Middle Vernacular Schools for boys—		
30.	State middle vernacular schools	*ib.*
31.	Aided middle vernacular schools	9

PARA.		PAGE
32.	Middle Vernacular Examination	9
33.	General remarks on the progress of secondary education	*ib.*
	B.—PRIMARY SCHOOLS.	
34.	Upper primary schools	10
35.	Upper Primary Examination	11
36.	Lower primary schools for boys—	
	(*a*) Provincial Funds schools	*ib.*
	(*b*) Local and Municipal Funds schools	*ib.*
	(*c*) Aided lower primary schools	12
	(*d*) Unaided lower primary schools	*ib.*
	(*e*) Total number of *pathsalas*	*ib.*
	(*f*) Native States schools	*ib.*
37.	General progress of primary education	*ib.*
38.	Lower Primary Examination	13
	Primary classes in secondary schools	*ib.*
	SECTION V.	
	SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.	
39.	General	14
40.	Training schools	*ib.*
41.	Medical schools—Working of Berry-White Medical School	15
42.	Technical and industrial schools—Williamson Artizan School and Railway Workshops—Local provision for fostering of industrial education.	*ib.*
43.	Law classes	16
	SECTION VI.	
	FEMALE EDUCATION.	
44.	Progress of female education	16
	SECTION VII.	
	EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.	
	A.—EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.	
45.	Working of Shillong European and Eurasian School	17
	B.—MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.	
46.	Muhammadan Education—General	18
	SECTION VIII.	
	PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.	
47.	General	18
	SECTION IX.	
	DISCIPLINE AND MORAL TRAINING.	
48.	Hostels and boarding-houses	19.
49.	Discipline and moral training	20
	SECTION X.	
	SELECTION AND AUTHORISATION OF TEXT-BOOKS.	
50.	Text-Books	20
	GENERAL TABLES I—VIII	22-40
	STATISTICS OF PRIMARY CLASSES IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS	41-43
	PROVINCIAL STATEMENTS	46-77

GENERAL REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN ASSAM

FOR THE YEAR

1902-1903.

SECTION I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The following statement gives in a summary form the comparative statistics of all educational institutions that furnish returns :—

Class of Instruction.			1901-1902.		1902-1903.	
			Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.
1			2	3	4	5
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.						
Collegiate Education		Arts Colleges ...	2	97	2	109
School Education, general.	Secondary, boys'	High schools ...	23	5,143	24	5,601
		Middle English...	78	6,064	80	6,265
		„ Vernacular	45	2,820	44	2,701
	„ girls'	Middle English ...	1	135	2	162
		„ Vernacular	4	173	4	181
	Primary ...	For boys ...	2,776	83,214	2,722	81,191
		„ girls ...	201	3,506	175	3,031
School Education, special.	Training schools and classes for masters		22	420	26	501
	Industrial schools		2	8	2	13
	Law classes		4	34	4	39
	Medical schools		1	70	1	97
	Other „		12	779	15	1,206
Total			3,171	1,02,463	3,101	1,01,097
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.						
Arabic or Persian			20	907	17	797
Sanskrit			68	1,301	78	1,630
Elementary Vernacular—Boys'			...	...	6	132
Koran schools ...	Boys'		163	3,238	187	4,019
	Girls'		1	15	1	10
Other ...	Boys'		3	96	5	204
	Girls'		...	...	...	...
Total			255	5,557	294	6,792
Grand total			3,426	1,08,020	3,395	1,07,889

Public institutions show a loss of 70 schools and 1,366 pupils and private institutions, a gain of 39 schools and 1,235 pupils. Arts Colleges show an increase of 12 pupils. High schools increased by 1 and the number of pupils attending them by 458. Middle English schools for boys contribute an increase of 2 schools and 201 pupils, while middle English schools for girls show an increase of 1 school and 27 pupils.

GENERAL SUMMARY. There was a loss of one middle Vernacular school for boys and 119 pupils, but the middle Vernacular schools for girls contribute an increase of 8 pupils. Primary schools for boys show a loss of 54 schools and 2,023 pupils, while the primary schools for girls decreased by 26 schools and 475 pupils. Training schools show an increase of 4 schools and 81 pupils, industrial schools and law classes, of 5 pupils each, and medical school, of 27 pupils. The other schools show an increase of 3 schools and 427 pupils.

These were the only important changes under public institutions, and the causes which led to them will be discussed under the several headings. The improvement under private institutions was general, except under one head—"Advanced, teaching Arabic and Persian." For public and private institutions taken together there was a loss of 31 schools and 131 pupils.

2. The marginal statement shows the comparative increase and decrease in all classes of public institutions taken together and the pupils attending them for the last ten years. The figures for the last two years of the decade show a decline, both in the number of institutions and pupils attending them. Primary schools are mainly responsible for this decline. The decrease in the number of schools and pupils attending them for the year 1902-1903 is explained as having been due to the closure of some primary schools for low attendance and to the withdrawal of grants from certain schools for unsatisfactory progress. The decline is also due in some cases to the disappearance of unaided *pathsalas* which could not be aided for want of funds.

Progress of public institutions.

Year.	Schools.	Pupils.
1892-93	2,661	81,985
1893-94	2,751	84,881
1894-95	2,939	89,843
1895-96	3,091	93,632
1896-97	3,225	96,660
1897-98	3,107	91,064
1898-99	3,086	93,872
1899-1900	3,177	1,00,972
1900-01	3,196	1,04,308
1901-02	3,171	1,02,463
1902-03	3,101	1,01,097

Classification of pupils in public institutions according to religion.

3. In Appendix J is shown the classification of pupils in public institutions according to religion with percentage of pupils to children of a school-going age of each religion. The total population of Assam, excluding Manipur, of which the pupils are not included in the returns, is according to the last Census 58,41,878, of whom 30,04,060 are males and 28,37,818 are females, and if calculated at the usual rate of 15 per cent., the number of Hindu children of a school-going age is 488,778, that of Muhammadan children 235,640, and that of the children of other denominations 151,864. The percentage of Hindu pupils to Hindu population of a school-going age is 13·50, that for Muhammadans 8·04, and that for others 10·57, and that for all denominations taken together 11·53.

Percentage of pupils in public institutions to children of a school-going age.

4. Appendix K gives the district details of the percentage of pupils in public institutions to children of a school-going age. 15 per cent. of the present population of Assam, males 30,04,060 and females 28,37,818, gives 450,609 and 425,673 children, male and female, respectively, of a school-going age. The percentage of male pupils to male population of a school-going age was 20·79, that for females 1·71 and for both males and females taken together 11·53. The district of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, as in the previous three years, stands first as having the greatest percentage of children attending schools.

5. The marginal statement shows the pupils in the different stages of instruction in all schools of general instruction for the year under report. The high stage includes pupils in the first four classes of high schools, the middle stage includes the pupils in the fifth class of high schools and the first and second classes of middle schools; the primary stage includes the pupils in the sixth, seventh, and eighth classes of high schools and the lower classes of middle schools.

Stages of instruction.

Stage.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
High	1,307	1,177
Middle	2,626	2,657
Upper primary ...	4,397	3,979
Lower primary ...	92,725	91,319
Total.	1,01,055	99,132

In the high schools of this province under the new regulations instruction will be afforded to the pupils in the fifth and lower classes through the medium of a Vernacular language; English being taught as a subject in the top class of the Lower Primary Department. The instruction afforded in the lower classes is superior to that given in primary or middle schools.

Total expenditure on education.

6. The total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 8,01,231, against Rs. 7,63,106 in the year before, showing an increase of Rs. 38,125. The expenditure from Provincial revenues increased by Rs. 19,082, that from Local Funds decreased by Rs. 1,984. In Appendix I

is given the expenditure incurred on education by each Local Board in the form prescribed by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner in his Secretary's letter No. 14-1G., of the 1st May 1901. Under "Municipal expenditure" there was an increase of Rs. 1,218. There was also an increase of Rs. 19,809 in expenditure under the head "Other sources," which consists of the fee receipts of all schools and the receipts from other private sources.

Provincial expenditure.

7. The Provincial expenditure is the net charge, that is, the total amount drawn less the receipts under the heads for which the expenditure was incurred. The expenditure under the heads amounted to Rs. 2,48,693, against the sum of Rs. 2,29,611, exhibiting an increase of Rs. 19,082. It includes an expenditure of Rs. 24,839 spent by the Public Works Department from its budget on the buildings borne on its list, and an expenditure of Rs. 2,500 on buildings paid from the Education budget. The increase of expenditure under the head "Provincial" was chiefly due to the expenditure on buildings and to the increase of expenditure in connection with the Cotton College and Berry-White Medical School at Dibrugarh.

Municipal expenditure.

8. The Municipal expenditure on education comes to Rs. 9,041, against Rs. 7,823 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,218. The percentage of expenditure on the total Municipal expenditure was 4·5, against 3·8 in the year before. With the exception of the Municipalities of Tezpur, Nowgong, and Dibrugarh, which have contributed less than 3 per cent. of their total income to education, the other Municipalities have spent 3 per cent. or more of their income.

9. The expenditure from "Other sources" increased from Rs. 3,01,055 to Rs. 3,20,864, or by Rs. 19,809. This includes the expenditure of Rs. 2,400 from the Manipur State on the Manipur Aided Middle English School—41·01 per cent. of the total expenditure was met from receipts, against 39·5 per cent. in the previous year. The marginal figures exhibit the details of expenditure from "Other sources" during the year under report.

Expenditure from other sources.

	Rs.
Goalpara Trust Fund	560
Williamson Trust Fund	3,113
Contribution by Welsh Mission, Khasi and Jaintia Hills	60,098
Contribution by the American Mission, Garo Hills	5,068
Contribution by the American Mission, Naga Hills	1,378
Contribution by Welsh Mission, Lushai Hills ...	950
Contribution from the Native State Revenue, Manipur	2,400
Contribution by other people	31,136
Subscriptions	40,548
Mohsin Fund	761
Fees in Schools and Colleges	1,73,397
Fees for examination and transfer of scholarships	1,455
Total	3,20,864

Direct expenditure and cost per pupil in the different classes of public institutions.

10. The expenditure from public funds rose from Rs. 2,88,121 to Rs. 2,91,383, showing an increase of Rs. 3,262, distributed as follows:—For collegiate education 2·7 per cent., against 2·4 per cent.; secondary education 23·3 per cent., against 22·5 per cent.; for primary education 61·6 per cent., against 63·3 per cent., and for other schools 12·4, against 12·3 per cent. in 1901-1902. The receipts from fees in colleges came to Rs. 5,835, against Rs. 5,360 in the previous year, and covered 33·6 per cent. of the total direct cost, against 21 per cent. of the direct cost of the institutions of this class in 1901-1902. For all classes of high schools taken together the fee receipts amounted to Rs. 94,065, against Rs. 85,916 for the previous year, and covered 79·5 per cent. of the total direct cost, against 77·6 per cent. in 1901-1902. For all classes of middle schools taken together, excluding the European and Eurasian school at Shillong, the fee receipts amounted to Rs. 32,595, against Rs. 33,025, and covered 29·04 per cent., as compared with 29·8 per cent. in 1901-1902, of the direct cost of this class of schools.

For the primary schools, both upper and lower, the receipts from fees amounted to Rs. 34,944, against Rs. 31,464 for the preceding year. Of the total direct cost of the schools of this class, 12·4 per cent., as compared with 11·2 per cent. in 1901-1902, was met from the receipts under the head "Fees." The cost per pupil in the different classes of public institutions is:—Art Colleges Rs. 156-4-4, high schools Rs. 21-12, middle English (boys) Rs. 13-0-4, middle vernacular (boys) Rs. 11-10-10, middle English (girls) Rs. 5-13-5, middle Vernacular (girls) Rs. 16-10-7, upper primary

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(boys) Rs. 6-6-9, upper primary (girls) Rs. 12-14-5, lower primary (boys) Rs. 3-4-5, lower primary (girls) Rs. 4-10-5, training schools and classes Rs. 47-9-6, medical school Rs. 148-1-1, law classes Rs. 43-9-3, industrial schools Rs. 158-12, and other special schools Rs. 7-0-1.

Accommodation: School buildings in Provincial, Local Board, Municipal, Native States, and private schools.

11. A comprehensive scheme for the improvement of all primary and secondary school buildings is at present under the consideration of the Administration. During the year under report the necessary expenses of providing additional accommodation to some schools and new buildings for others have been sanctioned. The unaided high schools in Gauhati and Baniyachong need attention. The aided high school house at Barpeta is under reconstruction. More information on this subject will be found in Section IV, paragraph 33.

SECTION II.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Tours and inspections of the Director.

12. I held charge of the Department from the 2nd August 1902 to the end of the year under report. Mr. Prothero was in charge from the beginning of the official year under report until he made over charge to me. I left Shillong on tour on the 2nd December, and I was away from headquarters until the end of the year with the exception of five days. Part of the time was spent away from the province, owing to my attendance at the Delhi Darbar. During my tour I visited one Madrasah and two second-grade colleges, I also paid 28 visits to high schools and eleven visits to middle Vernacular schools for boys. I inspected one first-grade training school, two *guru* classes, two *tols* and one *maktab*, I also visited the Persian classes held in Gauhati, and I secured their union with the local *maktab* through the co-operation of the Municipality. I inspected 6 upper primary and 64 lower primary schools. I took much pains in explaining to the village lower primary school teachers the great advantages they were sure to enjoy under the new grant-in-aid rules.

I also inspected four middle Vernacular and nine lower primary schools for girls, fourteen middle-class English schools, four training schools, six hostels and one private preparatory school.

Inspections by Deputy Inspectors.

13. There were 5 Deputy Inspectors at work during the year under report. The Cachar and Sylhet districts were each under the charge of a Deputy Inspector, while the Lower, Central, and Upper Assam Divisions had each a Deputy Inspector as heretofore. During the year under report there were several transfers of Deputy Inspectors: Babu Padma Nath Bhattacharyya, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Lower Assam Division, who was on deputation to census work, reverted to the Department as Deputy Inspector of Schools, Sylhet, with effect from the 2nd June 1902. Babu Haran Chandra Das Gupta, who held charge of the Sylhet district, was, on being relieved by Babu Padma Nath Bhattacharyya, transferred to the Central Assam Division, where he relieved Babu Giris Chandra Datta on the 17th July 1902. When Haran Babu proceeded to take up the charge of the Central Assam Division Babu Giris Chandra Datta joined the Lower Assam Division and relieved the Officiating Deputy Inspector, Srijut Devesvar Barua, on the 26th July 1902. The Officiating Deputy Inspector then reverted to his substantive appointment as Sub-Inspector of Schools, Golaghat. No fixed period for touring has been laid down for Deputy Inspectors, but they are, under ordinary circumstances, expected to be out of headquarters for a period of 200 days in the year. Babu Behari Lal Dhar with 274 days on tour, and Babu Padma Nath Bhattacharyya, with 211 days on tour, exceeded this figure. The other Deputy Inspectors fell short of this period:—Babu Giris Chandra Datta by 7 days, Babu Haran Chandra Das Gupta by 12 days, and Srijut Kesav Nath Phukan by 29 days. Babu Giris Chandra Datta explains that the conduct of the Survey School Examinations, as well as the work of moderating question papers, interfered with his work of inspection to some extent. The deficit of Babu Haran Chandra Das Gupta was due to his having been absent on privilege leave for 29 days. The work of superintendence of the Entrance Examination at Dibrugarh centre and the Survey School Examinations at Dibrugarh and Jorhat has been given as the cause of the deficit in the case of Srijut Kesav Nath Phukan, who held exclusive charge of the Upper Assam Division during the whole year. Deputy Inspectors were on an average on tour for 211 days and paid 242 visits to schools.

14. The number of Sub-Inspectors was the same as in the last year, namely, 23. All the districts, with the exception of the Naga and Lushai Hills districts, have Sub-Inspectors. The average number of days spent away from headquarters by the 23 Sub-Inspectors was 238 and the number of visits paid to schools 257, as compared with 255 days on tour and 281 visits paid to schools in 1901-1902. The prescribed minimun of touring days was exceeded by the Sub-Inspectors of the Hailakandi, North Sylhet, Karimganj, Sibsagar, and Jaintia Hills subdivisions. The Sub-Inspector, North Sylhet, stands first, with 279 days on tour and 382 visits to schools. It is satisfactory to note that this is not the first time that he headed the list with the greatest number of days on tour. It is regrettable that the rest of the Sub-Inspectors failed to work up to the prescribed minimum. The deficit in inspection work is, however, in many cases due to men proceeding on leave and to transfers of officers. The attention of the Sub-Inspectors will be drawn to their deficiency of inspection work, and they will be directed to be more energetic in their inspection work in future.

Inspections by Sub-Inspectors.

Out of 129 middle schools at work on the 31st March 1903, 2 were not visited, out of 2,897 primary schools 125 were not visited, and out of 26 training schools and classes 2 were not visited by the Deputy or Sub-Inspectors. Sixty-five of the unvisited lower primary schools were, however, inspected by the inspecting pandits, and some of the remaining *pathsalas* are reported to have been opened towards the end of the year. Of the schools inspected by the Deputy Inspectors or Sub-Inspectors some were inspected four times, some three times, some twice, and some once.

15. The number of inspecting pandits at work during the year under report was 17, against 19 in the previous year. The average number of days spent on tour by them was 243, and the number of visits paid to schools 213. A decided improvement appears to have taken place in the work of these officers.

Inspections by inspecting pandits.

16. All Deputy Commissioners are reported to have inspected schools in their respective districts. The Deputy Commissioner of Cachar paid 4 visits, the Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet 2, Deputy Commissioner of Goalpara 1, Deputy Commissioner of Kamrup 11, Deputy Commissioner of Darrang 8, Deputy Commissioner of Sibsagar 11, Deputy Commissioner of Lakhimpur 5 (he also visited some training schools and lower primary schools), Deputy Commissioner of Khasi and Jaintia Hills 7, Deputy Commissioner of Garo Hills 1 and some lower primary schools, while the Deputy Commissioner of Naga Hills or his Assistant at Mokokchang visited all the schools in the Naga Hills. Besides these, the Subdivisional Officer, Hailakandi, paid 7 visits to schools, the Subdivisional Officer, Goalpara, 5, the Subdivisional Officer, Barpeta, 16, and the Subdivisional Officer, Jowai, 4 visits, while Chairmen of Local Boards in Sylhet paid 17 visits to schools. Over and above these, 1 Extra Assistant Commissioner paid 2 visits and 2 Sub-Deputy Collectors taken together paid 3 visits to schools.

Inspections by District Officers.

17. A very considerable amount of attention continues to be paid by the inspecting officers to the important work of holding meetings of *pathsala* teachers at convenient centres, in order to give themselves an opportunity of discussing educational matters with a view to obtain more efficient teaching in the schools under them. These meetings are most useful as affording inspecting officers the opportunity of testing the *gurus* in the subjects taught by them and in imparting instruction to them. Altogether 129 such meetings of *gurus* were held during the year under report, against 107 meetings in the previous year. Of these 129 meetings, 27 meetings were held by the inspecting pandits.

Meetings of *gurus*.

18. The number of meetings held by the several educational sub-committees of Local Boards during the year under report was 54, against 57 in the preceding year. In those subdivisions where there were no sub-committees, educational matters were disposed of at ordinary meetings of the Boards. Under Rule 18, Section I, Chapter VIII of the Manual of Executive Rules, each Local Board should appoint a school sub-committee at the last quarterly meeting before the commencement of the next financial year. Again, under Rule 19 of the Manual of Executive Rules, the sub-committees should meet once a month.

Educational sub-committees.

SECTION III.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

19. The Murarichand Unaided Second-grade College in Sylhet had 37 names on its roll on the 31st March 1903, with an average monthly strength and average daily attendance of 37 and 34, respectively, as compared with 40, 40, and 37, respectively, for the preceding year.

Murarichand College.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

The total direct cost of the college came to Rs. 4,420, against Rs. 4,370 in the previous year, and of this amount Rs. 671 was realised from fees, against Rs. 869 in the preceding year: the deficit was met by the proprietor. Twenty-one candidates were sent up to the First Examination in Arts, of whom one passed in the first division, three in the second and five in the third, against 23 candidates in the previous year, of whom 8 passed. Of the 9 candidates who passed the examination held in March 1903, two were Muhammadans. The total cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 119-7-4, against Rs. 109-4 of the previous year. The teaching staff is quite efficient, but the library and the physical and chemical laboratory are much in need of improvement.

Cotton College.

20. The Gauhati State Second-grade Cotton College had 72 names on its roll on the 31st March 1903, with an average monthly strength and average daily attendance of 74 and 56 respectively, as compared with 57, 72, and 59, respectively, for the preceding year. The total direct cost of the College came to Rs. 12,926, against Rs. 11,494 in the previous year, and of this amount Rs. 5,164 was realised from fees, against Rs. 4,491 in the preceding year. The deficit was met from the Provincial Funds. Forty-one candidates were sent up to the First Examination in Arts, of whom two passed in the first division, four in the second, and seven in the third, against 25 candidates in the previous year, of whom 10 passed. Of the 13 candidates who passed the examination held in March 1903, four were Muhammadans. The total cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 174-10-9, against Rs. 159-10-2 during the previous year. The Officiating Principal reported :—

> There was an important change in the staff of Professors. Mr. Südmersen, the Principal and Professor of English Language and Literature, having left for England on a year's medical leave, commencing on the 2nd November 1902, the teaching work of the absentee was divided among the Professors. Babu P. N. Lahiri, M.A., Professor of History and Sanskrit, having the main share therein. The absence of a Professor of English was not much keenly felt: the second year students having been dissolved a month after the new arrangement. At the beginning of the next session a new man is expected, who will take the classes in English.

I may remark that the Professors of Sanskrit and Arabic are scholars competent to give instruction in English. As a matter of fact, the College was only working half time except for a short period, and it was not necessary to engage a new man. I may add that an additional Professor has been engaged to fill Mr. Südmersen's place as a Professor, when the College will open next term. The College and the Hindu and Muhammadan hostels are maintained by the Administration at considerable expense to the Provincial Funds. The furniture, the library, and the physical and chemical laboratory are all in excellent condition. The College building affords ample accommodation for all purposes for the classes, indeed, if it were desirable to change the status of the college from a second-grade to a first-grade College, no additional accommodation would be necessary.

In addition to the students reading in the Colleges in Sylhet and Gauhati, there are several others who matriculated from schools in this province, who read in Colleges in Bengal: concerning them no definite information is available.

Scholarships.

21. The junior scholarships awarded on the result of the Entrance Examination to the natives of the Brahmaputra Valley and to others not domiciled in this province are tenable in the Cotton College. On the result of the Matriculation Examination held in March 1903, thirty-nine scholarships were awarded, against forty-three in the preceding year. Scholarships awarded to Khasis are tenable in a College in Calcutta, whereas scholarships awarded to the pupils reading in the high schools of the Surma Valley are tenable in any College affiliated to the Calcutta University. Full particulars concerning the number and value of the senior scholarships, as well as the conditions on which they are held, may be found in the Education Manual.

Twenty-three senior scholarships awarded to students from the Province of Assam who passed the First Examination in Arts held in March 1903, are made tenable at Colleges in Bengal, in which the scholars have elected to read, against the same number of scholarships in the examination of 1902.

The total amount spent during the year under report on junior scholarships, as obtained from bills passed in this office, was Rs. 11,291, and the corresponding figure for senior scholarships was Rs. 9,704.

The two provincial senior scholarships awarded on the results of the examination in March 1903 fell to students of the Cotton College; neither of them obtained provincial junior scholarships in 1901.

SECTION IV.

SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.

A.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

High schools.

The particulars of the three classes of high schools are given in Appendix A.

State high schools.

22. The number of these schools was ten with 2,797 pupils on the 31st March 1903, against the same number of schools with 2,711 pupils on the corresponding date of the previous year. The average monthly roll number and the average daily attendance were 2,737 and 2,245, respectively, against 2,631 and 2,141, respectively, of the preceding year. The total direct expenditure, including repairs to the school houses, amounted to Rs. 65,694, against Rs. 63,917 in the previous year. The receipts from fees amounted to Rs. 53,520, against Rs. 50,875 of the preceding year. The total cost of educating each pupil fell from Rs. 24-4-8 to Rs. 24-0-1. It is worthy of remark that the cost to the Administration of educating each pupil during the year under report was only Rs. 4-3-4, against Rs. 4-11-2 of the previous year. The Jorhat, Dibrugarh, Silchar, Sibsagar, and Tezpur High Schools taken together cost the Administration only Rs. 6-2-8 for the education of five youths, on the average, one in each of these schools during the year under report. These satisfactory financial results are mainly due to the receipts from the lower classes, which are divided into sections. The education provided in these lower classes is much superior to anything that obtains or could be expected in middle or primary schools.

Aided high schools.

23. The number of high schools in this class was 7, against 6 in the previous year. The number of pupils on the 31st March 1903 was 1,511, against 1,218 of the previous year. The average monthly roll number and the average daily attendance were 1,455 and 1,189, respectively, against 1,187 and 989 respectively of the preceding year. The total cost to the Administration was Rs. 6,820, against Rs. 5,704 of the previous year. The total receipts from fees and subscriptions were Rs. 21,470 and Rs. 1,033, against Rs. 18,001 and Rs. 1,270 of the previous year. The total direct expenditure came to Rs. 29,323, against Rs. 24,975, whilst the average cost of educating each pupil fell from Rs. 21-0-8 to Rs. 20-2-5. The total cost to the Administration for educating each pupil was Rs. 4-11-0, against Rs. 4-12-11 of the previous year. From the above figures, it is clear that on the average the aided high school is slightly more expensive to Government irrespective of results than the State high school. The surplus balances at credit of all these aided schools are placed in savings banks. The aided high school in Habiganj has a very large credit balance, which, it is hoped, will soon be used in building a suitable school house. The new aided high school is situated in Nazira in the Sibsagar district.

Unaided high schools.

24. The number of unaided high schools was 7, against the same number in the previous year. The total number of pupils on the roll, the average monthly roll number, and the average daily attendance were 1,293, 1,244, and 988, against 1,214, 1,157, and 872 of the preceding year. The total direct expenditure increased from Rs. 21,810 to Rs. 23,224. The receipts from fees were Rs. 19,075 during the year under report, against Rs. 17,040 in the preceding year. The total cost of educating each pupil fell from Rs. 18-13-7 to Rs. 18-10-10.

Entrance Examination.

25. The results in minute detail of the Entrance Examinations in 1902 and 1903 are to be found in Appendix H. I may remark that 127 candidates passed the last Entrance Examination; of these 27 passed in the first division, 55 in the second, and 45 in the third, against 128 at the preceding examination, of which 17 were placed in the first division, 57 in the second, and 54 in the third. The number of competitors were 190, against 188 in the preceding year. Judged by the merit marks, the list of schools was headed by the State high school in Sylhet. Adopting the same empirical estimate, the second, third, fourth, and fifth places are taken in order by the Murarichand Unaided High School, Sylhet, the Habiganj Aided, the State high school in Silchar, and the State high school in Shillong. The results of the State high schools in Dibrugarh, Tezpur, and Sibsagar are disappointing, and inquiries will be made in consequence. The management of the unaided high school in Gauripur may be congratulated on their achievement. The Golaghat Bezbarua Unaided and the Goalpara Aided High Schools failed to pass any candidates sent up by them. Leaving the Gauripur and the Murarichand Schools out of account, the results of the unaided schools are almost negligible. The results of the Barpeta and the Maulvi Bazar aided high schools are very creditable.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Middle English schools for boys.

All particulars in detail for the year under report concerning the State, aided and unaided middle-class English schools for boys are to be found in the Appendix B of the Provincial Statements with abstract statistics for the previous year. If English be added to the curriculum of a middle Vernacular school, we obtain the curriculum of a middle-class English school. In both schools instruction in all subjects is given in and through the Vernacular language. The maximum age prescribed for the Middle English Scholarship Examination is 16 years, whilst that for the Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination is 15 years. The total cost of education in all middle English schools during the year under report was Rs. 78,399, against Rs. 77,703 of the previous year, whilst the total cost of education in the middle Vernacular schools was Rs. 30,377, against Rs. 29,848 in the previous year. There is a very great demand, especially in the Surma Valley, for middle English schools, there is no such demand anywhere for middle Vernacular schools. The middle English schools in Upper and Central Assam need improvement.

State middle English schools.

26. As in the preceding year, there were only two State middle English schools, one at Hailakandi, the other at Kohima. The former will soon be transformed into an aided high school. If the Administration were to take a retrograde step in resuming direct and complete control of all middle English schools except those in advanced localities, nothing but good would be the result. The number of pupils, the average monthly roll number, and the average daily attendance remained almost stationary, whilst the total cost to the Administration rose from Rs. 2,567 to Rs. 2,710 and the receipts from fees fell from Rs. 744 during the previous year to Rs. 698 during the year under review. The total cost of educating each pupil rose from Rs. 18-1-6 to Rs. 19-0-10, of which the cost to the Administration was Rs. 15-2-3 during the year under review, against Rs. 14-0-5 of the previous year.

Aided middle English schools.

27. The number of aided middle class English schools was 60 during the year under review, against 57 in the previous year. Of these 60 schools, 37 are to be found in the Sylhet district alone. The schools in the Khasi Hills are aided by Provincial funds whilst all the others derived their subsidies from Local Boards. The number of pupils, the average monthly roll number, and the average daily attendance were 4,696, 4,475, and 3,384, respectively, against 4,380, 4,120, and 3,105 of the previous year. The total direct expenditure rose from Rs. 58,034 to Rs. 60,950. The receipts from fees and subscriptions during the year under report were Rs. 19,307, and Rs. 18,580, respectively, against Rs. 19,687 and Rs. 15,610 of the previous year. The total cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 13-9-11, against Rs. 14-1-4 of the previous year.

Unaided middle English schools.

28. The number of these schools was 18 during the year under report, against 19 in the previous year. The number of pupils on the 31st March 1903 was 1,400, against 1,516 in the previous year. The total cost fell from Rs. 16,358 to Rs. 14,039. The receipts from fees fell from Rs. 5,063 to Rs. 4,890 during the year under report. The total cost of educating each pupil, on the average, fell from Rs. 11-10-0 to Rs. 10-4-6. Some of these schools are aspirants for State assistance. When they are found to supply a recognised want, they generally obtain a monthly subsidy.

Middle English Examination.

29. During the year under report 92 candidates competed for middle English scholarships and eleven scholarships were awarded; the maximum number, or the number allotted, was 16. The old Middle English Pass Certificate Examination was abolished under the orders of Government, *vide* the eleventh paragraph of the Resolution dated the 11th of April 1902, and under the new Regulations 182 certificates were granted to pupils who completed their middle English course on the recommendations of the Deputy Inspectors. At the end of the previous year under the old scheme 103 Pass Certificates were awarded, whereas in 1900-1901, 158 certificates (excluding private candidates) were awarded.

Middle Vernacular schools for boys.

Appendix C shows the principal particulars of Middle Vernacular schools.

State middle Vernacular schools.

30. The Government middle Vernacular schools are of two kinds, (1) those managed by the Department and maintained by fees and Provincial Funds, and (2) those managed by Local Boards and supported by fees and Local Funds. There were 15 of the former class during the year under report, against the same number during the previous year. There were 1,202 pupils on the roll, against 1,212 during the previous

year. The monthly average roll number and the average daily attendance were 1,168 and 922, respectively, against 1,112 and 890 of the previous year. The total cost to the Administration rose from Rs. 10,925 to Rs. 11,251 during the year under review. The receipts from fees rose from Rs. 3,697 to Rs. 3,928 during the year under report. The average cost of educating each pupil during the year under review was Rs. 12-15-11, against Rs. 13-2-4 of the previous year. There were four of the second kind of Government middle Vernacular schools, against the same number during the previous year. The total number of pupils, the average monthly roll number, and the average daily attendance remained almost stationary during the year under report and the previous year. The total direct expenditure fell from Rs. 2,138 to Rs. 2,100 in the year under report. The receipts from fees fell from Rs. 332 in 1901-1902 to Rs. 153 in 1902-1903. The total cost on the average of educating each student remained almost stationary, being Rs. 11 very nearly.

Aided middle Vernacular schools.

31. The number of the aided middle Vernacular schools was 23, against 25 of the previous year. The number of pupils, the average monthly roll number, and the average daily attendance were 1,253, 1,196, and 862, respectively, against 1,369, 1,342, and 998, respectively, of the preceding year.

The total direct expenditure was Rs. 12,612, against Rs. 13,011 of the previous year. The net cost to the Local Boards was Rs. 5,933, against Rs. 5,685 of the preceding year. The deficits in each year were met by fees and subscriptions. The total cost, on the average, of educating each pupil, rose from Rs. 9-11-1 to Rs. 10-8-9, being the figure for the year under review. There were two unaided middle Vernacular schools during the year under report, against one in the previous year. They demand no special remarks.

Middle Vernacular Examination.

32. Seventy-nine candidates competed at the Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination, and 29 scholarships were awarded. Twenty-eight Middle Vernacular Scholarships are allotted by Government. Middle English Scholarships, when not taken up, are convertible into Middle Vernacular Scholarships. There were 138 Leaving Certificates granted on the recommendations of the Deputy Inspectors. There were 267 Middle Vernacular Pass Certificates granted in 1901-1902, whereas in 1900-1901 there were only 116 (excluding private candidates). Altogether, there were 320 Leaving Certificates granted to pupils in middle schools, against 370 Middle Examination Pass Certificates of the previous year, and 274 (excluding private candidates) Middle Examination Pass Certificates in 1900-1901. It appears, therefore, probable that the Deputy Inspectors were not too liberal.

General remarks on the progress of secondary education.

33. Under "Secondary schools" are included high and middle schools. High schools are recognised by the University, and in them pupils are prepared for the Matriculation Examination. They consist of seven classes; the lowest class is, however, generally divided into three classes. English has been taught, hitherto, in all the classes, but in future this practice will be somewhat modified. The medium of instruction in all subjects in the lower classes is a vernacular language. The State high schools at Dibrugarh, Gauhati, Sylhet, Shillong, and Silchar afford ample accommodation to their pupils. Additional accommodation has been sanctioned in the case of the Jorhat and Tezpur High Schools. An entirely new building is wanted in Nowgong. In the case of Sibsagar and Dhubri the necessary additional accommodation is under consideration. The aided high schools in the Sylhet district are fairly well provided with buildings, but a *pucca* building is needed in Habiganj. There ought to be no difficulty in providing such a building, for the management has ample funds at its disposal. The building at Barpeta attracted the attention of the Head of the Administration, and steps have been taken to improve its condition. More room is wanted at Gauripur. The building in Goalpara is in every way satisfactory.

Secondary schools, as a whole, *i.e.*, in the two classes of high and middle, increased by 2 and the pupils attending them by 540. The number of high schools increased by 1 with a gain of 458 pupils, while the number of Middle English Schools increased by 2, with a gain of 201 pupils. The middle Vernacular schools diminished by 1, with a corresponding loss of 119 pupils. An application was made to the Head of the Administration in which he was requested to establish a State Middle English School at Kanaighat on the Surma river. This place is situated in the Jaintia parganas, near the junction of the Loobah and the Surma. Middle English schools, as far as possible, in backward localities ought to be managed by the Department. Irrespective of fees, the expense of maintaining one such school would be about Rs. 150 per mensem. A badly-managed middle school with an inefficient staff of teachers serves no useful

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

purpose. There are several such schools in the Province, notably in the Assam Valley. As examples, I may mention the Meleng, the Marangi, and the Jhanzie Aided Middle Schools in the Sibsagar district. The Silghat Aided Middle English School in the Nowgong district may be placed in the same category. In the Golaghat subdivision there was only one aided middle English school. In this subdivision there is an unaided high school long established, from which 5 candidates appeared at the Entrance Examination. None of them passed. I should like to see a State high school in Golaghat, and a first-rate aided middle English school in Nigriting. The aided middle school in Nalbari, North Kamrup, attracted the notice of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, and as a result a new building and an efficient staff of teachers will be provided.

The working of the transfer rules has been attended with considerable difficulty in connection with the unaided schools in the Sibsagar district. These rules are indispensably necessary, as they are conducive not only to discipline but to the maintenance of law and order in our school affairs.

The schoolboys at district and subdivisional headquarters stations play cricket and Association foot-ball. They also practise physical drill with success. From the capitation grant allotted for proficiency in physical drill, cricket and foot-ball gear are generally obtained. In Sylhet a large piece of ground has been acquired, and will soon be ready as a playground not only for the boys of the State high school, but also for those of the Murarichand College and its school. In Gauhati the boys play cricket and Association foot-ball with the *Sahibs*. I have played cricket with the boys in Nowgong and Dibrugarh, where ample facilities for playing cricket and foot-ball have long existed. In fact, playgrounds have been or are being acquired for the pupils in every State high school, except the Dhubri High School. I do not think the boys in mufassal middle schools need such games as cricket and foot-ball. The ordinary cheap country games ought to meet all such demands. A plot of ground will be ready for such native games at all State middle schools, but funds will have to be forthcoming from the State, for the youths who attend these schools cannot be expected to contribute subscriptions of any kind. The boys attending the aided high schools in the Sylhet district play cricket and foot-ball. The annual examination of the pupils attending the State high schools in the exercises known as physical drill for the capitation allowance allotted to these schools by the Administration was held during the year under report, and in nearly all cases the full allowance was earned and paid to the Secretaries of the Sports Clubs of the schools.

Steps are being taken to provide additional accommodation for many of the schools which were considered to afford inadequate accommodation to the pupils who daily attended them.

In the Government of India No. 473, dated Simla, the 6th November 1901, it was laid down in paragraph 8 that—

> The question of providing a practical form of education, alternative to a purely literary one, seems to the Government of India to be as urgent in Assam as elsewhere, and I am to request that steps may now be taken to modify the system of instruction in Assam so as to afford in a selected institution, such as the Government High School at Sylhet, an opportunity to a boy to adopt a practical course towards the end of the secondary stage.

In other words, a High School Final Examination was established, and in accordance with these orders a syllabus for a School Final Examination was carefully prepared during the year under report. The scheme for holding High School Final Examinations is now in abeyance.

B.—PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

34. Appendix D of the Provincial Statements gives the district distribution and principal particulars of boys' upper primary schools for the year under report, with abstract statistics for the previous year.

Upper primary schools.

There is only one State upper primary school in the province; it is maintained by the Administration for the benefit of the children of the Military Police in Dibrugarh. The cost of educating each pupil in it was Rs. 4-11, against Rs. 5-6-10 of the previous year. There were 93 aided upper primary schools during the year under report, against 96 of the previous year. There were 40 of these schools in the Sylhet district alone. These schools like middle Vernacular schools are slowly dying out. The total number of pupils, the average monthly roll number, and the average

daily attendance were 3,824, 3,538, and 2,609, respectively, against 4,026, 3,712, and 2,839, respectively, of the previous year. The total direct expenditure was Rs. 22,715, against Rs. 24,186 of the preceding year. The receipts from fees during the year under report were Rs. 5,855, against Rs. 5,963 of the preceding year. The receipts from subscriptions fell from Rs. 6,733 to Rs. 5,593. The total cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 6-6-8, against Rs. 6-8-3 of the preceding year. PRIMARY EDUCATION.

There were only two unaided upper primary schools during the year under report, against 7 of the previous year. Their figures call for no further comment.

Upper Primary Examination.

35. The old Upper Primary Pass Certificate Examination was abolished by the Resolution of the 11th April 1902. Under the new regulations 188 Leaving Certificates were awarded by the Department, against 152 Pass Certificates of the previous year. In 1900-1901, 177 (excluding private pupils and candidates from Middle Schools) Pass Certificates were awarded. 176 candidates competed for upper primary scholarships and 49 scholarships were awarded. There are 51 scholarships available to competitors annually; of these 30 are open to students reading in the Assam Valley districts, but under the rules not one-half of them were taken up by duly qualified candidates. This shows that upper primary education for boys in the Assam Valley is in need of improvement. A similar remark may be made concerning the middle class school education, both English and Vernacular, in the Assam Valley. One upper primary scholarship was awarded to a girl in the Sylhet district. Though the boys in the Assam Valley are backward relatively to their contemporaries elsewhere, it ought to be said that their sisters in Tezpur and Gauhati are much ahead of their contemporaries in Sylhet.

Lower primary schools for boys.

36. Appendix E of the Provincial Statements gives the distribution of boys' lower primary schools with abstract statistics for the previous year.

In Appendix E, it is stated that the total number of pupils in the two sections of the lowest class in all lower primary schools for boys on the 31st March 1903 was 45,417, whilst there were 31,792 pupils in the top three classes taken together. It, therefore, follows that 58·8 per cent. of all the pupils in boys' *pathsalas* were in the lowest class. These pupils are considered by the Head of the Administration as "*illiterate*," or unable to read printed books. It may be remarked that the boys in the lowest class of an upper primary or a secondary school can read short sentences. In the lower primary schools for girls there were 2,285 pupils out of a total of 2,881 in the lowest class, that is, over 79 per cent. of the pupils in girls' *pathsalas* are "*illiterate*." It may be remarked that girls attend the boys' schools and boys attend the girls' schools.

(*a*) *Provincial Funds Schools.*—There were 28 State maintained lower primary schools during the year under report, against the same number during the previous year. These schools are all situated in the Garo, Naga, and Lushai Hills. Their statistics remained almost stationary during the two years under comparison. The cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 7-2-6 in the year under report, against Rs. 8-3-3 of the previous year. All these schools need development in view of the desirability of imparting primary education to the various interesting hill tribes who live in and around the province.

I may add that these schools were maintained by Provincial Funds, and there were no fees charged in any of them. In some annual reports they were set down as "Departmental schools," which was an inaccurate designation, as they are administered by the local executive officials.

(*b*) *Local and Municipal Funds Schools.*—These schools are of two kinds (1) the maintained *pathsalas*, where the teacher received a small fixed salary, and (2) the so-called "combined" schools, where the teacher received a very small fixed salary and in addition was eligible under certain rules to earn certain specified rewards. The total number of *pathsalas* of both the above kinds taken together on the 31st March 1903, was 1,109, against 1,079 of the previous year. The total number of pupils on the roll on the 31st March 1903 was 32,448, against 31,641 of the previous year. The average monthly roll number and the average daily attendance were 30,764 and 22,266, respectively, during the year under report, against 29,947 and 21,638 of the previous year. The total direct expenditure for the year under report was 93,596, against 90,426 of the previous year. The total cost on the average of educating each pupil was Rs. 3-0-8 during the year under report, against Rs. 3-0-4 of the previous year.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

(*c*) *Aided Lower Primary Schools.*—These schools are of two kinds (1) those aided by Local Funds and (2) those aided by Provincial Funds; these latter are in the Khasi and Jaintia, the Garo, the Naga, and the Lushai Hills, where there are no Local Boards, and the schools in each case are under the management of a Missionary Society. The Welsh Presbyterian Mission manage 299 schools at the total cost of Rs. 51,608; of this expenditure Rs. 45,733 comes from the Mission itself. The total cost of educating each pupil was about Rs. 10 per head. This is a high figure, due to the high wages paid to village schoolmasters everywhere in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. An inspection of the statistical table will give the necessary particulars for the Garo, the Naga, and the Lushai Hills. There are 600 *pathsalas* in the Sylhet district alone, the cost of which for the year under report amounted to Rs. 53,467 and the total cost on the average of educating each pupil was Rs. 2-9-11. The particulars for other districts may be obtained from the statistical table. On the 31st March 1903 there were under the above head 1,299 *pathsalas*, against 1,356 during the previous year. The total number of pupils, the average monthly roll number, and the average daily attendance were 38,368, 37,380, and 26,899, respectively, during the year under report, against 40,394, 39,712, and 28,870 respectively of the previous year. The total direct expenditure was Rs. 1,36,008 during the year under report, against Rs. 1,37,324 of the previous year, while the total expense of educating each pupil rose from Rs. 3-7-4 to Rs. 3-10-2.

(*d*) *Unaided Lower Primary Schools.*—These schools are generally adventure schools, and if they meet a recognised want, they may be taken on to the list of *pathsalas* in receipt of local or provincial assistance. The number of these schools fell from 209 to 190, with a corresponding decrease in the number of pupils, in the average monthly roll number, and in the average daily attendance.

(*e*) The total number of *pathsalas* in the province on the 31st March 1903 was 2,626, against 2,672 of the previous year. The total number of pupils on the rolls of these schools on the above date was 77,209, against 78,868 of the previous year. The total amount of money spent on these schools during the year under report was Rs. 2,42,022, against Rs. 2,36,963 of the previous year, and the total cost of educating each pupil, on the average, was Rs. 3-4-5, against Rs. 3-2-1 of the previous year. The cost to the Administration was Rs. 2-2-2, against Rs. 2-1-5 of the previous year.

(*f*) No information was received in this office concerning education in the Manipur State. This seems matter for regret, for nowhere in this province have I ever inspected *pathsalas* that pleased me, so far as their management is concerned, as much as the lower primary schools in the Manipur State.

37. The fluctuations in the primary schools, both as regards their number and the attendance of pupils in them, during the last five years, are shown in the subjoined tabulated statement :—

	Upper Primary.		Lower Primary.		Total.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1897-98	110	4,248	2,584	71,280	2,694	75,528
1898-99	112	4,281	2,570	73,426	2,682	77,707
1899-1900	114	4,500	2,652	78,579	2,766	83,079
1900-1901	107	4,393	2,678	80,853	2,785	85,246
1901-1902	104	4,346	2,672	78,868	2,776	83,214
1902-1903	96	3,982	2,626	77,209	2,722	81,191

With reference to lower primary schools, it is reported that in the Sibsagar district there was a loss of 11 schools and a gain of 9 pupils. I am not sure that this is any matter for regret, probably the result is due to the closure of inefficient institutions, where there had not been any reasonable demand for their maintenance. There are too many *pathsalas* in Upper Assam as well as in other parts of the Brahmaputra Valley. What is wanted particularly is efficient schools, where there will not be as at present, on the average, 60 per cent. of the pupils in the two sections of the lowest class. The new

Grant-in-aid Rules are calculated to stimulate the teachers in *pathsalas* to use their best efforts in increasing the number of pupils in each of the upper three classes. In the district of Lakhimpur the number of *pathsalas* increased by 11 and the number of pupils attending them increased by 497. There was a loss of 6 primary schools in Darrang, three of them were Local Board *pathsalas*, which were closed owing to insufficient attendance, one upper primary school was closed for want of public support. The loss of 3 schools in Nowgong is attributed to the American Mission. There was only a small loss of schools in Kamrup. In Goalpara there was a loss of 5 schools, and it is attributed to the introduction of the new system of scholarship examination. In the Sylhet district there was a loss of 37 schools and 2,224 pupils. The Deputy Inspector reported:—

> Under upper primary schools the loss was of 6 schools and 218 pupils. The upper primary schools are not popular; they are eventually converted either into middle schools or reduced to the status of *pathsalas*. It is a matter of great regret, however, that notwithstanding so much endeavour on the part of Government to foster lower primary education the number of *pathsalas* and pupils in them should undergo a marked decrease.

In the South Sylhet subdivision the loss was heavy, *viz.*, of 37 schools and 1,399 pupils. The Sub-Inspector of Schools remarks:—

> Grants to 13 *pathsalas* were stopped by a resolution of the Board for not having passed boys within three years, and these schools ceased to exist. Twelve other schools were closed for inefficiency, many unaided lower primary schools were closed during the year, as the number of lower primary schools maintained and aided by the Board was already too many for its resources and the Chairman refused to give any more grants.

I am of opinion that the Chairman acted wisely. Over 36 per cent. of its local income was spent by the Board on education. No other Board in this province paid such attention to education of all kinds under its control. In this connection, I may add that Barpeta spent over 32 per cent. and North Lakhimpur 35 per cent. of their income. Tezpur failed to spend 20 per cent. of its income on education. This may account for the falling off above adverted to in the case of Darrang.

There was a loss of 4 schools and 404 pupils in the Habiganj subdivision, and the decrease was due to the closure of some adventure schools and to the cholera epidemic that raged furiously in the low-lying western part of the subdivision. As I have remarked elsewhere, what is wanted is not an annual increase in the number of pupils and schools, but an improvement in the status of the teacher and in educational methods. Schools and education ought to possess permanent characteristics. In particular, Boards ought not to capriciously open or close schools, but they should give attention to the advice of the Inspectors. In the Khasi and Jaintia Hills the schools are closed about 8 o'clock a.m., because the children are required during the remainder of the day to herd cattle.

Generally speaking, the people do not set a high value on lower primary education unless it leads to something higher. Of the Municipalities, Silchar, Goalpara, Tezpur, Nowgong, Dibrugarh, and Shillong failed to spend the prescribed minimum, *viz.*, 3 per cent., of their income on education.

The Welsh Mission work in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and in the Lushai Hills. There is a great field for missionary enterprise in education in the North Cachar Hills and also in the Naga Hills. The results hitherto obtained in these regions are not satisfactory. The American Baptist Mission work in the Garo Hills, in places in the plains, and also in the Naga Hills, particularly in the Mokokchang subdivision. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel Mission are subsidised by the Local Board, Mangaldai.

Lower Primary Examination.

38. The Lower Primary Pass Certificate Examination was abolished under paragraph 11 of the Resolution, dated the 11th April 1902. Under the new regulations, 2,024 Lower Primary Leaving Certificates were awarded. There were 2,003 Pass Certificates awarded to lower primary pupils in 1901-1902, so that it would appear that the Inspectors were not unduly liberal in conferring certificates under the new scheme of holding examinations on the premises. There were 1,740 competitors for lower primary scholarships, and 179 scholarships were awarded. These scholarships are debitable to the Local Funds as far as the plains districts are concerned.

PRIMARY CLASSES IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

With reference to paragraph 3 of letter No. 562, dated Calcutta, the 30th November 1901, it may be said that all the necessary particulars indicated therein for the year under report appear in the tables printed at the end of this report and headed

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

P(s)1, P(s)2, etc. It may be here noticed that in the 148 secondary schools for boys there were 3,816 pupils in the secondary stage and 10,751 in the primary stage, with corresponding figures for the average monthly roll number and the average daily attendance. The expenditure from the Provincial revenues was Rs. 24,352 for secondary, and Rs. 8,301 for primary education in the secondary schools for boys. The corresponding figures for Local and Municipal Funds were Rs. 12,572 and Rs. 18,011, respectively. The figures under the head "Fees" were Rs. 74,383 and Rs. 52,000 respectively. The figures under the head "Other sources" were Rs. 15,981 and Rs. 21,417 respectively (so that the total expenditure on secondary education was Rs. 1,27,288 and on primary education in secondary schools Rs. 99,729). The cost to Government of educating each pupil was Rs. 9-4-1 in the secondary and Rs. 2-9-10 in the primary stage, and the corresponding figures under the head "Public" (as equivalent to non-Government) were Rs. 22-10-4 and Rs. 7-4-8, respectively. A brief survey of the tables will give all the details concerning the schools for girls.

SECTION V.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

General.

39. This section deals with (*a*) training schools and classes for masters, (*b*) medical schools, (*c*) technical and industrial schools, (*d*) law classes attached to certain high schools.

The survey schools under the Director of Land Records and Agriculture do not send returns to this Department.

Training schools.

40. Appendix G of the Provincial statement gives the principal particulars of the training schools and classes for masters, from which it will be seen that the number of schools, roll number, average monthly strength, and average daily attendance increased by 4, 81, 98, and 67, respectively. There were six schools and 16 classes maintained by Government, with 155 and 113 pupils on their rolls respectively, and the corresponding figures for the year 1901-1902 were 6 and 12, and 127 and 65 respectively. There were 3 aided schools with 221 pupils on their rolls during the year under report, against 3 schools and 212 pupils in the previous year; and there was one unaided school with 12 pupils, against 1 school and 16 pupils in the preceding year. The total direct expenditure was Rs. 22,558, against Rs. 22,100 in the preceding year; and the total cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 47-9-6, against Rs. 58-12-5 in 1901-1902. The one first-grade training school managed by Government is the highest type of a Vernacular school. Its primary object is to train up pandits or Vernacular masters for middle and primary schools,—teachers thoroughly practised in the Art of Teaching and School Management. The course of studies prescribed for this school embraces Advanced Vernacular Literature, Sanskrit, Mathematics, Land Surveying, History and Geography (General and Physical), Hygiene, and Rudimentary Physical Science. The students are, besides, taught the theory and practice of teaching; a Vernacular school being attached to the training school, in which they are exercised in practical teaching under the supervision of the Head Master. The entire course of studies extends over a period of three years, during which the students pass through the three classes of which the school consists. The course of studies is prescribed from time to time by the Director of Public Instruction, and promotion from class to class is given on the results of the Vernacular Master's Certificate Examination held by the department to test the progress of the students. Besides the written examinations in the several subjects, excluding the theoretical portion of the Art of Teaching, candidates are subjected to a practical examination in class teaching and in land surveying. Certificates of the first, second, or third grade are granted to successful students who have completed a course of training for three years, two years, or one year, respectively, at the first-grade training school.

On the result of the Vernacular Master Certificate Examination, certificates are issued to the successful candidates. They are classed as "high," "medium," or "low," as they obtain 60, 45, or 33 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks. The Vernacular Master's Certificate Examinations are really three different examinations, the examination of the first grade being the final or third-year test of the most advanced students of the training school, whilst those of the second and third grades are lower examinations at which students of the second and first-year classes, respectively, are admitted.

The course of studies for *gurus* under training in the third-grade training schools and the training classes attached to middle schools and in the *guru* class of the first-

grade training school at Gauhati, extends over a period of two years, and embraces Vernacular Literature, Arithmetic (General and Mental), Simple Mensuration, Geography, Hygiene, and the Art of Teaching, both theoretical and practical. To the passed pupils at the *Guru* Certificate Examination "high," "medium," or "low" class certificates are granted as the passed candidates obtain 60, 45, or 33 per cent. of the total marks. These *gurus* are appointed as teachers of lower primary schools. The training schools in the Garo and the Naga Hills may be considered as special training schools for the preparation of teachers in those hills. SPECIAL INSTRUCTION

For the English Master's Certificate Examination there was one candidate from the Shillong Training School who passed the examination and obtained a "medium" class certificate compared with 2 candidates, both of whom failed, in the preceding year.

For the Vernacular Master's Certificate Examination there were 46 candidates, of whom 26 qualified, against 28 candidates, of whom 17 qualified, in the preceding year.

For the Primary Schoolmaster's Certificate Examination, 11 candidates for the English test appeared from the Shillong Training School, of whom 4 passed, against 10 candidates with 7 passes in the year 1901-1902, and there were 3 candidates at the Upper Primary Schoolmaster's Certificate Examination, of whom 2 passed, against 2 candidates with one pass in the preceding year. For the Vernacular test 159 candidates appeared, of whom 103 were awarded *guru* certificates, as compared with 79 candidates, of whom 56 were granted certificates, in the previous year. In addition, 130 *gurus* were examined in the Art of Teaching only, of whom 113 were granted certificates.

There were 48 candidates for the *guru* class first-year (test) examination, of whom 26 passed the examination, as compared with 46 candidates with 14 passes in the preceding year.

Two teachers from high schools passed completely the examination for provisional certificates held in April 1903 in the Art of Teaching, and 10 teachers passed partially, and they are still liable to examination in some subjects.

Under the new rules, all the Government training schools and *guru* classes with the exception of the first-grade schools at Gauhati and Shillong will be abolished. In future specially selected students will be placed in certain schools, partly as pupils and partly as monitors. When their period of apprenticeship is completed, they will be employed as village schoolmasters in primary and the lower secondary schools. This is one of the many schemes for the improvement of education and educational methods that have occupied the attention of the Administration during the year under report.

Medical school.

41. The Berry-White Medical School in Dibrugarh is a Government institution. It is administered by the Medical Department, and an annual report of the working of the school is submitted to the Education Department for incorporation in our report, but for want of space it cannot be reproduced *in extenso*.

The Principal Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner remarked :—

The total number of students on the rolls of the school was 97, as compared with 70 in 1901-1902. The increase is due to the opening of the 3rd-year class during the year.

The percentage of students who were promoted to the 3rd and 2nd-year classes is satisfactory, *viz.*, 72·5 and 86·67, respectively.

The total expenditure of the medical school was Rs. 34,903-0-3, against Rs. 23,783-2-11 in the preceding year; and Rs. 31,772-14-3 were contributed from the Provincial funds, the balance of the expenditure being met from fees and fines. The increase of expenditure is attributed to (1) acquisition of land, and (2) construction of the operation theatre and other buildings. The average annual cost to Government of educating each pupil was Rs. 148-11-1, as compared with Rs. 188-7-4 last year; when the school is in full working order, the cost of the medical education will be still lower.

The new feature of the working of the school during the year under report was that three medals were awarded by Government, one medal was presented by Major Hall, Superintendent of the school, and one prize was given by the local Jailor, Babu Chandra Mohan De. There is reason to hope that the local liberality will gradually endow the school with medals and prizes.

The outstanding balance available from the Berry-White legacy was Rs. 132-6-8, and the total direct expenditure during the year was Rs. 17,762-7-8.

Technical and industrial school.

42. *Williamson Artizan School and Railway Workshops*.—At the close of the year there were six pupils in the sub-overseer class of the Artizan School at Dibrugarh, and six in the mechanical apprentice class at the Dibrugarh Railway Workshops. This school is entirely maintained from the Williamson Trust Fund for imparting theoretical and practical instruction to the natives of the Assam Valley in useful knowledge. The total expenditure on the school was Rs. 3,087, out of which Rs. 600 were contributed to the railway

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

workshops for practical training, and the total expenditure for the preceding year was Rs. 3,287. The cost of educating each pupil during the year under report was Rs. 158-12, as compared with Rs. 315 in the previous year. The expenditure on scholarships held in the artizan class amounted to Rs. 670, and that in the mechanical class was Rs. 398. At the Final Examination held in 1902-1903 there were two candidates, and both of them passed the examination. They will be, as usual, recommended to the Chief Engineer for appointments as sub-overseers in the Public Works Department. There was one youth attending the Tezpur-Balipara Tramway Company's workshops. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 33. This amount was paid from provincial revenues as a scholarship to the pupil. These schools foster industrial education.

For the six mechanical apprentice scholarships tenable at the Sibpur Engineering College there were four applicants, two of whom were awarded scholarships. The expenditure on these scholarships from Provincial revenues was Rs. 1,995 during the year under report.

Law classes.

43. The number of law classes attached to some of the Government high schools was 4 with 39 pupils during the year under review, against 4 classes with 34 pupils in the preceding year. These classes are supported by fees realised from the students and paid to the lecturers. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,700, as compared with Rs. 1,675 in the previous year, and the cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 43-9-5 in the year 1902-1903, against Rs. 50-12-1 in the previous year. Sixteen of the 39 candidates who were sent up for the Pleadership Examination held in 1902-1903 passed, against 51 candidates with 6 passes in the preceding year.

SECTION VI.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Progress of female education.

44. The great majority of the Indian girls that receive education in public institutions attend lower primary schools only, while a few read in middle schools, and a still smaller number in upper primary schools, and none whatever in high schools. The Welsh Mission girls' middle school in Shillong prepares Khasi girls for the Entrance Examination. There is an Entrance class at present in the school. This section deals only with the education imparted to Indian girls, as the education of European and Eurasian girls is the subject matter of Section VII of this report. Orthodox Hindus and Muhammadans withdraw their daughters from school on reaching the age of ten years. This is particularly conspicuous in the Surma Valley, and though a great number of little girls attendschools in the Sylhet district, yet there is no part of this province where female education is so backward. The progress of female education cannot be estimated, therefore, by a survey of statistics only. The Welsh Mission school just mentioned is a great success, and is perhaps one of the most interesting schools in the province. There is a good girls' school in Gauhati and a very good one in Tezpur.

Appendix F of the Provincial tabulated statements gives all particulars of the girls' schools in which Indian girls were educated during the year under report and it gives also abstract statistics for the previous year.

The unaided middle English school in Shillong had 140 pupils on its roll on the 31st March 1903, against 135 of the previous year. The average monthly roll number and the average daily attendance were 148 and 97, respectively, against 137 and 93 of the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 864, against Rs. 947 of the previous year. The total cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 5-13-5, against Rs. 6-14-7 of the previous year. The receipts from fees rose from Rs. 89 to Rs. 109. There were 4 aided middle Vernacular schools, against 3 of the previous year. The roll number rose from 132 to 181 with a corresponding increase in the average monthly roll number and daily attendance. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 1,812 to Rs. 2,599 and the total cost of educating each pupil rose from Rs. 16-10-0 to Rs. 16-10-7. The expenditure was met by Local and Municipal Funds, fees and subscriptions. There were two upper primary aided schools during the year under report, against the same number in the previous year. They are both in the Khasi Hills and their maintenance was met from Provincial and Municipal funds, fees and subscriptions. The cost of educating each pupil rose from Rs. 13-8-5 to Rs. 15-6-3. There were also two unaided upper primary schools, one in Cachar and the other in Goalpara, they were maintained wholly by private contributions.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

There were 132 lower primary-maintained schools for girls during the year under report, against 151 during the previous year. The falling off was chiefly due to the closing of 20 schools in Sylhet alone, and this is no cause for regret. Of these 132 schools, 95 were to be found in the Sylhet district. It may here be remarked that no lower primary scholarship fell to a girl in that district, and this fact ought to be always remembered in connection with some of the previous remarks in assessing the progress of female education. The number of pupils fell from 2,319 to 2,001, being the number on the roll on the 31st March 1903. There was a corresponding diminution in the average monthly and daily attendance. The schools in this group were maintained by Local and Municipal funds. The fees were *nil* and the subscriptions negligible. The total cost of educating each pupil rose from Rs. 3-8-7 to Rs. 4-1-0. I am of opinion that some of the teachers in these ephemeral schools obtain their appointments through the influence of their local friends when employment in any other calling is unattainable. There were 28 aided lower primary schools, against the same number in the previous year; of these 19 are in the Khasi Hills. There were 650 pupils on the roll on the 31st March 1903, against 670 in the previous year. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 4,898 to Rs. 5,039, and the total cost, on the average, of educating each pupil rose from Rs. 7-6-9 to Rs. 7-13-9.

There were 11 unaided lower primary schools, against 17 in the previous year; of these 11 schools there were 8 in the Sylhet district alone. Altogether, there were 2,881 pupils on the rolls of lower primary schools for girls on the 31st March 1903, against 3,341 for the previous year. The total number of these schools fell from 196 in the previous year to 171 for the year under report. The total expenditure was Rs. 13,009, against Rs. 12,958 of the previous year. The cost on the average of educating each pupil rose from Rs. 4-0-11 to Rs. 4-10-5.

I may here remark that there were 363 boys in these primary schools for Indian girls; of these 3 only read in upper primary schools. Hence it appears that the total number of girls reading in all schools for Indian girls was 2,989. The corresponding figure for the previous year was 3,467. In addition to the Indian girls reading in the schools in this section there were 85 Indian girls reading in Indian schools such as Koran schools and *maktabs*, against 83 in the previous year. These latter schools are termed "Private Institutions," and form the subject matter of Section VIII. In addition to the foregoing, there are girls to be found reading in boys' schools, and there were 4,251 Indian girls reading in boys' schools during the year under report. To these should be added 30 Indian girls who read in special schools, of whom 29 were Garos. Training schools are dealt with in Section V. Hence it follows that there were 4,281 girls reading in boys' schools, against 4,946 of the previous year, and therefore 7,355 Indian girls attended schools of all kinds. The corresponding figures for the previous year was 8,496. I may add that there was an unaided middle Vernacular school in Lakhimpur during the year 1901-1902. There were two middle Vernacular scholarships awarded to girls, one went to the school in Gauhati and the other to the school in Tezpur. A middle English scholarship was awarded to a Khasi girl. There were seven upper primary and 13 lower primary scholarships awarded to Indian girls. The Sylhet Union, whose headquarters are in Calcutta, received certain subsidies from certain Local Boards for the express purpose of holding certain examinations for female children. Up to date no returns have been received in this office from the Union. The authority under which these grants are made cannot be traced in this office. There were four Leaving Certificates issued to girls who read in middle schools and fourteen and forty-two Leaving Certificates were issued to girls who read in upper and lower primary schools, respectively.

SECTION VII.

EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

A.—EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.

EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.

Shillong European and Eurasian School.

45. The European and Eurasian Middle English School in Shillong is a Government institution. There were 22 pupils on the roll on the 31st March, against 10 during the previous year. Twelve of these pupils were girls. The average monthly roll number and the average daily attendance were 19 and 16, respectively, against 10 and 8, respectively, of the previous year. The total direct expenditure was Rs. 3,060, of which Rs. 364 were receipts from fees. During the previous year the total direct expenditure was Rs. 3,643, of which Rs. 408 were receipts from fees. Though the pupils increased in number, the receipts from fees were diminished. This was due to the grant of special concessions. An assistant teacher was appointed during the year under report.

EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.

A large structure on a very good site is now being built at considerable expense, which will provide accommodation for boarders as well as class rooms for all the pupils and residential apartments for the teachers. This school is only in its infancy, and it may soon be a large and a very good school if the people whom it is intended to benefit will send their children thereto to be educated.

The total direct cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 161-0-10 during the year under review, against Rs. 364-4-9 during the previous year. The foregoing portion of this section is independent of all the other sections in this report.

B.—MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

46. This portion of the present section is for the most part taken from the other sections in this report. Excluding Manipur, but including the Lushai Hills, the percentage of Muhammadans to the total population was 26·9 according to the results of the last Census. The percentage of Muhammadan pupils to the total number of Muhammadan children of a school-going age was 8·04, against 8·13 of the previous year. The percentage of Muhammadan pupils to the total number of pupils in public institutions was 18·73 during the year under review, against 18·8 of the previous year. Of the total number of pupils in private institutions 71·44 were Muslims during the year under review, against 74·9 of the previous year. From this statement it may be concluded that special facilities ought to be afforded by local and municipal bodies to the introduction of the essential elements of lower primary education, *viz.*, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic in a vernacular language into the course of instruction which at present obtains in those so-called "Private Institutions." This project may be a success if the local authorities afford special and liberal grants to all schools in which an efficient lower primary department is maintained. In the two Arts Colleges, 22 Muslims read, against 21 during the previous year. In high schools 814 Muhammadans were in attendance, against 694 during the previous year. In middle schools there were 1,513 pupils, against 1,500 of the previous year. In primary schools there were 15,396 pupils, against 16,293 of the previous year. There was a gain of 415 pupils in special schools. Under this head came the Madrasahs, which received aid from Local Boards, and which therefore do not come under "Private Institutions." There was a gain of 690 pupils reading in private institutions. Altogether, there were 23,796 Muhammadan pupils, against 23,452 during the previous year. The Government of Bengal in July 1873, when Assam was a part of Bengal, allotted an annual sum of Rs. 800 to the Sylhet State High School from the Mohsin Fund for the benefit of the Muslim pupils of that school. During the year under report, Rs. 669 were spent from that fund on scholarships and fees, and Rs. 92 formed part of the pay of the school Maulvi.

During the year under report 2 Middle English, 1 Middle Vernacular, 5 Upper Primary and 17 Lower Primary Scholarships went to Muhammadans.

To these may be added 42 Middle, 22 Upper Primary, and 372 Lower Primary Leaving Certificates. In the training schools there were one Vernacular Master's Certificate and 21 *Guru* Certificates awarded to Muhammadans. Thirteen Muslims passed the Entrance Examination, and to five of them junior scholarships were awarded. From the Assam Colleges 6 Muhammadans passed the First Examination in Arts and to 5 of them senior scholarships were awarded. It is remarkable that 8 senior scholarships fell this year to Muhammadans. In the Sylhet district there were 9 aided Madrasahs with 841 pupils. The corresponding expenditure was Rs. 1,786 from Local Boards, Rs. 96 from Municipalities, and Rs. 3,581 from other sources. There was a Persian School in Tezpur maintained by the Municipality. It is solely intended for the education of Muhammadan children in Arabic and Persian. The number of pupils on the roll on the 31st March 1903 was 31, against 33 during the previous year.

From the aided Madrasahs 3 pupils passed the Madrasah Examinations and 7 pupils from *maktabs* passed the *Maktab* Examinations. During the year under report the total number of pupils who passed examinations of all kinds was 3,127, of whom 486 were Muhammadans, or 15·5 per cent., against 10·5 per cent. for the previous year. It is difficult, if not impossible, to obtain reliable information concerning the Muhammadans of this Province who competed at the B.A. and M.A. Examinations, as they read in Bengal Colleges.

SECTION VIII.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

General.

47. This section deals with certain "Private Instructions" known as *tols, maktabs,* and *Koran* schools. The number of such schools which existed on the 31st March 1903 was 294, with 6,792 pupils, against 255 schools and 5,557 pupils during the previous year. These schools have no-

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

permanent characteristics, they are often opened and closed capriciously by the teachers who hold them. Under the Reward Rules pupils from 47 *tols* competed for scholarships for themselves and stipends for their teachers at the first *Tol* Examination. Of these 47 *tols* 33 were successful, that is, pupils from these latter schools passed the examination and obtained the usual first *Tol* Certificates. The total number of candidates was 137, of whom 69 were successful in passing the examination. Fifteen stipends and eleven scholarships were allotted on the results of the examination. At the second *Tol* Examination twenty-six candidates from fourteen *tols* competed and 20 boys passed the examination, of whom ten were awarded scholarships and seven stipends were given to their teachers. The syllabus for the first examination contains Sanskrit Literature and Grammar, Smriti, Puran, Astronomy, Logic, Philosophy with Translation into Sanskrit from a Vernacular and *vice versâ*. When Essay-writing is added to this syllabus, the course for the second *Tol* Examination is obtained. The introduction of Title Examinations in Sylhet and Gauhati is under consideration. The people of Sylhet set a high value on Sanskrit scholarship. In the *Maktab* and Madrasah Examinations 15 candidates from 5 schools competed; of these 7 pupils passed the *Maktab* Examination and gained certificates. In these examinations no notice was taken of the *Koran* schools. No scholarships or stipends are allotted by Local or Municipal bodies on the results of these examinations. Rewards are given for proficiency in Arabic Literature and Grammar, Persian Literature and Grammar, Vernacular Literature and Arithmetic, to pupils in *maktabs*. When Geography and a little Mensuration are added to this syllabus the course for Madrasahs will be obtained. The improvement of Madrasahs is under consideration. Local bodies can under the new Grant-in-aid Rules subsidise all Madrasahs and *maktabs*, provided the lower primary syllabus is taught in them. The total amount of money spent on prizes to pupils who competed at the *Maktab* Examination during the year under report was Rs. 36. The total amount of rewards paid to teachers on the result of the same examination was Rs. 109.

SECTION IX.

DISCIPLINE AND MORAL TRAINING.

DISCIPLINE AND MORAL TRAINING.

Hostels and boarding-houses.

48. General Table VIII of the prescribed statements shows the number of, and attendance and expenditure in, hostels or boarding-houses for Indian pupils attending schools in this Province. On a comparison with the figures for the preceding year, it will be seen that the number of hostels managed by Government employés was 21, against 18 of the previous year. The corresponding number of boarders was 401, against 311 of the preceding year. There were 43 unaided hostels with 637 inmates during the year under review, against 39 unaided hostels and 541 boarders of the preceding year. The expenditure from the Provincial revenues was Rs. 11,973, against Rs. 4,883 of the previous year. The large sum spent on hostels during the year under report may be accounted for as follows: Berry-White Medical School Rs. 2,655, Dibrugarh School Rs. 627, Sibsagar Rs. 590, Sylhet Rs. 940, Nowgong Rs. 454, Darrang Rs. 380, Kamrup Rs. 957, Goalpara Rs. 362, Cachar Rs. 915, Cotton College Rs. 2,557, European School, Shillong, Rs. 1,496, Shillong Training School Rs. 40. The subscriptions towards the maintenance of unaided hostels were Rs. 4,089, against Rs. 4,028 of the previous year. There was a hostel, under efficient supervision, maintained in connection with each of the State high schools. Appendix L gives particulars of all these hostels. There is a demand for hostels in connection with the aided and unaided high schools, notably in the towns of Karimganj, Maulvi Bazar, Sunamganj, Sylhet, and Habiganj. In most cases it is difficult to obtain a suitable site for a boarding-house. The Principal of the Murarichand College reported:—

> The want of a suitable site for a boarding-house has prevented the erection of one attached to the College, and the practice of lodging some of the students with teachers has been continued, though only a very limited number can be accommodated in this manner. The want of a proper hostel is most keenly felt.

When I was on tour I made inquiries concerning the housing of pupils in these schools, and I informed the head masters that I should be glad to forward with suitable recommendations any applications addressed to the Administration for help towards the erection and maintenance of suitable hostels for the boys in these schools. There is a hostel attached to the Gauripur Unaided High School, and the same may be said of the Goalpara Aided and the Sona Ram Unaided High Schools. There are nine boarders in hostels attached to the Sunamganj Aided High School.

DISCIPLINE AND MORAL TRAINING.

Discipline and moral training.

49. Five pupils of the Dibrugarh High School were rusticated, four for one year and one for six months, and corporal punishment was inflicted on twelve other students of that school. Two boys were rusticated for one year from the Sibsagar High School, one boy of the Mangalchandi Middle Vernacular school was rusticated for two years for attempting to render himself eligible for a scholarship by changing his name. Two boys of the Nowgong High School were each rusticated for one year. A scholar reading in the Cotton College, on being found guilty of malpractices at examinations, was punished by the withdrawal of his promotion and scholarship. One pupil of the Tezpur High School was rusticated for one year for misconduct. A boy of the Murarichand Collegiate School was rusticated for one year for misconduct in class. A pupil of the Narsing Aided Middle Class English School in Silchar was rusticated for one year for improper behaviour. A boy was rusticated for one year from the unaided high school, Sibsagar. An alleged case of gross misconduct on the part of a teacher of the Sylhet State High School was brought to notice. His services were dispensed with, and two boys who were concerned in the case were suitably punished by rustication, one for a year and the other for six months. There was a case of malpractice at examinations reported from North Lakhimpur, and the delinquents were suitably punished. There were some cases of falsification of registers by the *gurus* of lower primary schools. They were dealt with on their merits, and the offenders were punished with dismissal or suspension.

Under the head of discipline may be mentioned the introduction of the physical exercises known as *Desikasrat*. During a portion of the year under review one peripatetic teacher of these gymnastic exercises was assigned to the Cachar district, two were assigned to the Sylhet district, and three to the six districts of the Assam Valley. They were placed under the Deputy Inspectors of Schools, and they gave instruction both to teachers and pupils of the primary and middle schools and the lower classes of high schools. Nearly all the boys who attend our schools are only day pupils, and it is possible that the beneficent results obtained through school discipline during school hours may be somewhat endangered by other influences when the boys are away from school. On the whole, every opportunity was taken of enforcing school discipline and maintaining everywhere good behaviour on the part, not only of pupils, but also of teachers.

SECTION X.

SELECTION AND AUTHORISATION OF TEXT-BOOKS.

SELECTION AND AUTHORISATION OF TEXT-BOOKS.

Text-books.

50. The selection and authorisation of text-books has been the subject of much inquiry and consideration during the year under report.

It may be reported that a new syllabus and a revised list of text-books are in course of preparation. The supply of text-books in the Mikir, Garo, Manipuri, Cachari, Naga, Lushai, and Khasi languages is meagre in the extreme, and suitable text-books in all subjects in all these languages will never be forthcoming without the expenditure of much labour and money. The supply of suitable books in the Assamese language is insufficient, and this will soon be felt, much more than hitherto, since instruction in all subjects in the lower classes of many high schools must be, under recent orders, given in the vernacular of the people of the Brahmaputra Valley. Again the Assamese and Khasi languages have been recently recognised by the University as second languages at the Entrance Examination, and new books in these languages are much wanted in consequence. Suitable text-books in Vernacular languages for the middle and primary departments of high schools were never seriously considered by Text-Book Committees, as the instruction, up to date, used to be given in these classes to a very great extent in the English language. It is, therefore, imperative that a new meeting of the Provincial Text-Book Committee must be convened before final orders can be passed on lists of text-books. I may add that in the subjects known as *Zamindari* and *Mahajani* Accounts, no text-books were ever prescribed by any Text-Book Committees in Assam. If these lists were carefully prepared it would not be necessary to hold any meetings of Text-Book Committees during the next five or even ten years. The slight changes that might be necessary could very well be left to the discretion of responsible and capable Educational Officers.

Shillong,

The 1st July 1903.

W. BOOTH,

Director of Public Instruction.

INDEX OF STATEMENTS.

IMPERIAL.

GENERAL TABLE	I.	Abstract return of colleges, schools, and scholars in Assam at the end of the official year 1902-1903	22—23
,,	II.	Abstract return of expenditure on Public Instruction in the Province of Assam for the official year 1902-1903	24—25
,,	III.	Return of colleges, schools, and scholars in the province of Assam for the official year 1902-1903	26—27
,,	IIIA.	Number of scholars on the 31st March classified according to sex, race or creed in the province of Assam for 1902-1903 ...	28—30
,,	IV.	Return of expenditure on public instruction in the province of Assam for the official year 1902-1903	32—35
,,	V.	Return of stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the province of Assam at the end of the official year 1902-1903	36—37
,,	VI.	Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the province of Assam during the official year 1902-1903 ...	38—39
,,	VII.	Return showing the distribution of Local fund and municipal expenditure on public instruction in the province of Assam for the official year 1902-1903	*ib.*
,,	VIII.	Return showing the attendance and expenditure in hostels or boarding houses for the official year 1902-1903	40
		Statistics of primary classes in secondary schools for boys P.(s)1	41
		Expenditure on primary classes in secondary schools for boys P.(s)2	*ib.*
		Cost of educating each pupil in primary classes of secondary schools for boys P(s)3	42
		Cost of educating each pupil in primary stages in secondary and primary schools for boys P.(s)4	*ib.*
		Primary classes in secondary schools for girls P(s)5	*ib.*
		Expenditure on primary classes in secondary schools for girls P(s)6	43
		Cost of educating each pupil in primary stages in secondary and primary schools for girls P(s)7	*ib.*

STATISTICAL TABLES.

STATISTICAL

EDUCATION, GENERAL

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in Assam

[For details, see

Area and population.			
Total area, in square miles.	Number of towns* and villages.	Population.	——
1	2	3	4
Square miles 52,959 ...	Towns ... 18	Males ... 3,004,060	Institutions { For males / „ Females
	Villages ... 21,859	Females ... 2,837,818	Total ... ...
	Total ... 21,877	Total ... 5,841,878	
			Scholars ... { Males ... / Females
			Total ... ...

NOTE.—A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards.

* Excluding Manipur with 102 pupils in

† The population of school-going age is

TABLES.

TABLE I.

at the end of the official year 1902-1903.

General Table III.]

Public institutions.							Private institutions.		Grand total.	Percentage of	Remarks.
Collegiate Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total of public institutions.					
Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.			
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2	...	147	2,722	26	22	2,919	95	198	3,212	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 14·68	
...	...	6	175	...	...	181	...	1	182	·83	
2	...	153	2,897	26	22	3,100	95	199	3,394	15·51	
109	...	14,385	77,393	472	1,354	93,713	2,424	4,283	100,420	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.† 22·29	
...	...	423	6,829	29	1	7,282	3	82	7,367	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.† 1·73	
109	...	14,808	84,222	501	1,355	100,995	2,427	4,365	107,787	12·30	

A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as a town.
one Middle English School.
taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

EDUCATION, GENERAL

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

[For details, see

	Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instruc				
	Collegiate Education.	School Education, General.		School Education, Special.	
	Arts colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions ... For males	17,346	2,27,017	2,65,701	22,558	28,991
1. Institutions ... For females	...	6,523	14,957	...	...
Total	17,346	2,33,540	2,80,658	22,558	28,991
2. (*a*) Percentages* of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—16 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction	3·12	14·21	5·63	5·49	5·94
(*b*) Percentages* of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—16 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	14·15	72·13	2·36	·80
(*c*) Percentages* of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—16 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	12·61	54·86	...	7·02
(*d*) Percentages of Total Expenditure in columns 2—16 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	2·16	29·15	35·03	2·82	3·62
3. Average annual cost† of educating each pupil in—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	104 14 3	6 13 10	6 14 9	47 12 1	134 14 8
Government institutions. Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	...	18 4 2	...
Government institutions. Total cost ...	174 10 9	21 4 7	6 14 9	66 0 3	180 6 11
Local Fund schools. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Fund schools. Cost to Local Funds ...	...	10 2 3	2 12 6	...	...
Local Fund schools. Total cost ...	...	10 15 0	3 1 3	...	...
Municipal schools‡. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	...	..	0 14 1
Municipal schools‡. Cost to Municipal Funds	..	...	3 0 7	...	6 14 10
Municipal schools‡. Total cost ...	...	...	3 12 3	..	8 12 11
Aided institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	0 15 9	0 3 8	5 4 1	...
Aided institutions. Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	4 3 5	1 12 6	2 1 10	2 9 0
Aided institutions. Total cost... ...	...	14 7 9	3 15 5	25 4 7	7 7 1
Unaided institutions Total cost... ...	119 7 4	13 12 5	1 12 8	13 0 0	10 0 2
All institutions ... Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	68 14 10	2 7 4	0 2 9	28 13 1	11 15 0
All institutions ... Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	2 4 4	2 0 11	11 1 0	1 15 4
All institutions ... Total cost... ...	156 4 4	16 3 10	3 7 10	47 9 6	23 7 0

TABLE II.

in the Province of Assam for the official year 1902-1903.

General Table IV.]

tion.§	Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction.§								
Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Total expenditure on Public Instruction.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5,61,613	...	25,767	47,339	56,984	39,378	7,845	40,825	2,18,138	8,01,231
21,480	...								
5,83,093	...	25,767	47,339	56,984	39,378	7,845	40,825	2,18,138	8,01,231
34·39	...	9·79	16·73	15·84	10·99	2·33	9·93	65·61	100·00
89·44	...	...	2·58	5·35	·68	·11	1·84	10·56	100·00
74·49	...	...	...	...	19·85	·90	4·76	25·51	100·00
72·78	...	3·22	5·91	7·11	4·91	·98	5·09	27·22	100·00

Rs. a. p.
13 0 11
0 14 11
27 2 7
...
2 13 3
3 2 1
0 0 10
3 5 1
4 0 11
0 6 1
...
2 2 5
5 10 1
6 8 3
0 14 2
2 2 1
6 0 7

* The percentages required for 2(*a*), 2(*b*), 2(*c*) are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 34, 35, 36, respectively, of General Table IV.

† The annual cost is calculated on the *direct* expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

‡ The average cost of each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.

§ Fractions of a rupee should be omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

EDUCATION, GENERAL

Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the

Class of institutions.	Public institutions.															
	Under public management.												Under private			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Funds and Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Arts Colleges.																
Collegiate education ... English ...	1	72	74	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	72	74	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools.																
School education, general. For boys— High Schools	10	2,797	2,737	2,245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1,511	1,455	1,189
Middle Schools... English ...	2	169	179	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	4,696	4,475	3,384
Middle Schools... Vernacular ...	15	1,202	1,168	922	4	201	192	131	...	...	...	...	23	1,253	1,196	862
For girls— Middle Schools... English ...	1	22	19	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	181	156	122
Total	28	4,190	4,103	3,328	4	201	192	131	...	...	...	...	94	7,641	7,282	5,557
Primary Schools.																
For boys ... Upper Primary ...	1	67	58	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	3,824	3,538	3,609
For boys ... Lower ,, ...	28	617	575	433	1,109	32,448	30,764	22,266	...	...	...	...	1,299	38,368	37,380	26,899
,, girls ... Upper Primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	77	79	55
,, girls ... Lower ,, ...	...	...	...	...	132	2,001	1,943	1,365	...	...	...	...	28	650	641	436
Total	29	684	633	473	1,241	34,449	32,707	23,631	...	...	...	...	1,422	42,919	41,638	30,999
Schools for Special Instruction.																
School education, special. Training Institutions for Masters for Native Schools— (1) For Secondary School Teachers. Male ...	2	59	58	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(1) For Secondary School Teachers. Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) For Primary School Teachers ...	20	209	207	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	221	191	168
Technical and Industrial Schools. Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	1	97	98	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	1	12	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	3	74	68	44	...	...	...	...	9	841	733	453
Total	24	377	374	305	3	74	68	44	...	...	...	...	13	1,063	925	622
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.	82	5,323	5,184	4,162	1,248	34,724	32,967	23,805	...	...	...	...	1,529	51,623	49,845	37,178
Private Institutions...	1. Advanced, teaching— (a) Arabic or Persian															
	(b) Sanskrit															
	(c) Any other Oriental Classic															
	2. Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly ... For boys															
	2. Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly ... ,, girls															
	3. ,, teaching the Koran ... ... ,, boys															
	3. ,, teaching the Koran ... ... ,, girls															
	4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards... ,, boys															
	4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards... ,, girls															
	Total															
	Grand Total															

TABLE III.

Province of Assam for the official year 1902-1903.

management.						Number of scholars on the 31st of March, learning						Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to race or creed.						
Unaided.						English.		A classical language.		A vernacular language.								
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24		25		26		27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1	37	37	34	2	109	109	...	109	...	...	...	...	...	85	22	2	...	...
1	37	37	34	2	109	109	...	109	...	...	...	...	...	85	22	2	...	...
7	1,293	1,244	988	24	5,601	5,577	...	2,872	...	3,448	...	2	46	4,657	814	82	...	...
18	1,400	1,366	1,002	80	6,265	4,020	55	83	...	6,156	83	...	397	4,397	1,072	399	83	...
2	45	45	30	44	2,701	...	...	...	...	2,694	7	...	8	2,143	421	129	7	...
1	140	148	97	2	162	10	132	...	...	...	140	22	135	...	...	5	...	10
...	...	...	...	4	181	...	1	...	...	...	181	...	5	139	20	17	...	...
28	2,878	2,803	2,117	154	14,910	9,607	188	2,955	...	12,298	411	24	591	11,336	2,327	632	90	10
2	91	92	61	96	3,982	67	34	26	...	3,843	139	...	203	2,756	694	329	139	...
190	5,776	5,084	4,003	2,626	77,209	558	134	378	51	73,187	4,022	...	4,067	49,551	14,301	9,290	4,022	...
2	73	72	51	4	150	...	30	...	...	3	147	...	54	87	2	7	...	3
11	230	213	158	171	2,881	2	38	...	2	360	2,521	...	435	1,923	399	124	1	360
205	6,170	5,461	4,273	2,897	84,222	627	236	404	53	77,393	6,829	...	4,759	54,317	15,396	9,750	4,161	363
...	...	...	...	2	59	16	...	22	...	33	...	...	17	39	2	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	12	18	14	24	442	154	2	...	...	413	29	...	182	148	9	103	29	...
4	39	39	23	4	39	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	97	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	73	21	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	12	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	10	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
3	291	287	220	15	1,206	...	...	1,205	1	1,127	...	...	...	45	1,161	...	1	...
8	342	344	257	48	1,856	312	2	1,227	1	1,589	29	...	202	351	1,199	104	30	...
243	9,427	8,645	6,681	3,101	101,097	10,655	426	4,695	54	91,230	7,269	24	5,552	66,089	18,944	10,488	4,281	373
...	...	...	...	17	797	...	...	794	3	...	...	...	...	...	797	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	78	1,630	...	...	1,630	...	...	...	...	...	1,618	...	12	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	132	9	...	...	...	131	1	...	...	107	3	22	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	187	4,019	...	...	3,948	71	32	6	...	...	...	...	4,019	...	71	...
...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
...	...	...	5	204	132	...	...	...	204	...	...	...	3	174	23	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	294	6,792	141	...	5,372	84	367	7	...	...	3	1,859	4,852	38	75	...
...	...	...	3,395	107,889	10,796	426	10,067	138	1,647	7,276	24	5,555	67,988	23,796	16,526	4,356	373	

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE IIIA.

Number of Scholars on the 31st March, classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed, in the Province of Assam for 1902-1903.

	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.								
Arts Colleges.								
English ... Male ...	...	...	18	67	22	...	...	2
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental ... Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges for Professional Training.								
Law ... Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ... Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ... Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching ... Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ... Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	18	67	22	...	...	2
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.								
Secondary Schools.								
For boys—								
High Schools Male ...	2	46	1,079	3,578	814	...	...	82
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools—								
English ... Male ...	...	339	980	3,416	1,070	1	...	376
Female ...	...	58	...	1	2	...	...	22
Vernacular Male ...	...	8	344	1,793	420	...	...	129
Female ...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...
For girls—								
High Schools Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools—								
English ... Male ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female ...	12	135	...	...	...	...	...	5
Carried over (Secondary schools)	24	586	2,403	8,794	2,307	1	...	614

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE IIIA—*contd.*

Number of Scholars on the 31st March, classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed in the Province of Assam for 1902-1903.

—	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL —*contd.*								
Brought forward (Secondary schools).	24	586	2,403	8,794	2,307	1	...	614
Secondary Schools—concld.								
For girls—*concld.*—								
Middle Schools—*concld.*—								
Vernacular ... Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular ... Female	...	5	17	122	20	...	...	17
Total ...	24	591	2,420	8,916	2,327	1	...	631
Primary Schools.								
For boys ... Male	...	2,828	4,973	45,636	14,756	40	...	8,797
For boys ... Female	...	1,442	186	1,512	239	...	...	782
„ girls ... Male	...	131	19	150	46	...	...	17
„ girls ... Female	...	358	244	1,597	355	...	...	114
Total ...	...	4,759	5,422	48,895	15,396	40	...	9,710
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.								
Schools for Special Instruction.								
Training Schools. Male	...	170	20	167	11	...	...	104
Training Schools. Female	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools ... Male	...	...	5	30	4	...	...	...
Law Schools ... Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools Male	...	3	20	53	21	...	...	...
Medical Schools Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools. Male	...	...	3	7	2	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools. Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools. Male	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools. Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools... Male	...	...	45	...	1,160	...	...	...
Other Schools... Female	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total ...	...	202	93	258	1,199	...	...	104
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.	24	5,552	7,953	58,136	18,944	41	...	10,447
Carried over ...	24	5,552	7,953	58,136	18,944	41	...	10,447

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE IIIA—*concld.*

Number of Scholars on the 31st March, classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed in the Province of Assam for 1902-1903.

	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Brought forward (Public Institutions).	24	5,552	7,953	58,136	18,944	41	...	10,447
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.								
1. Advanced, teaching—								
(*a*) Arabic or Persian. Male	...	...	...	...	794	...	...	...
(*a*) Arabic or Persian. Female	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
(*b*) Sanskrit ... Male	...	...	1,592	26	...	...	...	12
(*b*) Sanskrit ... Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Any other Oriental Classic. Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Any other Oriental Classic. Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary, teaching— A vernacular only or mainly—								
For boys ... Male	...	...	9	98	3	...	...	21
For boys ... Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
For girls ... Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Elementary, teaching— The Koran only—								
For boys ... Male	...	...	...	...	2,948	...	...	...
For boys ... Female	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	...
For girls ... Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Female	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
4. Other Schools not conforming to Departmental standards—								
For boys ... Male	...	3	21	153	23	...	...	4
For boys ... Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Private Institutions ...	...	3	1,622	277	4,852	...	...	38
Grand total	24	5,555	9,575	58,413	23,796	41	...	10,485

TABLE IV.

EDUCATION, GENERAL

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

Objects of expenditure.	Managed by Government.						
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DIRECT EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.							
Collegiate Education ... English ...	7,762	...	...	5,164	...	...	12,926
Secondary Schools.							
School Education, General. — For Boys— High Schools	11,512	...	...	53,520	...	662	65,694
Middle Schools ... ... English ...	2,710	...	...	698	...	2	3,410
Middle Schools ... ... Vernacular ...	11,251	...	...	3,928	...	...	15,179
For Girls— Middle Schools ... ... English ...	2,696	...	...	364	...	...	3,060
Middle Schools ... ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	28,169	...	...	58,510	...	664	87,343
Primary Schools.							
School Education, General. — For Boys ... Upper Primary	270	...	...	...	...	...	270
For Boys ... Lower ,, ...	4,114	...	...	...	...	...	4,114
For Girls ... Upper Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Lower ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4,384	...	...	...	...	...	4,384
Schools for Special Instruction.							
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters for Native Schools. — (1) For Secondary School Teachers — Male ...	8,051*	359	...	...	...	...	8,410
(1) For Secondary School Teachers — Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) For Primary School Teachers	4,604	4,480	...	...	...	...	9,084
Technical and Industrial Schools. — Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	14,705	...	...	3,056	...	...	17,762
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	1,905	1,905
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	27,361	4,839	...	3,056	...	1,905	37,161
Total of Direct Expenditure ...	67,676	4,839	...	66,730	...	2,569	1,41,814
INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.							
Buildings	24,839	...	...	...	...	...	24,839
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) ...	5,793	...	...	...	...	...	5,793
Total	30,632	...	...	...	...	...	30,632
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous—							
Hostel charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prizes and rewards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payments to private schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Indirect Expenditure ...	30,632	...	...	...	...	...	30,632
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction ...	98,308	4,839	...	66,730	...	2,569	1,72,446

* Excludes Rs. 117 paid

TABLE No. IV.

in the Province of Assam for the official year 1902-1903.

Public institutions.

Under public manage

Managed by Local Funds and Municipal Boards.							Maintained by Native States.						
Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native States rev- enues.	Local Funds in Native States.	Municipal Funds in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,947	...	153	...	...	2,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,947	...	153	...	...	2,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	80,609	2,883	8,094	1,373	597	93,596	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7,241	696	...	21	10	7,898	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	87,940	3,459	8,094	1,394	607	1,01,494	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	...	539	...	...	...	599	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	...	539	...	...	...	599	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	89,887	3,998	8,247	1,394	607	1,04,193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	684	297	...	73	628	1,682	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	51	22	...	...	4	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	735	319	...	73	632	1,759	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	735	319	...	73	632	1,759	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	90,622	4,317	8,247	1,467	1,239	1,05,952	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

as stipends to Assam pupils in the Dacca Training School.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions—*concld.*						
	Under private						
	Aided by Government or by Local Funds or Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
DIRECT EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ARTS COLLEGES.							
Collegiate Education ... ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.							
School Education, General. — For Boys— High Schools	6,820	...	...	21,470	784	249	29,323
Middle Schools ... ... English ...	360	22,223	480	19,307	15,504	3,076	60,950
Middle Schools ... ... Vernacular ...	...	5,933	...	2,281	3,093	395	12,612
For Girls— Middle Schools ... ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools ... ... Vernacular ...	...	1,397	660	168	364	10	2,599
Total	7,180	29,553	1,140	44,226	19,555	3,730	1,05,484
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
For Boys ... Upper Primary	336	10,487	444	5,855	4,293	1,300	22,715
For Boys ... Lower ,, ...	8,555	61,110	421	15,695	1,865	48,391	1,36,008
For Girls ... Upper Primary	399	...	180	150	5	482	1,216
For Girls ... Lower ,, ...	324	1,048	456	45	217	2,949	5,039
Total	9,614	72,645	1,501	21,745	6,351	53,122	1,64,978
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.							
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters for Native Schools. — (1) For Secondary School Teachers Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(1) For Secondary School Teachers Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) For Primary School Teachers	1,004	404	...	...	214	3,208	4,830
Technical and Industrial Schools. — Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	1,786	96	649	2,432	500	5,463
Total	1,004	2,190	96	649	2,646	3,708	10,293
Total of Direct Expenditure	17,798	1,04,388	2,737	66,620	28,652	60,560	2,80,755
INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.							
Buildings	2,500	835	1,498	189	2,879	2,828	10,729
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	195	59	212	459	216	1,141
Total	2,500	1,030	1,557	401	3,338	3,044	11,870
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous—							
Hostel charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prizes and rewards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payments to private schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Indirect Expenditure...	2,500	1,030	1,557	401	3,338	3,044	11,870
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	20,298	1,05,418	4,294	67,021	31,990	63,604	2,92,625

TABLE No. IV—*concld.*

in the Province of Assam for the official year 1902-1903.

management.				Total expenditure from								
Unaided.								All other sources.				Remarks.
									Public.			
Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Private.	Native States.	Imperial contribution.	Grand total.	
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
671	...	3,749	4,420	7,762	...	...	5,835	3,749	...	...	17,346	
19,075	55	4,094	23,224	18,332	...	...	94,055	5,844	...	...	1,18,241	
4,890	2,990	6,159	14,039	3,070	22,223	480	24,895	25,231	2,400	...	78,399	
61	20	405	486	11,251	7,880	...	7,423	3,823	...	...	30,377	
109	...	755	864	2,695	...	...	473	755	...	...	3,924	
...	...	...	...	...	1,397	660	168	374	...	...	2,599	
24,135	3,065	11,413	38,613	35,349	31,500	1,140	1,27,024	36,127	2,400	...	2,33,540	
70	124	500	694	606	10,487	414	5,925	6,217	...	...	23,679	
5,035	270	2,999	8,304	12,669	1,41,809	3,254	28,824	55,466	...	...	2,42,022	
...	492	240	732	399	...	180	150	1,219	...	...	1,948	
...	...	72	72	324	8,280	1,082	45	3,259	...	...	13,009	
5,105	886	3,811	9,802	13,998	1,60,585	4,660	34,944	66,171	...	...	2,80,658	
...	...	...	...	8,051	359	...	...	...	...	...	8,410	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	234	...	234	5,608	4,834	...	...	3,656	...	...	14,148	
1,700	...	...	1,700	...	...	...	1,700	...	...	...	1,700	
...	...	...	...	14,706	...	...	3,056	...	...	...	17,762	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,905	...	...	1,905	
189	1,125	248	1,562	60	1,785	635	838	4,305	...	...	7,624	
1,889	1,359	248	3,496	28,425	7,029	635	5,594	9,866	...	...	51,549	
31,500	5,310	19,221	56,331	85,534	1,99,114	6,735	1,73,397	1,15,913	2,400	...	5,83,093	
169	1,534	425	2,128	27,330	1,519	1,795	358	8,367	...	...	39,378	
394	247	193	834	5,793	246	81	606	1,119	...	...	7,845	
563	1,781	618	2,962	33,132	1,765	1,876	964	9,486	...	...	47,223	
...	...	...	...	24,312	...	...	1,455	...	...	...	25,767	
...	...	...	...	41,612	5,727	...	...	...	...	...	47,339	
...	...	...	...	19,468	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,468	
...	...	...	...	3,465	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,465	
...	...	...	...	12,296	9,782	...	...	3,547	...	..	25,625	
...	...	...	...	404	1,951	...	...	1,044	...	...	3,491	
...	...	...	...	1,624	180	...	...	...	...	...	1,804	
...	...	...	...	2,030	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,030	
...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	1,068	...	...	1,101	
...	...	...	...	11,973	...	...	496	4,290	...	...	16,759	
...	...	...	...	5,766	435	...	...	20	...	...	6,221	
...	...	...	...	...	244	...	...	35	...	...	279	
...	...	...	...	2,464	117	180	429	1,296	...	...	4,486	
...	...	...	...	4,490	3,316	250	494	4,530	...	...	13,080	
...	...	...	...	1,30,037	21,754	430	2,874	15,130	...	...	1,70,915	
563	1,781	618	2,962	1,63,169	23,519	2,306	3,838	25,316	...	...	2,18,138	
32,363	7,091	19,839	59,293	2,48,693	2,22,633	9,041	1,77,235	1,41,229	2,400	...	8,01,231	

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.								
For boys ... Government ... English	12	2,966	599	...	599	770	...	770
For boys ... Government ... Vernacular	15	1,202	...	...	...	216	...	216
For boys ... Local Fund ... Vernacular	4	201	...	...	...	21	...	21
For boys ... Aided ... English	67	6,207	322	...	322	1,021	...	1,021
For boys ... Aided ... Vernacular	23	1,253	...	...	...	142	...	142
For boys ... Unaided ... English	25	2,693	254	...	254	465	1	466
For boys ... Unaided ... Vernacular	2	45	...	...	...	5	...	5
Total ...	148	14,367	1,175	...	1,175	2,640	1	2,641
For girls ... Government ... English	1	22	...	...	...	1	2	3
For girls ... Aided ... Vernacular	4	181	...	...	...	...	1	1
For girls ... Unaided ... English	1	140	...	2	2	...	8	8
Total ...	6	343	...	2	2	1	11	12
Total Secondary Schools ...	154	14,910	1,175	2	1,177	2,641	12	2,653
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.								
For Boys.								
Upper Primary. Government ...	1	67	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary. Aided ...	93	3,824	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary. Unaided ...	2	91	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary. Government ...	28	617	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary. Local Fund ...	1,089	31,437	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary. Municipal ...	20	1,011	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary. Aided ...	1,299	38,368	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary. Unaided ...	190	5,776	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,722	81,191	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls.								
Upper Primary. Aided ...	2	77	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary. Unaided ...	2	73	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary. Local Fund ...	127	1,876	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary. Municipal ...	5	125	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary. Aided ...	28	650	...	...	...	...	4	4
Lower Primary. Unaided ...	11	230	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	175	3,031	...	...	...	...	4	4
Total Primary Schools ...	2,897	84,222	...	...	...	...	4	4
Grand total ...	3,051	99,132	1,175	2	1,177	2,641	16	2,657

TABLE V.

Education in the Province of Assam at the end of the official year 1902-1903.

Upper primary stage.			Lower primary stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage.								
			Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
497	...	497	1,099	1	1,100	...	...	...	2,965	1	2,966
276	...	276	563	...	563	147	...	147	1,202	...	1,202
36	...	36	115	3	118	25	1	26	197	4	201
1,387	...	1,387	2,780	2	2,782	695	...	695	6,205	2	6,207
277	2	279	522	...	522	309	1	310	1,250	3	1,253
618	5	623	1,189	74	1,263	87	...	87	2,613	80	2,693
12	...	12	18	...	18	10	...	10	45	...	45
3,103	7	3,110	6,286	80	6,366	1,273	2	1,275	14,477	90	14,567
1	6	7	6	...	6	2	4	6	10	12	22
...	10	10	...	165	165	...	5	5	...	181	181
...	34	34	...	96	96	...	...	...	...	140	140
1	50	51	6	261	267	2	9	11	10	333	343
3,104	57	3,161	6,292	341	6,633	1,275	11	1,286	14,487	423	14,910
15	...	15	32	...	32	20	...	20	67	...	67
655	4	659	2,210	77	2,287	840	38	878	3,705	139	3,824
14	1	15	41	19	60	16	...	16	71	20	91
...	...	...	482	...	482	130	5	135	612	5	617
28	1	29	11,974	137	12,111	18,823	474	19,297	30,825	612	31,437
...	...	...	427	5	432	574	5	579	1,001	10	1,011
72	6	78	15,385	1,462	16,847	19,709	1,734	21,443	35,166	3,202	38,368
...	...	...	1,748	65	1,813	3,835	128	3,963	5,583	193	5,776
784	12	796	32,299	1,765	34,064	43,947	2,384	46,331	77,030	4,161	81,191
...	7	7	...	70	70	...	...	...	...	77	77
...	7	7	3	63	66	...	...	...	3	70	73
...	1	1	30	219	249	139	1,487	1,626	169	1,707	1,876
...	...	...	...	27	27	...	98	98	...	125	125
1	6	7	85	213	298	78	263	341	164	486	650
...	...	...	...	10	10	27	193	220	27	203	230
1	21	22	118	602	720	244	2,041	2,285	363	2,668	3,031
785	33	818	32,417	2,367	34,784	44,191	4,425	48,616	77,393	6,829	84,222
3,889	90	3,979	38,709	2,708	41,417	45,466	4,436	49,902	91,880	7,252	99,132

EDUCATION, GENERAL

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the

Nature of Examination.		Number of institutions sending examinees.			
		Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5
Arts Colleges—					
First Examination in Arts		1	...	1	2
Schools for General Education—					
Matriculation	Boys	10	6	7	23
	Girls	...	...	...	...
Middle School Examination	Boys	18	68	8	94
	Girls	...	2	1	3
Upper Primary Examination	Boys	1	79	2	72
	Girls	...	6	1	7
Lower " "	Boys	509	598	21	1,308
	Girls	10	8	1	25
Schools for Special Education—					
1. Training School Examination for Masters for Native Schools.	Upper	2	...	...	2
	Lower	18	4	...	22
2. Sanskrit Examinations	First	...	...	...	47
	Second	...	...	...	14
3. Madrasah Maktab Examinations		...	...	...	7
4. Industrial School Examination		1	...	...	1

EDUCATION, GENERAL

Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on

Objects of expenditure.		Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on public									
		In institutions managed by Local Fund Boards.									
		Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
School education, general.	**Secondary Schools.**											
	For boys— Middle Schools ... ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle Schools ... ... Vernacular	4	201	192	131	...	1,947	...	153	...	...	2,100
	For girls ... ... " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	4	201	192	131	...	1,947	...	153	...	...	2,100
	Primary Schools.											
	For boys ... Upper Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	For boys ... Lower "	1,089	31,437	29,785	22,537	...	80,639	...	7,302	1,373	597	89,911
	" girls ... Upper "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" girls ... Lower "	127	1,876	1,808	1,277	...	7,241	73	...	3	10	7,327
	Total	1,216	33,313	31,593	23,814	...	87,940	73	7,302	1,376	607	97,198
	Schools for Special Instruction.											
School education, special.	Training Schools for Masters for Native Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings		...	...	...	...	...	684	250	...	73	628	1,635
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)		...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	4	55
Inspection		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in	Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Primary "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Special Schools other than Training Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	...	735	250	...	73	632	1,690
Grand total		1,220	33,514	31,785	23,945	...	91,622	323	7,455	1,449	1,239	1,01,088

TABLE VI.

Province of Assam during the official year 1902-1903.

Number of examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.							
Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Buddhists.	Parsis.	Mahammadans.	Others.
												Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.				
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
41	...	21	...	62	23	...	9	...	32	...	...	6	15	...	...	6	4
94	53	43	7	197	70	25	32	8	135	...	2	27	84	...	...	23	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	367	22	17	481	59	226	23	13	320	...	12	59	280	...	...	42	7
...	2	2	4	8	...	2	2	...	4	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	...
2	246	7	4	259	...	183	5	...	188	...	2	36	127	...	...	22	11
...	13	2	...	15	...	12	...	...	12	...	2	4	6	...	...	...	...
1,834	1,878	20	2	3,734	823	1,186	25	...	2,034	...	72	186	1,359	...	...	373	53
27	639	1	...	667	25	23	2	...	42	...	10	7	22	...	...	2	1
36	...	...	13	49	26	...	...	3	29	...	3	5	20	...	...	2	4
160	48	...	157	365	93	10	...	151	254	...	13	40	166	...	...	23	12
...	...	...	...	831	...	...	...	...	69	...	...	55	4	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VII.

Public Instruction in the Province of Assam for the official year 1902-1903.

Instruction.				Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction.														
In institutions managed by			Total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.	In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.										In institutions managed by			Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on public instruction.
The department.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or associations.		Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Fund grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The department.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or associations.		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	22,223	22,223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	480	23,703
...	...	5,933	7,880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,880
...	...	1,397	1,397	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	660	660	2,057
...	...	29,553	31,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,140	1,140	32,640
...	...	10,487	10,487	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	444	444	10,931
...	...	61,110	1,41,809	20	1,911	979	729	...	2,833	...	792	...	...	3,625	...	...	430	3,254	1,45,063
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	180	180
...	...	8,048	8,289	5	125	335	88	...	553	...	...	18	...	571	...	73	436	1,080	9,371
...	...	72,645	1,60,585	25	1,736	1,314	817	...	3,386	...	792	18	...	4,196	...	73	1,501	4,760	1,65,345
4,839	...	404	5,243	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,243
...	...	1,786	1,786	3	74	68	44	60	539	...	...	...	...	599	...	...	56	635	2,421
4,839	...	2,190	7,029	3	74	68	44	60	539	...	...	...	...	599	...	...	96	635	7,664
...	...	835	2,519	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	47	...	250	1,498	2,795	5,314
...	...	195	345	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	59	81	337
...	...	...	5,727	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,727
...	...	...	9,788	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,788
...	...	...	1,953	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,953
...	...	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180
...	...	...	4,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	430	4,542
...	...	1,030	33,519	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	...	...	...	69	...	250	1,557	1,306	35,825
4,839	...	1,05,428	2,22,633	28	1,810	1,382	861	60	3,991	...	792	18	...	4,871	...	323	4,294	9,041	2,31,674

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE VIII.

Return showing the Attendance and Expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses for the official year 1902-1903.

Class of hostels or boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of boarders who are students of				Expenditure from				
	Hostels or boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Total expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
							Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1. Managed by Government ...	21	401	44	188	16	153	11,973	...	201	...	12,174
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Boards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Unaided	43	637	...	165	387	85	...	...	4,089	496	4,585

Statistics of Primary Classes in Secondary Schools for Boys P. (S.) 1.

Class of schools according to management.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.		Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.		Average daily attendance.	
		Secondary stage.	Primary stage.	Secondary stage.	Primary stage.	Secondary stage.	Primary stage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Secondary Schools, English. — Government ...	12	1,369	1,597	1,440	1,476	1,135	1,245
Local and Municipal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided	67	1,343	4,864	1,467	4,463	1,168	3,405
Unaided	25	720	1,973	718	1,892	566	1,424
Total	104	3,432	8,434	3,625	7,831	2,869	6,074
Secondary Schools, Vernacular. — Government ...	15	216	986	197	971	156	766
Local and Municipal ...	4	21	180	15	177	11	120
Aided	23	142	1,111	146	1,050	109	753
Unaided	2	5	40	7	38	5	25
Total	44	384	2,317	365	2,236	281	1,664
Grand total	148	3,816	10,751	3,990	10,067	3,150	7,738

Expenditure on Primary Classes in Secondary Schools for Boys P. (S.) 2.

Class of schools according to management.	Provincial revenues.		Local and Municipal Funds.		Fees.		Other sources.		Total.		Total.
	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary Schools, English. — Government ...	13,744	478	...	...	35,418	18,800	552	112	49,714	19,390	69,104
Local and Municipal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided	5,632	1,548	9,308	13,395	22,547	18,230	6,870	12,743	44,357	45,916	90,273
Unaided	...	...	...	...	14,036	9,929	7,237	6,061	21,273	15,990	37,263
Total	19,376	2,026	9,308	13,395	72,001	46,959	14,659	18,916	1,15,344	81,296	1,96,640
Secondary Schools, Vernacular. — Government ...	4,976	6,275	...	...	1,146	2,782	...	...	6,122	9,057	15,179
Local and Municipal ...	...	...	805	1,142	24	129	...	...	829	1,271	2,100
Aided	...	...	2,459	3,474	1,192	2,089	1,295	2,103	4,946	7,666	12,612
Unaided	...	...	...	...	20	41	27	398	47	439	486
Total	4,976	6,275	3,264	4,616	2,382	5,041	1,322	2,501	11,944	18,433	30,377
Grand total ...	24,352	8,301	12,572	18,011	74,383	52,000	15,981	21,417	1,27,288	99,729	2,27,017

Cost of educating each Pupil in Primary Classes of Secondary Schools for Boys P. (S.) 3.

Class of schools according to management.	To Government.		To Public.		Total.
	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Secondary Schools, English. Government	9 8 8	0 5 2	24 15 8	12 13 0	23 11 2
Local and Municipal	...	...	...	...	...
Aided	10 2 11	3 5 6	20 0 10	6 10 6	15 3 6
Unaided	...	...	29 10 1	8 7 3	14 3 6
Total	7 14 7	1 15 6	23 14 6	8 6 7	17 2 7
Secondary Schools, Vernacular. Government	25 4 1	6 7 6	5 13 1	2 13 10	12 15 11
Local and Municipal	53 10 8	6 7 3	1 9 7	0 11 9	10 15 0
Aided	16 13 6	3 4 11	17 0 6	3 15 11	10 8 8
Unaided	...	...	6 11 5	11 8 10	10 12 9
Total	22 9 2	4 13 11	10 2 4	3 5 11	11 10 9
Grand total	9 4 1	2 9 10	22 10 4	7 4 8	16 2 5

Cost of Educating each Pupil in Primary Stages in Secondary and Primary Schools for Boys P. (S.) 4.

	Rs. a. p.
IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS—	
Secondary and Primary stages taken together	16 2 5
IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS—	
Primary stage	3 6 10
Secondary schools { Secondary stage	31 14 5
Secondary schools { Primary stage	9 14 6
Secondary and Primary schools taken together ... ... } Primary stage	4 2 9

Primary Classes in Secondary Schools for Girls P. (S.) 5.

Class of schools according to management.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March.		Average number on rolls monthly during the year.		Average daily attendance.	
		Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Unaided— Middle English ...	1	10	130	12	136	9	88
Aided— Middle vernacular ...	4	1	180	2	154	1	121
Total	5	11	310	14	290	10	209

Expenditure on Primary Classes in Secondary Schools for Girls P.(S.) 6.

Class of schools according to management.	Expenditure.											Cost for educating each pupil.				
	Provincial Revenues.		Local and Municipal funds.		Fees.		Other sources.		Total.		Grand Total.	To Government.		To Public.		Total.
	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.		Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Unaided—			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
English	...	...	...	...	48	61	320	435	368	496	864	...	...	50 10 8	3 10 4	5 13 5
Aided—																
Vernacular	...	...	158	1,839	...	168	...	374	158	2,441	2,599	79 0 0	11 15 1	...	3 8 3	10 6 0
Total	...	...	158	1,839	48	229	320	809	526	2,937	3,463	11 4 7	6 5 6	26 4 7	3 9 3	11 6 3

Cost of educating each Pupil in Primary stages in Secondary and Primary Schools for Girls P. (S.) 7.

	Rs. a. p.
IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS—	
Secondary and Primary stages taken together	11 6 3
IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS—	
Primary stage	4 10 5
Secondary schools { Secondary stage	37 9 2
Secondary schools { Primary stage	9 14 9
Secondary and primary schools taken together	5 2 8

Resolution on the Report on Public Instruction in Assam during the year 1902-1903.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Assam in the General Department, No. 9596G., dated Shillong, the 10th November 1903.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in Assam during the year 1902-1903.

RESOLUTION.

THE results of the year show a decrease under public institutions of 70 schools, or 2·2 per cent., and 1,366 pupils, or 1·3 per cent. The decrease occurred almost entirely under Primary Schools, and was due to the closure of inefficient village schools. The pupils under instruction increased in all other grades of schools, except the Middle Vernacular, where there was a slight falling off. The attendance at private institutions increased by 1,235, the largest increase occurring under Koran Schools.

2. *Stages of Instruction.*—The number of pupils under instruction in the High stage, *i.e.*, in the first four classes of High Schools, fell from 1,307 in 1901-1902 to 1,177; in the Middle stage there was a small increase, from 2,626 to 2,657; the number in the Upper Primary stage decreased from 4,397 to 3,979, and in the Lower Primary from 92,725 to 91,319. Some indication of the general results of instruction may be gathered from the numbers that passed out from the top class of each stage. In the High stage the percentage of successes was 43·6, the percentage for Government schools being 50·3. In the Middle English stage the percentage was 55·6, the proportion in aided schools being 63·1 per cent.; in the Middle Vernacular 66·0 per cent., the proportion in aided schools being as high as 91·8 per cent.; in the Upper Primary 54·3 per cent.; and in the Lower Primary 33·8 per cent., the proportion in Government and Local Board Lower Primary Schools being 48·3. These percentages are not as high as they should be, except in the case of Middle Vernacular Schools. The numbers that passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University during the past three years compare thus:—

Year.	Number of pupils sent up.	Number that passed.	Percentage.	Number that passed in first division.
1901	177	121	68·4	45
1902	188	128	68·1	17
1903	190	127	66·8	27

The results of 1901 were the best ever secured up to that year, and the high standard that they set has been pretty closely maintained.

3. *University Education.*—Higher education is provided for locally by two second-grade Colleges, the Cotton College at Gauhati, a State institution, which was opened in 1901, and the Murarichand College at Sylhet, which is maintained by the founder, Raja Giris Chandra Roy. Some pupils who matriculated from schools in Assam elected to read in Colleges in Bengal, and details of their successes are not available. Forty-one candidates were sent up from the Cotton College to the First Examination in Arts, of whom 13 passed, two being placed in the first division, and from the Murarichand College 21 candidates were sent up, of whom 9 passed (one in the first division). Of the 22 successful candidates, six were Muhammadans. The Cotton College has been liberally treated by the State, separate hostels having been provided for Mussalmans and Hindus; it has also been provided with a library and a laboratory, both of which are reported to be in excellent condition, and the Chief Commissioner trusts that it will not be long ere it fully justifies the expenditure incurred by the State.

4. *Recognition by the University of Assamese and Khasi.*—An important concession was made at the close of the year by the Syndicate of the Calcutta University, who accepted the Chief Commissioner's proposal that Assamese and Khasi should be included upon the list of subjects prescribed for the Entrance Examination. This examination is practically a final one for a very large proportion of the boys who enter for it; but under the conditions hitherto in force Assamese pupils were compelled to study Sanskrit in the upper classes of High Schools, while Khasi youths were expected to acquire a modicum of Latin. For a youth whose education terminates at the Entrance stage a competent knowledge of his own Vernacular, in addition to English, must constitute a more useful equipment than a slight acquaintance with one of the classical languages, and the Chief Commissioner had therefore no hesitation in recommending a measure, of the popularity of which he has been assured. Neither Assamese nor Khasi can be said to possess an advanced or copious literature at present, but recognition by the University will greatly encourage their study and development. Instructions have been issued in accordance with the recommendation of the Simla Educational Conference of September 1901, that the Vernacular, instead of English, shall in future be the medium of instruction in all classes of High Schools from and including the Vth downwards.

5. *Abolition of Public Pass Examinations.*—An important change introduced during the year was the abolition of the annual public examinations for Lower and Upper Primary and Middle Schools, except in so far as is required for the grant of scholarships. Leaving certificates have been substituted for the former pass certificates, the qualifications required being that a pupil should have won his way to the top class, and that he should have made satisfactory progress during the year following his promotion. The certificates are awarded by the Director of Public Instruction or the Deputy Inspector on the results of an oral examination. The report shows that they have not been granted too liberally. The leaving certificates granted from Middle, Upper Primary, and Lower Primary Schools numbered 320, 188, and 2,024 respectively, as compared with 370 Middle, 152 Upper Primary, and 2,003 Lower Primary examination pass certificates obtained in the preceding year.

6. *New Lower Primary School Rules.*—The general lines of the scheme for the improvement of Lower Primary education in accordance with the principles laid down at the Simla Educational Conference were described in the Resolution on the Education Report for the five years ending 1901-1902. The details of the scheme were worked out during the past year, and it was promulgated by a Resolution issued by the Chief Commissioner in March 1903. Its principal features are the grant of fixed pay at average rates of Rs. 8 per mensem for certificated, and Rs. 5 per mensem for uncertificated, teachers, supplemented by capitation grants at rates ranging from 3 annas to 6 annas per mensem for pupils in the three highest classes only. The necessity for thus limiting capitation grants is borne out by the figures in the report, which show that at present no fewer than 58·8 per cent. of the pupils of Lower Primary Schools are in the lowest class. In the past, attention has been concentrated on the few cleverest boys, to the neglect of the mass of pupils, and this system was encouraged by the grant to schoolmasters of rewards for passing boys at examinations. This has now been discontinued. To enable Local Boards to give effect to the scheme, their grants from provincial revenues have been increased by Rs. 50,500. An additional grant of Rs. 24,000 was also placed at their disposal to supplement private effort in securing better buildings for village schools, which are at present accommodated in light sheds of bamboos and grass, constructed by the people of the village. The administration of village schools will continue to vest in Local Boards, but, in accordance with instructions issued by the Chief Commissioner in November last, this arrangement will in future be subject to the condition that the Director of Public Instruction will exercise controlling authority, and that any instructions issued by him must be carried out.

7. *Inspecting Staff.*—The inspecting staff consists at present of five Deputy Inspectors and 23 Sub-Inspectors. Owing to the abolition of public examinations, which involves the proficiency of pupils being personally certified, and also for the proper working of the new Lower Primary School Rules, a stronger staff has become necessary, and proposals for increasing it have been submitted to the Government of India. The Chief Commissioner acknowledges the energy of the Director of Public Instruction in inspecting schools during the past year. In paragraph 16 of his report details are given of the inspections of village schools effected by Deputy Commissioners. Mr. Fuller would have been glad to see more evidence of interest taken in primary instruction; and he trusts that, during the coming tour season, Deputy Commissioners will not pass village schools without paying them a brief visit.

8. *Scholarships.*—These were granted on the results of examinations, and included 23 Senior (First Arts), 39 Junior (Entrance), 11 Middle English, 29 Middle Vernacular, 49 Upper Primary, and 179 Lower Primary scholarships. The expenditure on Senior scholarships, which are tenable at first-grade Colleges in Bengal, was Rs. 9,704, and on Junior scholarships Rs. 11,291.

9. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure incurred during the year on education was Rs. 8,01,231, of which Rs. 1,43,629 was met from private sources. Of the balance, Rs. 2,48,693 was borne by Provincial revenues (of which Rs. 73,106 was spent on direction and inspection), Rs. 2,31,674 was spent from Local and Municipal Funds, and Rs. 1,77,235 provided by fees. The Tezpur Local Board is referred to as the only one which spent less than the prescribed minimum, 20 per cent. of the local income, on education. Later figures received with the Local Board reports show that the Tezpur Board spent 21·71 per cent. of its local income on this object. The Dhubri, Sibsagar, and Jorhat Boards, however, spent less than the fixed proportion, and explanations will be called for from the Chairmen. Paragraph 22 of the report shows that the direct cost to Government of High School education is very moderate, averaging only Rs. 4-3-4 per pupil per annum for the Province as a whole, while in several important schools it is considerably less. This is due to the popularity of the course, and the readiness of parents to pay fees. Although many of the pupils in these schools do not pursue their studies beyond the Middle stage, the teaching in the lower classes is reported to be much more efficient than that of Middle or Primary Schools, and the success of the High Schools is one of the most satisfactory features of education in the Province.

10. *Training Schools.*—Particulars are given in paragraph 40 of the report of the training schools and classes which have hitherto been maintained by the State. The system was not effective, and stipends were commonly used as scholarships for boys who did not take to teaching. The schools have been abolished from the 1st October 1903, excepting those at Gauhati and Shillong, and in their place an arrangement has been sanctioned under which apprentices for teacherships, as well as uncertificated teachers now in employment, will be practically trained at selected Middle and High schools.

11. *Female Education.*—The attendance of girls in public institutions showed a decline during the year of over 13 per cent., and the percentage of attendance to females of a school-going age fell from 1·98 to 1·71. Exceedingly successful work in the field of female education has been achieved by the Welsh Mission in the Khasi Hills, where the percentage is 14·55. Female education in the plains districts needs more attention, especially in the Assam Valley, where girls' schools are apparently more appreciated than in Sylhet.

12. *Special Schools.*—The Government school in Shillong for European and Eurasian children is a small institution, but may be expected to develop, the roll numbers having increased from 10 to 22 during the year. It will soon be accommodated in a new building on an excellent site. The Berry-White Medical School at Dibrugarh, which commenced its third year of existence, continued to be efficient. The roll numbers increased from 70 to 97, and the percentage of promotions to the third and second-year classes was satisfactory, *viz.*, 72·5 and 86·7, respectively. The Williamson Artizan School at Dibrugarh has proved ineffective, and the Chief Commissioner has decided to abolish it.

13. *Discipline and Physical and Moral training.*—The figures quoted in paragraph 48 show the growing popularity of hostels and boarding houses. The expenditure from Provincial revenues under this head increased from Rs. 4,883 to Rs. 11,973, the largest amounts being spent on the Cotton College and the Berry-White Medical School. There is said to be a demand for hostels from certain aided and unaided High Schools in the Surma Valley, and, so far as funds may be available, the Chief Commissioner will be prepared to give aid for the purpose on the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction. The discipline in certain schools, as judged from the number of punishments cited in paragraph 49, was by no means good, and the Chief Commissioner trusts that the prompt measures taken by the Director of Public Instruction in punishing offenders will have a wholesome effect. A playground was acquired for the Sylhet High School and the Murarichand College, and since the close of the year the Gauhati College and High School and the Sibsagar High School have been similarly provided. It is hoped that each High School will in course of time have its own playground. Proposals are now under consideration for the allotment of funds for the encouragement of games to all Government High and Middle Schools, the allotment in each case to be dependent on the amount of subscriptions raised by the students. Arrangements have been made for the introduction in all schools of the Indian gymnastic exercises which have been for many years taught with success in schools in the Central Provinces. Six selected teachers were deputed to the Central Provinces, to learn the

exercises, and since their return they have been employed in teaching them to masters and the inspecting staff. A Manual has been prepared in Assamese and in Bengali, and is now being printed.

14. *Improvement of school buildings.*—The Director has referred in his report to the necessity for improving school buildings. As the result of special enquiries made, the Chief Commissioner has allotted since the close of the year Rs. 93,578 for buildings for High, Middle, and Upper Primary Schools, and, as previously stated, Rs. 24,000 for Lower Primary schools.

15. *Curricula and Text Books.*—In paragraph 50 of the report, Dr. Booth dwells on the importance of revising the list of text-books. Since his report was written, the Director has drawn up, at the request of the Chief Commissioner, a complete school curriculum for High, Middle, and Upper Primary Schools, which has been published for general criticism with lists of text-books proposed for each class. A special object in view is to secure more correspondence than exists at present between the courses of instruction, which are followed at various stages in schools of different grades, so as to ensure that Upper Primary and Middle Schools suitably fulfil their function as preparatory to Middle and High Schools, and not only afford a sound education, so far as it goes, to the boys whose school course ends with them.

For Lower Primary Schools also a curriculum and a list of text-books recommended have been prepared and published for criticism.

16. A review of the operations of the Department shows that educational questions received much attention during the year, and that substantial progress has been made towards the introduction of the reforms recommended by the Simla Conference. A great deal of work has been thrown on Dr. Booth, to whose assistance the Chief Commissioner feels much indebted. Mr. Fuller desires to acknowledge the fullness and care with which his report has been drawn up.

By order of the Chief Commissioner of Assam,

F. J. MONAHAN,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

A. S. P. S. (Genl.) No. 381—370—10-11-1903.

GENERAL REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN ASSAM

FOR THE YEAR

1903-1904.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

BY

W. BOOTH, Esq., M.A., Sc.D.,

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

SHILLONG:

PRINTED AT THE ASSAM SECRETARIAT PRINTING OFFICE.

1904.

Price 1s. 6d.] [*Price Re. 1.*

Agents for the Sale of Books published by the Assam Administration.

Agents in India.

(1) Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.

(2) Messrs. W. Newman & Co., Calcutta.

(3) Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.

Agents in England.

(1) Mr. E. A. Arnold, 41 and 43, Maddox Street, Bond Street, W., London.

(2) Messrs. Constable & Co., 16, James Street, Haymarket, W., London.

(3) Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Charing Cross Road, W. C., London.

(4) Mr. B. Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, W., London.

(5) Messrs. P. S. King & Son, 9, Bridge Street, Westminster, S. W., London.

(6) Messrs. Williams & Norgate, Oxford.

(7) Messrs. Deighton Bell & Co., Cambridge.

Agents on the Continent of Europe.

(1) MM. Friedländer & Sohn, 11, Carlstrasse, Berlin.

(2) M. Otto Harrassowitz, Leipzig.

(3) M. Karl Hiersemann, Leipzig.

(4) M. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.

(5) Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague.

SHILLONG:
PRINTED AT THE ASSAM SECRETARIAT PRINTING OFFICE:
1904.

No. 220.

FROM

W. BOOTH, Esq., M.A., Sc.D.,
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, ASSAM,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM.

Shillong, the 29th June 1904.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the General Report on Public Instruction for the year 1903-1904, together with the prescribed Tables and the Provincial Statements, except Appendix I, which will be prepared in the Secretariat Office.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. BOOTH,

Director of Public Instruction.

[Prescribed maximum length—20 pages.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

SECTION I.

GENERAL.

PARA.		PAGE
1.	General Summary	1
2.	Progress of Public Institutions	2
3.	Classification of pupils in Public Institutions according to religion	*ib.*
4.	Percentage of pupils in Public Institutions to children of a school-going age.	*ib.*
5.	Stages of Instruction	*ib.*
6.	Total expenditure on Education	*ib.*
7.	Provincial expenditure	3
8.	Municipal expenditure	*ib.*
9.	Expenditure from other sources	*ib.*
10.	Direct expenditure and cost per pupil in the different classes of public institutions.	*ib.*
11.	Accommodation : school buildings in Provincial, Local Board, Municipal, Native States, and Private schools.	*ib.*

SECTION II.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

12.	Tours and inspections of the Director	4
13.	Inspections by Deputy Inspectors	*ib.*
14.	Inspections by Sub-Inspectors	*ib.*
15.	Inspections by Inspecting Pandits	5
16.	Inspections by District Officers	*ib.*
17.	Meetings of village school teachers	*ib.*
18.	Educational Sub-Committees	*ib.*

SECTION III.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

19.	Murarichand College	5
20.	Cotton College	6
21.	Scholarships	7

SECTION IV.

SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.

A.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

High Schools—		
22.	State high schools	7
23.	Aided high schools	8
24.	Unaided high schools	*ib.*
25.	Entrance Examination	*ib.*
26.	Middle English schools for boys	*ib.*
26*a*.	State middle English schools	9
26*b*.	Local Board middle English schools	*ib.*
27.	Aided middle English schools	*ib.*
28.	Unaided middle English schools	*ib.*
29.	Middle English Scholarship Examination	*ib.*
Middle Vernacular Schools for boys—		
30.	State middle vernacular schools	*ib.*
31.	Aided middle vernacular schools	10

PARA.		PAGE
32.	Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination	10
33.	General remarks on the progress of secondary education	*ib.*
	B.—PRIMARY SCHOOLS.	
34.	Upper primary schools	11
35.	Upper Primary Examination	*ib.*
36.	Lower primary schools for boys—	
	(*a*) Provincial Funds schools	12
	(*b*) Local and Municipal Funds schools	*ib.*
	(*c*) Aided lower primary schools	*ib.*
	(*d*) Unaided lower primary schools	13
	(*e*) Total number of *pathsalas*	*ib.*
	(*f*) Native States schools	*ib.*
37.	General progress of primary education	*ib.*
38.	Lower Primary Scholarship Examination and Leaving Certificates	14
	Primary classes in secondary schools	15
	SECTION V.	
	SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.	
39.	General	15
40.	Training schools	*ib.*
41.	Medical school—Working of Berry-White Medical School	16
42.	Technical and industrial schools—Williamson Artizan School and Railway Workshops—Local provision for fostering of industrial education.	*ib.*
43.	Law classes	17
	SECTION VI.	
	FEMALE EDUCATION.	
44.	Progress of female education	17
	SECTION VII.	
	EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.	
	A.—EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.	
45.	Shillong European School	18
	B.—MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.	
46.	Muhammadan Education—General	18
	SECTION VIII.	
	PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.	
47.	General	19
	SECTION IX.	
	DISCIPLINE AND MORAL TRAINING.	
48.	Hostels and boarding-houses	19
49.	Discipline and moral training	20
	SECTION X.	
	SELECTION AND AUTHORISATION OF TEXT-BOOKS.	
50.	Text-Books	20
	GENERAL TABLES I—VIII	22-40
	STATISTICS OF PRIMARY CLASSES IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS	41-43
	PROVINCIAL STATEMENTS	46-77

GENERAL REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN ASSAM

FOR THE YEAR

1903-1904.

SECTION I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The following statement gives in a summary form the comparative statistics of all educational institutions that furnished returns:—

Class of instruction.			1902-1903.		1903-1904.	
			Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.
1			2	3	4	5
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.						
Collegiate Education		Arts Colleges ...	2	109	2	120
School Education, general.	Secondary, boys'	High schools ...	24	5,601	26	6,116
		Middle English ...	80	6,265	75	6,071
		„ Vernacular	44	2,701	42	2,578
	„ girls'	Middle English ...	2	162	2	167
		„ Vernacular	4	181	3	126
	Primary ...	For boys ...	2,722	81,191	2,682	80,757
		„ girls ...	175	3,031	144	2,753
School Education, special.	Training schools and classes for masters		26	501	7	431
	Industrial schools		2	13	1	9
	Law classes		4	39	4	49
	Medical schools		1	97	1	101
	Other „		15	1,206	16	996
Total			3,101	101,097	3,005	100,274
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.						
Arabic or Persian			17	797	15	1,068
Sanskrit			78	1,630	61	1,316
Elementary Vernacular—Boys'			6	132	1	42
Koran schools ...	Boys'		187	4,019	145	3,419
	Girls'		1	10	.....	.....
Other „ ...	Boys'		5	204	4	138
	Girls'		.....	.....	1	23
Total			294	6,792	227	6,006
Grand total			3,395	107,889	3,232	106,280

Public institutions show a loss of 96 schools and 823 pupils, and private institutions a loss of 67 schools and 786 pupils. Arts colleges show an increase of eleven pupils. High schools increased by two and the number of pupils attending them by 515. There was a loss of five middle English schools for boys and also a loss of 194 pupils reading

General Summary.

in them. There was a loss of two schools and 123 pupils in the case of middle vernacular schools for boys. Primary schools for boys show a loss of 40 schools and 434 pupils, while the primary schools for girls decreased by 31 and the pupils attending them by 278. Nearly all the training schools in the plains districts were abolished and the pupils in them were placed as apprentices in other schools.

These were the only important changes under public institutions, and the details thereof will be discussed under the several headings. There was a general falling off all along the line in the case of private institutions. In the case of public and private institutions taken together there was a loss of 163 schools and 1,609 pupils.

2. The marginal statement shows the comparative increase and decrease in all classes of public institutions taken together and the pupils attending them during the last ten years. The figures for the last two years of the decade show a decline, both in the number of institutions and pupils attending them. Primary schools are mainly responsible for this decline. The decrease in the number of schools was mainly due to the closure of certain schools owing to their proximity to other schools. It was also due to the disappearance of certain unaided schools which could not be assisted on account of their unsatisfactory condition.

Progress of public institutions.

Year.	Schools.	Pupils.
1893-94 ...	2,751	84,881
1894-95 ...	2,939	89,843
1895-96 ...	3,091	93,682
1896-97 ...	3,225	96,660
1897-98 ...	3,107	91,064
1898-99 ...	3,086	93,872
1899-1900 ...	3,177	100 972
1900-1901 ...	3,196	104,308
1901-1902 ...	3,171	102,463
1902-1903 ...	3,101	101,097
1903-1904 ...	3,005	100,274

Classification of pupils in public institutions according to religion.

3. In Appendix J is shown the classification of pupils in public institutions according to religion with percentage of pupils to children of a school-going age of each religion. The total population of Assam, excluding Manipur of which the pupils are not included in the returns, is, according to the last census, 5,841,878, of whom 3,004,060 are males and 2,837,818 are females. If the number of children of a school-going age be reckoned as 15 per cent. of the total population, it follows that the number of Hindu children of a school-going age is 488,778 and the corresponding figure for Muhammadans is 235,640. The figure for all other denominations is 151,864. For the year under review the percentage of Hindu pupils to Hindu population of a school-going age is 13·21; that for Muslims is 7·60; that for "Others" is 11·75. For all denominations taken together the figure is 11·43.

Percentage of pupils in public institutions to children of a school-going age.

4. Appendix K gives the details of the percentage of pupils in public institutions to children of a school-going age. 15 per cent. of the present population of Assam gives 450,609 males and 425,673 females of a school-going age. The percentage of male pupils to male population of a school-going age was 20·87, that for females was 1·45, and for both males and females taken together 11·44. The district of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, as in the previous four years, stands first as having the greatest percentage of children attending school.

5. The marginal statement shows the pupils in the different stages in all schools of general instruction for the year under report. The high stage denotes the pupils in the first four classes of high schools, the middle stage comprises the pupils in the fifth class of high schools and the first and second classes of middle schools. The primary stage comprises the pupils in the remaining classes of high and middle schools and all the classes of primary schools of both kinds. In the high schools of this province under the new regulations instruction was afforded to the pupils in the fifth and lower classes through the medium of a vernacular language, and the study of English was begun in the Lower Primary Department.

Stages of instruction.

Stage.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.
High	1,177	1,359
Middle	2,657	2,798
Upper Primary ...	3,979	3,851
Lower Primary ...	91,319	90,560
Total	99,132	98,568

Total expenditure on education.

6. The total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 9,65 381, against Rs. 8,01,231 in the previous year. The expenditure from Provincial Revenues increased by Rs. 59,734; that from Local Funds increased by Rs. 1,05,665. In Appendix I is given the expenditure incurred on education by each Local Board in the form prescribed in the Secretariat letter No. 14-1G. of the 1st May 1901. Under "Municipal expenditure" there was a decrease of Rs. 541. There was also a decrease of Rs. 708 under the head "Other sources."

Provincial expenditure.

7. The Provincial expenditure is the net charge, that is, the total amount drawn less the receipts under the heads for which the expenditure was incurred. The net expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 3,08,427, against the sum of Rs. 2,48,693 in the previous year. The Public Works Department spent Rs. 63,645 on the school buildings on its list. The Education Department spent Rs. 3,200 on school houses. The increase of expenditure under the head "Provincial" was mainly due to the improvement or reconstruction of school buildings.

Municipal expenditure.

8. The Municipal expenditure on education came to Rs. 8,500, against Rs. 9,041 in the previous year. The percentage of expenditure on the total Municipal expenditure was 3·26, against 4·5 in the preceding year.

9. The expenditure from "Other sources" diminished from Rs. 3,20,864 in the previous year to Rs. 3,20,156 in the year under review. The expenditure for the year under report includes Rs. 2,500 from the Manipur State spent on the Manipur aided middle English school, against Rs. 2,400 in the previous year. Of the total expenditure on education, *viz.*, Rs. 9,65,381, 33 per cent. (33·16) was met by receipts from "Other sources," against 41 per cent. during the preceding year. The figures in the margin exhibit the details of expenditure from the receipts styled "Other sources" during the year under report.

Expenditure from other sources.

	Rs.
Goalpara Trust Fund	560
Williamson Trust Fund	3,260
Contribution by Welsh Mission, Khasi and Jaintia Hills	64,334
Contribution by American Mission, Garo Hills	2,906
Contribution by American Mission, Naga Hills	1,681
Contribution from the Native State Revenue, Manipur	2,500
Contribution from Gauripur Raj State ...	10,253
Contribution by other people	27,017
Subscriptions	41,023
Mohsin Fund	752
Fees in Schools and Colleges	1,65,228
Fees for examination and transfer of scholarship	602
Total	3,20,156

Direct expenditure and cost per pupil in the different classes of public institutions.

10. The expenditure from public funds rose from Rs. 2,91,383 to Rs. 3,60,138, showing an increase of Rs. 68,755, distributed as follows:—For collegiate education 2·36 per cent., against 2·7 per cent.; secondary education 21·2 per cent., against 23·3 per cent.; for primary education 66·9 per cent., against 61·6 per cent., and for other schools 9·5 per cent., against 12·4 per cent. in 1902-1903. The receipts from fees in colleges came to Rs. 6,604, against Rs. 5,835 in the previous year, and covered 35·6 per cent. of the total direct cost, against 33·6 per cent. of the total direct cost of the institutions of this class in 1902-1903. For all classes of high schools taken together, the fee receipts amounted to Rs. 99,461, against Rs. 94,065 for the previous year, and covered 75·9 per cent. of the total direct cost, against 79·5 per cent. in 1902-1903. For all classes of middle schools taken together, excluding the European School at Shillong, the fee receipts amounted to Rs. 32,929, against Rs. 32,595, and covered 29·4 per cent., as compared with 29·04 per cent. of the direct cost of this class of schools in 1902-1903. For primary schools, both upper and lower, the receipts from fees amounted to Rs 20,636, against Rs. 34,944 for the preceding year. This diminution in receipts from fees was due probably to the introduction of the scheme for lower primary schools.

Of the total direct cost of the schools of this class, 6·3 per cent., as compared with 12·4 per cent. in 1902-1903, was met from the fee receipts. The cost per pupil in the different classes of public institutions is:—Arts Colleges Rs. 147-5-4, High Schools Rs. 22-5-8, Middle English (boys) Rs. 13-7-7, Middle Vernacular (boys) Rs. 12-14-1, Middle English (girls) Rs. 6-2-9, Middle Vernacular (girls) Rs. 16-0-8, Upper Primary (boys) Rs. 6-14-2, Upper Primary (girls) Rs. 12-9, Lower Primary (boys) Rs. 3-15-4, Lower Primary (girls) Rs. 5-9-4, Training Schools Rs. 46-6-6, Medical Schools Rs. 183-15-1, Law classes Rs. 40-10-5, Industrial Schools Rs. 210, other special schools Rs. 6-15-6. Information in detail concerning the apprentice teachers and monitors will be given in Section V.

Accommodation: school buildings in Provincial, Local Board, Municipal, Native States, and private schools.

11. During the year under report much attention was devoted to the improvement of school buildings. The importance of adequate accommodation and school furniture was recognised. There was a considerable expenditure on the extension and reconstruction of buildings for high, middle, and primary schools. Indeed, the improvements effected in this respect constituted some of the most important items of the many educational reforms of the past year. In sanctioning expenditure there was no distinction made between the Provincial, Local Board, and Aided Schools. More information on this subject will be found in Section IV.

SECTION II.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Tours and inspections of the Director.

12. During the early portion of the year under review the Director was on tour 42 days, when he inspected 8 high schools, 1 college, 2 hostels, 7 middle vernacular schools, 6 middle English schools, 2 training schools, 5 upper primary schools, 10 lower primary schools, and 1 *tol*. These schools are situated in Karimganj, Silchar, Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Gauhati, Goalpara, Dhubri, Tezpur, and Dibrugarh. During the cold weather he was 107 days on tour. He marched right through Nowgong and Sibsagar, and visited all places of importance in these districts. Afterwards he travelled by road from North Gauhati to Mangaldai and thence by road to Barpeta. He inspected the schools at Kamalpur, Rangia, Nalbari, Patacharkuchi, Bhawanipur, and Chenga. Afterwards he visited Roha, Bijni, and Sidli and travelled by road thence into Dhubri by way of North Salmara. He visited the schools at Popragaon, Abhayapuri, Bogribari Bilasipara, and Gauripur. He crossed the river at Dhubri and travelled by road into Tura by way of Mankarchar, having inspected all the schools on the road. Owing to attendance at the conference in Calcutta and Darjeeling, he was unable to spend more time in the Sylhet and Cachar districts, but the time was spent where inspection was most needed. During the cold-weather tour he inspected 9 high schools, 11 middle English schools, 4 upper primary schools, 5 girls' lower primary schools, 16 middle vernacular schools, 1 combined *maktab* and lower primary school, 2 hostels, 1 upper primary mixed school, and 133 lower primary schools for boys. Outside school hours he had interviews with the teachers of three lower primary schools which he found closed. Similarly, he had interviews with persons interested in two unaided middle English schools. The boys in nearly all the schools were examined, at least in Arithmetic. In every case instruction was given to the Inspectors who were with him concerning the possible improvement of educational business. A certificated teacher under the new rules can in a fairly good lower primary school earn about Rs. 12 a month. This is, perhaps, the most remarkable result yet attained by the new scheme for improving primary education. In Assam proper the most satisfactory lower primary schools are to be found in the Nowgong and Kamrup districts.

Inspections by Deputy Inspectors.

13. There were 5 Deputy Inspectors at work during the year under report. Babu Giris Chandra Datta retired and Srijut Devesvar Sarma Barua was appointed in his stead as Deputy Inspector of Schools, Lower Assam, with effect from the 1st July 1903. Babu Haran Chandra Das Gupta was transferred from Central to Upper Assam and Srijut Keshava Nath Phukan was sent from Upper to Central Assam. Babu Padmanath Bhattacharyya, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Sylhet district, was on deputation during two months and ten days, when Babu Kali Narayan Das, Sub-Inspector in Habiganj, officiated for him. Srijut Keshava Nath Phukan was on leave for six months, when Babu Jagat Chandra Ghosh, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Dhubri, officiated in his stead. No fixed period for touring has been laid down for the Deputy Inspectors, but they are under ordinary circumstances expected to be away from headquarters during 200 days in each year. Babu Bihari Lal Dhar with 276 days, Babu Padmanath Bhattacharyya (or his substitute) with 262 days, Babu Haran Chandra Das Gupta with 221 days, exceeded the customary period. Srijut Devesvar Sarma and Srijut Keshava Nath Phukan ought to have spent more of their time away from headquarters. The total number of days spent on tour in Lower and Central Assam was 172 and 179 respectively. Deputy Inspectors were on an average on tour for 222 days and paid 281 visits to schools, against 211 days and 242 visits during the previous year.

Inspections by Sub-Inspectors.

14. The number of Sub-Inspectors was the same as last year, namely, 23. All the districts, with the exception of the Naga and Lushai Hills districts, have Sub-Inspectors. The average number of days spent away from headquarters by the 23 Sub-Inspectors was 250 and the number of visits paid to schools 315, as compared with 238 days on tour and 257 visits paid to schools in 1902-1903. The prescribed minimum of touring days, *viz.*, 260, was exceeded by the Sub-Inspectors of North Sylhet, Sunamganj, Habiganj, South bank Gauhati, Mangaldai, East and West Nowgong, and the Garo Hills. The Sub-Inspector of the Mangaldai subdivision headed the list with 286 days on tour. The Sub-Inspectors

in Sibsagar and Dibrugarh spent too much of their time at headquarters. The Deputy Inspector of Upper Assam writes as follows :— CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Since some time past increased pressure of office work has often been advanced as a plea for failure to do sufficient touring. That it has largely increased is very true; but, however, I am not prepared to believe that it really interferes with the movements of an officer to the extent represented. The real fact of the matter seems to me to be that touring does not only not pay, but to many it involves a positive pecuniary loss which few with their present pay can ill afford to bear. The truth appears to have never been told, but now that a new scheme of education has been introduced, the success of which depends largely on frequent surprise visits, it should not be suppressed any longer.

Out of 122 middle schools at work on the 31st March 1904, four were not visited. They are in the Khasi Hills. Out of 2,826 primary schools, 87 were not visited. These were all either Mission schools or unaided schools, at least during the greater portion of the year. Of these 87 schools, 29 were visited by inspecting pandits.

Inspections by inspecting pandits.

15. The number of inspecting pandits at work during the year under report was 17, as in the previous year. The average number of days spent by them on tour was 249 and the number of visits paid to schools was 266, against 243 days on tour and 213 visits to schools in the previous year. A decided improvement appears to have taken place in the work of these pandits.

Inspections by District Officers.

16. All Deputy Commissioners are reported to have inspected schools in their respective districts. In Cachar 26 visits, in Sylhet 9 visits, in Goalpara 8 visits, in Kamrup 22 visits, in Darrang 35 visits, in Nowgong 10 visits, in Sibsagar 10 visits, in Lakhimpur 29 visits, in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills 33 visits, in the Naga Hills 8 visits are reported. In addition to the above, schools were visited by Subdivisional Officers, Sub-Deputy Collectors, and members of Local Boards. Of these latter there were 26 visits in Cachar, in Sylhet 66 visits, in Goalpara 16 visits, in Kamrup 30 visits, in Darrang 22 visits, in Sibsagar 27 visits, in Lakhimpur 16 visits, in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills 12 visits were reported.

Meetings of village school teachers.

17. A considerable amount of attention was paid during the year under report to the important work of holding meetings of village school teachers at convenient centres. At these meetings several topics of educational interest were discussed. Altogether 262 assemblies were held during the past year, against 129 in the previous year. Of these conferences, fourteen were convened by inspecting pandits. The others were held either by Deputy or Sub-Inspectors.

Educational Sub-Committees.

18. The number of meetings held by the several educational sub-committees of Local Boards during the year under review was 46, against 54 in the previous year. In those subdivisions where there were no sub-committees, educational matters were disposed of at ordinary Board meetings. Under Rule 18, Section I, Chapter VIII of the Manual of Executive Rules, each Local Board should appoint a school sub-committee at the last quarterly meeting held in each official year. Again, under Rule 19 of the Manual of Executive Rules, the sub-committees should meet once a month.

SECTION III.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

Murarichand College.

19. The Murarichand second-grade College in Sylhet had 39 names on its roll on the 31st March 1904, with an average monthly strength and average daily attendance of 38 and 35, respectively, as compared with 37, 37, and 34, respectively, for the preceding year. The total direct cost of the College came to Rs. 4,420, against the same amount in the previous year, and of this amount Rs. 956 was realised from fees, against Rs. 671 in the preceding year. The deficit was met by the proprietor. Twenty-five students were sent up to the First Examination in Arts, of whom fourteen passed the examination—three in the second division and eleven in the third. In the previous year there were twenty-one candidates, of whom nine passed the examination. The total cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 116-5-1, against Rs. 119-7-4 of the previous year. The teaching staff is quite efficient, but the library and the physical and chemical laboratory are much in need of improvement. The college buildings are defective and inadequate. An extensive playground has been obtained by the Administration for the use of the students of this college, its collegiate school, and the pupils of the State High School, Sylhet. COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

The proprietor of the college may fairly be congratulated on the result of the First Arts Examination.

20. The Gauhati State second-grade Cotton College had 81 names on its roll on the 31st March 1903, with an average monthly strength and average daily attendance of 88 and 64, respectively, as compared with 72, 74, and 56, respectively, for the preceding year. The total direct cost of the college came to Rs. 14,144, against Rs. 12,926 in the previous year, and of this amount Rs. 5,648 was realised from fees, against Rs. 5,164 of the previous year. The deficit was met from the Provincial funds. Fifty-two students were sent up to the First Examination in Arts, of whom ten passed in the third division, against forty-one candidates in the previous year, of whom thirteen passed the examination. The total cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 160-11-8, against Rs. 174-10-9 in the previous year. The Principal reported :—

Cotton College.

I was absent on medical leave for about seven months of the year under review. The teaching of the second-year class of last year was practically finished when I gave over charge of the institution, as it was dismissed within a month after my departure. Babu Indu Bhusan Brahmachari, M.A., officiated for me. I again took over charge on the 7th November 1903 at a time when the teaching of the second-year class was again practically finished. Babu Indu Bhusan Brahmachari took medical leave on the 2nd February 1904. Babu Narendra Nath Ray, M.A., was appointed on the 18th June 1903 as temporary Professor of English Literature; his duties terminated on my return from leave. He was again appointed as temporary Professor from the 7th December 1903. There have been no other changes in the course of the year. The staff has been maintained at its full strength and has been quite equal to the task imposed upon it.

In fact, during several months the lecturers have only the first-year students in attendance, as the second-year students leave college to prepare for the University Examination and do not join the college after the examination until the beginning of the next term. During more than five months of the year the second-year students, though they pay fees, do not attend lectures. This practice, though almost universally current in Bengal colleges, is very reprehensible. The Principal remarks —

A second-grade college thus works at a serious economical loss due to this unavoidable wastage of teaching power.

The evil under consideration occurs also in every first-grade college, for the fourth-year students act in precisely the same objectionable manner. Students who fail to pass the examination will not be allowed indefinitely to attend lectures in the college. The Principal reported :—

The physical and chemical laboratory has been well and generously treated. A sum of Rs. 1,946 was spent on it during the course of the past year. An equal expenditure for a few more years should suffice to equip a laboratory suited for B.A. work should it be decided to raise the college to that standard.

If the college were raised to the B.A. standard, it would be necessary to deliver about thirty lectures every week on Physics and Chemistry. These lectures could not all be delivered in one theatre. Experiments in Physics and Chemistry demand preparation and the arrangement of instruments and appliances.

There are nineteen Brahmans, fifty non-Brahmans, eleven Muslims, and one Brahmo in the college.

The Principal reported :—I regret that I still cannot speak in terms of confidence regarding the discipline and moral tone of this institution. A great deal has still to be done. There has, however, been no overt case calling for very severe measures. The Superintendents of the Hostels say that the conduct of students in residence has been generally satisfactory.

There are two hostels in connection with the college, one for Hindus and the other for Muhammadans, both under Resident Superintendents. The number of boarders this year was 51, against 44 in the preceding year. The cost of maintaining the hostels was Rs. 2,407, against Rs. 2,557 in the preceding year.

The boys play cricket and foot-ball. In addition, there are tennis clubs at both the hostels. At the Hindu hostel three tennis courts have been laid out. During the past year a sum of Rs. 500 was spent by the Deputy Commissioner in laying out a play-ground. The grant of Rs. 150 by the Local Administration and a compulsory annual subscription of 8 annas from each student have placed the finances of the sports clubs in a sound condition.

In the year 1902-1903 there were 22 scholarships each worth Rs. 15 and 43 scholarships each worth Rs. 10 a month tenable in the college. In the year 1903-1904, there were 11 scholarships each worth Rs. 15 a month and 44 scholarships each worth Rs. 10 a month tenable in the college. The college building, the library, laboratory, furniture, the hostels, the playgrounds, and, lastly, the teaching staff and the scholarships are all excellent. There is, however, one thing wanted, and that is better results at the examinations.

In addition to the students reading in the colleges in Sylhet and Gauhati, there are others who matriculated from schools in this province who read in colleges in Bengal; concerning them no definite information is available.

Scholarships.

21. The junior scholarships awarded on the result of the Entrance Examination to the natives of the Brahmaputra Valley and to others who have passed from schools in the Brahmaputra Valley or in the hill districts, and who are not natives of those parts of the province, are tenable in the Cotton College. On the result of the Matriculation Examination held in March 1904, 34 junior scholarships were awarded, against 39 in the previous year. Scholarships awarded to Khasis are tenable in a college in Calcutta, whereas those awarded to the pupils reading in the high schools of the Surma Valley are tenable in any college affiliated to the Calcutta University. Full particulars concerning the maximum number and the value of the senior scholarships, as well as the conditions on which they are held may be found in the Education Manual.

Fourteen senior scholarships awarded to students from the province of Assam, who passed the First Examination in Arts held in March 1904, were made tenable at colleges in Bengal in which the scholars have elected to read, against 23 in the previous year.

The total amount spent during the year under report on junior scholarships as obtained from bills passed in this office was Rs. 12,766, against Rs. 11,291 in the previous year. The corresponding expenditure on senior scholarships was Rs. 9,322, against Rs. 9,704 of the preceding year.

The senior scholarships were held in the Presidency, City, Ripon, Metropolitan, Bangabasi, St. Xavier's, General Assembly's, Free Church, Bishop's, Victoria, Cooch Bihar, Dacca, Bethune, Sibpur Engineering, and Medical Colleges in Bengal.

Three graduate scholarships each worth Rs. 25 a month were tenable in the General Assembly's Institution. They were granted to two Khasis and one Assamese to enable them to study for the M.A. Examination.

Ka Annamon was granted a special senior scholarship of Rs. 30 a month in the Bethune College to enable her to read for the B.A. Examination.

SECTION IV.

SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.

A.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

High schools.

The particulars of the three classes of high schools are given in Appendix A.

State high schools.

22. The number of these schools was 10 with 2,909 pupils on the 31st March 1904, against the same number of schools with 2,797 pupils on the corresponding date of the previous year. The average monthly roll number and the average daily attendance were 2,815 and 2,333, respectively, against 2,737 and 2,245, respectively, of the preceding year. The total direct expenditure, including repairs to the school houses, amounted to Rs. 69,669, against Rs. 65,694 in the previous year. The receipts from fees amounted to Rs. 54,855, against Rs. 53,520 of the preceding year. The total cost of educating each pupil rose from Rs. 24-0-1 to Rs. 24-12. It is worthy of remark that the cost to the Administration of educating each pupil during the year under report rose from Rs. 4-3-4 to Rs. 5-0-6. This is due to the increase in the number of teachers in some high schools consequent on the recent orders of the Administration which prescribed, generally, one teacher to every 25 pupils and also to an expenditure on petty constructions and repairs. The expenditure to the Administration of educating a pupil in the Jorhat State High School is a negative quantity. The cost in Dibrugarh rose, partly owing to the plague scare and partly to the opening of a private school in the town. The salary of the Head Master is greater than it was in previous years. The cost to the State of educating a pupil in the Sibsagar, Sylhet, and Silchar High Schools is very small. In fact, the net cost is small in every school except Gauhati and Dhubri, and in each of these schools more pupils are wanted. The Head Masters of these two schools are to be congratulated on the excellent result of the Entrance Examination. There were six apprentice teachers for middle English schools, trained in the State high schools during the greater part of past year, and the consequent expenditure was debited to the schools. The total Provincial expenditure on State high schools rose from Rs. 11,512 to Rs. 14,008. The monitors alone cost Rs. 1,463. The education provided in the lower classes of the State high schools is much superior to anything that can be obtained or expected in middle or primary

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

schools. In a middle school there are seven classes, though there may be only three teachers. In an upper primary school there are five classes with only two teachers. If the teachers be all equally capable, it would seem to follow that high schools must necessarily be more efficient than either middle or primary schools.

Aided high schools.

23. The number of high schools in this class was 9, against 7 in the previous year. The new schools are situated in Mangaldai and Hailakandi. The number of pupils on the 31st March 1904 was 1,842, against 1,511 in the previous year. The average monthly roll number and the average daily attendance were 1,768 and 1,490, against 1,455 and 1,189, respectively, of the preceding year. The total cost to the Administration was Rs. 9,840, against Rs. 6,820 in the previous year. The total receipts from fees and subscriptions were Rs. 25,021 and Rs. 2,126, against Rs. 21,470 and Rs. 1,033 of the previous year. The total direct expenditure came to Rs. 37,300, against Rs. 29,323, whilst the average cost of educating each pupil rose from Rs. 20-2-5 to Rs. 21-1-7. The net cost to the Administration of educating each pupil was Rs. 5-11-11, against Rs. 4-11-0 of the previous year. From the above figures it is obvious that on the average the Aided high school is slightly more expensive to Government, irrespective of results, than the State high school. The surplus balances at credit of all these aided schools are placed in Savings Banks. The aided high school in Habiganj has a very large credit balance. Since the earthquake the pupils have been housed in a *kutcha* building. The Administration, it is understood, will in a liberal spirit help the School Committee from the Provincial funds with a subsidy to enable them to erect a suitable building.

Unaided high schools.

24. The number of unaided high schools was 7, against the same number in the previous year. The total number of pupils on the roll, the average monthly roll number, and the average daily attendance were 1,365, 1,277, and 1,068, against 1,293, 1,244 and 988 of the preceding year. The total direct expenditure increased from Rs. 23,224 to Rs. 24,045. The receipts from fees were Rs. 19,585 during the year under report, against Rs. 19,075 in the preceding year. The total cost of educating each pupil rose from Rs. 18-10-10 to Rs. 18-13-3.

Entrance Examination.

25. The results in minute detail of the Entrance Examinations in 1903 and 1904 are to be found in Appendix H. It may be noted that 108 students matriculated. Of these, 29 were placed in the first division, 27 in the second, and 52 in the third, against 127 at the preceding examination, of whom 27 were placed in the first division, 55 in the second, and 45 in the third. The number of competitors was 232, against 190 in the preceding year. Judged by the usual merit marks, the list of schools was headed by the State high school in Gauhati. Adopting the same empirical estimate, the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth places on the list were taken by the Dhubri, the Sylhet, the Silchar, the Murarichand unaided in Sylhet town, the Habiganj aided, the Shillong and Nowgong State High Schools. The last examination seems to have been more difficult than those held in previous years. The results of the State high schools in Dibrugarh and Sibsagar are disappointing, and an inquiry will be made concerning them. The results of the unaided high schools are similar to those of previous years. That is, the Murarichand School did very well and all the others did badly. Habiganj heads the list of the aided schools. No candidates passed from the Sunamganj Aided School; this result demands an inquiry. The aided school in Goalpara for the first time in its history sent up successful candidates.

Middle English schools for boys.

26. All particulars in detail for the year under report concerning the State aided and unaided middle class English schools for boys are to be found in Appendix B of the Provincial Statements with abstract statistics for the previous year. If English be added to the curriculum of the top four classes of a middle vernacular school, we obtain the curriculum of a middle class English school. In the two kinds of middle schools instruction in all subjects is afforded through the medium of a vernacular language. The maximum age prescribed for the Middle English Scholarship Examination is 16 years, whilst that for the Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination is 15 years. The total cost of education in all middle English schools for boys during the year under report was Rs. 77,052, against Rs. 78,399 of the previous year, whilst the total cost of education in the middle vernacular schools was Rs. 31,598, against Rs. 30,377 in the previous year. There is a very great demand in the Surma Valley for middle English schools; there is no such demand anywhere for middle vernacular schools. The middle English schools in the Assam Valley need improvement. Middle schools of both kinds all over the province will soon be placed on a very satisfactory business basis. This remark applies to (1) the school houses, (2) the educational accessories in each

school, (3) the financial management of each school, and (4) the qualifications of the teachers. A comprehensive scheme on the above lines is under the consideration of the Administration.

State middle English schools.

26*a*. During the year under report there was only one State middle English school in the province. It is located at Kohima in the Naga Hills. The school at Hailakandi was transformed into an aided high school in May 1903. The number of pupils on the 31st March 1904, the average monthly roll number, and the average daily attendance of the Kohima school were 88, 88, and 77, respectively, whilst the total cost to the Administration was Rs. 1,723, against Rs. 1,658 of the previous year. The receipts from fees were Rs. 256, against Rs. 208 of the previous year. The total cost to the State of educating each pupil rose from Rs. 19-13-11 of the previous year to Rs. 22-8-2 during the year under review.

Local Board middle English schools.

26*b*. There is only one such school. It is situated in Nalbari in the Kamrup district. It has 164 pupils and six teachers. A new school house is much wanted for the accommodation of the pupils.

Aided middle English schools.

27. The number of aided middle class English schools was 56, against 60 during the previous year. The Nalbari school was transformed into a Local Board school, and the schools at Silghat and Margherita collapsed when their grants were withdrawn. The status of the school at Rupsi was lowered to the upper primary standard. Of these 56 schools, 38 are in the Sylhet district alone. The middle English school for boys in Shillong managed by the Welsh Mission receives an annual subsidy of Rs. 360 from the Municipality. The number of pupils on the 31st March 1904, the average monthly roll number, and the average daily attendance were 4,430, 4,139, and 3,184, against 4,696, 4,475, and 3,384, respectively, of the previous year. The total direct expenditure fell from Rs. 60,950 during the previous year to Rs. 59,650 during the year under review. The receipts from fees and subscriptions were Rs. 19,161 and Rs. 16,662, respectively, against Rs. 19,307 and Rs. 18,580 of the previous year. The total cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 14-6-7, against Rs. 13-9-11 of the previous year.

Unaided middle English schools.

28. The number of these schools was 17, against 18 in the previous year. The number of pupils on the 31st March 1904 was 1,389, against 1,400 in the previous year. The total cost fell from Rs. 14,039 during the previous year to Rs. 13,731 during the year under review. The receipts from fees fell from Rs. 4,890 to Rs. 4,503 during the year under report. The total cost of educating each pupil on the average fell from Rs. 10-4-6 during the previous year to Rs. 10-3-11 during the year under report. There are four unaided middle English schools in these hills. One of these schools is in Shillong. The others managed by the Welsh Mission are situated in Jowai, Cherra, and Laitkynsew.

Middle English Scholarship Examination.

(*a*) Leaving certificates.

29. During the year under report 90 candidates competed for Middle English Scholarships, against 92 in the previous year. Fifteen scholarships were awarded against 11 in the preceding year. The old Middle English Pass Certificate Examination was abolished under the orders of Government, *vide* the eleventh paragraph of the Resolution dated the 11th Apirl 1902, and under the new Regulations 118 leaving certificates were granted to pupils who completed their middle course on the recommendations of the Deputy Inspectors. There were 192 candidates for leaving certificates. This is not the total number of pupils who were reading English in the first class of middle English schools, as some of the pupils were absent when the examinations *in situ* were held. In the previous year 182 leaving certificates were awarded. In the year 1901-1902, 103 pass certificates were awarded on the old scheme. In the year 1900-1901 (excluding private candidates) 158 pass certificates were awarded.

Middle vernacular schools for boys.

Appendix C shows the principal particulars of middle vernacular schools for boys.

State middle vernacular schools.

30. The Government middle vernacular schools are of two kinds—(1) those managed by the Department and maintained by fees and Provincial funds, and (2) those managed by Local Boards and supported by fees and Local Funds. There were 15 of the former class during the year under report, against the same number during the previous year. There were 1,201 pupils on the roll on the 31st March 1904, against 1,202 for the previous year. The monthly average roll number and the average daily attendance were 1,172 and 949, respectively, against 1,163 and 922 of the previous year. The total cost to the

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Administration rose from Rs. 11,251 to Rs. 11,882 during the year under review. The receipts from fees rose from Rs. 3,928 to Rs. 4,075 and the total cost, on the average, of educating each pupil, from Rs. 12-15-11 to Rs. 14-7-2, during the year under report. There were four of the second kind of State middle vernacular schools, against the same number during the previous year. There were 178 pupils on the roll on the 31st March 1904, against 210 for the previous year. The monthly average roll number and the average daily attendance were 170 and 123, respectively, against 192 and 131 of the previous year. The total direct expenditure was Rs. 2,308, against Rs. 2,100 of the previous year. The total receipts from fees were Rs. 357, against Rs. 153 in the previous year. The total cost, on the average, of educating each student rose from Rs. 10-15-0 to Rs. 13-9-2.

Aided middle vernacular schools.

31. The number of the aided middle vernacular schools was 22, against 23 of the previous year. The number of pupils on the roll on the 31st March 1904 was 1,144, against 1,253 of the previous year. The average monthly roll number and the average daily attendance were 1,059 and 800, respectively, against 1,196 and 862 of the previous year.

The total direct expenditure was Rs. 11,783, against Rs. 12,612 of the previous year. The net cost to the Local Boards was Rs. 5,362, against Rs. 5,933 of the preceding year. The deficits in each year were met by fees and subscriptions. The total cost on the average of educating each pupil was Rs. 11-2-0, against Rs. 10-8-9 during the preceding year. There was one unaided middle vernacular school during the year under report, against two in the previous year.

Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination.
(*a*) Leaving certificates.

32. One hundred and eighteen candidates competed for middle vernacular scholarships, and 29 scholarships were awarded. Middle English scholarships, when there are no eligible candidates for them, are convertible into middle vernacular scholarships. There were 205 leaving certificates granted on the recommendations of the Deputy Inspectors, against 138 for last year. During the year under review there were 291 candidates for middle vernacular leaving certificates. This is not the total number of pupils in the first classes of the middle vernacular schools, as some of the pupils were absent when the examinations *in situ* were held. Some of the pupils of the first classes of the middle English schools who were unsuccessful in their attempts to obtain middle English leaving certificates obtained middle vernacular leaving certificates. In the upper classes of middle English schools there are pupils who do not study English at all. They confine their attention solely to the vernacular subjects. A student of a middle English school may obtain a middle vernacular scholarship, and this is possible even when he fails to obtain a middle English scholarship. In 1901-1902 there were 267 middle vernacular pass certificates awarded, whereas in 1900-1901 there were only 116 (excluding private candidates) middle vernacular pass certificates awarded. Altogether, during the year under review, there were 323 leaving certificates granted to 423 candidates from middle schools. During the previous year 320 leaving certificates were granted to pupils in middle schools. In 1901-1902 there were 370 middle pass certificates issued, whereas in 1900-1901 only 274 (excluding private candidates) middle examination pass certificates were issued to pupils in middle schools. It would seem therefore that the Deputy Inspectors were not too liberal in making their recommendations.

General remarks on the progress of secondary education.

33. Under "Secondary Schools" are included high and middle schools. High schools are recognised by the University, and in them pupils are prepared for the Matriculation Examination. On the 31st March 1904 there were 321 pupils in the first classes of all our high schools, and of these 232 appeared at the Entrance Examination, of whom 108 matriculated. On the 31st March 1904 there were 490 pupils in the first classes of our recognised middle schools. Of these, 44 obtained scholarships and 323 obtained leaving certificates. In high schools there are seven classes, but the seventh class is often divided into three classes or sections of classes; English is taught in all classes, but in future this practice may be modified. The medium of instruction in all the lower classes (up to and including the fifth) is a vernacular language. The State high schools in Dibrugarh, Gauhati, Sylhet, Shillong, Silchar, and Jorhat afford ample accommodation to their pupils. Additional buildings are in progress in Tezpur. In the case of Sibsagar and Dhubri the necessary additional accommodation has been sanctioned. In Nowgong a new school house is in course of erection. The aided high school building in Sunamganj is under consideration, and the same remark applies to Habiganj. The Barpeta, Karimganj, Maulvi Bazar, Mangaldai, Nazira, Goalpara, and Hailakandi school houses are satisfactory. The unaided high schools in Gauhati and Gauripur require more accommodation for their pupils.

Secondary schools, as a whole, *i.e.*, in the two classes of high and middle, decreased by 5, and the number of pupils attending them increased by 198. The number of high schools increased by 2 with a gain of 515 pupils, while the number of middle English schools decreased by 5 with a loss of 194 pupils. The middle vernacular schools diminished by 2 with a loss of 123 pupils. There will be a new middle English school opened at Kanairghat. It will be maintained chiefly from the Provincial funds on economical lines. In the Darrang district there was no middle English school. During the year under report there was no efficient middle English school in the Nowgong district. One has been sanctioned for the current year. There was no middle English school under the Barpeta Local Board. In the entire Sibsagar district there were only seven middle English schools. In the Lakhimpur district there were four middle English schools during the year under review. SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The working of the transfer rules was attended with difficulty in connection with certain schools in Upper Assam. These matters attracted the attention of the Head of the Administration, and it is anticipated that there will not be any serious trouble in future.

The school boys at district and subdivisional headquarter stations played cricket and association foot-ball. The boys in nearly all the high and middle schools practised the *Desi-Kasrat* exercises. The peripatetic teacher in Upper Assam during the year under report had not, owing to pressure of work elsewhere, trained the pupils in the high schools in the Jorhat subdivision. Elsewhere the *Desi-Kasrat* exercises were in full swing in the plains districts. The capitation grants for proficiency in physical drill have been abolished, and instead thereof the several State high and middle schools now receive subsidies from the Provincial funds for the support of such games as cricket, foot-ball, and out-door country sports. The total amount allotted in each year is Rs. 1,200. The college at Gauhati gets Rs. 150 and each of the high schools gets Rs. 75. In addition, the Head Masters collect subscriptions from the pupils and the public. There are playgrounds in Sylhet, Silchar, Gauhati, Nowgong, Tezpur, Jorhat, Sibsagar, Shillong, and Dibrugarh. A difficulty has been experienced in Dhubri, as it is not easy to obtain land in that peculiar station, but it is hoped a plot of ground will be obtained for the use of the pupils of the Dhubri High School. In the State middle schools in the mufassal the boys play country games, and suitable playgrounds have been obtained for them. In the aided high schools in the Sylhet district, especially at Maulvi Bazar and Karimganj, much attention was given to out-door sports. New school buildings are in course of erection at Goalpara, Tezpur, and Nowgong for the State middle schools at those places. The subject of adequate school accommodation in all high and middle schools received much consideration during the year under report. During the year under review much attention was given to the preparation of a syllabus for all primary, middle, and high schools. An account thereof, owing to want of space, cannot be given in this report.

B.—PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Primary Education.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Upper primary schools.

34. Appendix D of the Provincial Statements gives the district distribution and principal particulars of boys' upper primary schools for the year under report, with abstract statistics for the previous year.

There is only one State upper primary school in the province; it is maintained by the Administration for the benefit of the children of the Military Police in Dibrugarh. The cost of educating each pupil in it was Rs. 5-11-2, against Rs. 4-11 of the previous year. There were 85 aided upper primary schools during the year under report, against 93 in the previous year. There were 38 of these schools in the Sylhet district alone. The total number of pupils on the 31st March 1904, the average monthly roll number, and the average daily attendance were 3,391, 3,198, and 2,430, respectively, against 3,824, 3,538, and 2,609, respectively, of the previous year. The total direct expenditure was Rs. 21,747, against Rs. 22,715 of the preceding year. The receipts from fees during the year under report were Rs. 5,387, against Rs. 5,855 of the previous year. The receipts from subscriptions fell from Rs. 5,593 to Rs. 5,285. The total cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 6-12-10, against Rs. 6-6-8 of the preceding year. There were 4 unaided upper primary schools during the year under report, against 2 in the previous year.

Upper primary examination.

35. The old Upper Primary Pass Certificate Examination was abolished by the Resolution of the 11th April 1902. Under the new Regulations 204 leaving certificates were awarded, against 188

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

of the previous year. There were in the year under report 318 candidates for these certificates. There were 345 pupils in the first class of all the upper primary schools on the 31st March 1904. In 1901-1902 there were 152 pass certificates awarded against 177 (excluding private candidates and pupils from middle schools) during the year 1900-1901. During the year under report 131 candidates competed for upper primary scholarships, against 176 in the previous year. Forty-eight scholarships, of which 8 were allotted to girls, were awarded during the year under report, against 49 in the previous year. There are 51 scholarships available annually to competitors. Of these, 30 are open to students reading in the Assam Valley districts, but under the rules about one-half of them were won by duly qualified candidates. Of the eight regular upper primary scholarships which fell to girls, four went to the Khasi Hills, one to Nowgong, one to Lakhimpur, and two to the Darrang district.

Lower primary schools for boys.

36. Appendix E of the Provincial Statements gives the distribution of boys' lower primary schools with abstract statistics for the previous year.

In Appendix E, it is stated that the total number of pupils in the two sections of the lowest class in all lower primary schools for boys on the 31st March 1904 was 46,555, against 45,417 of the previous year. There were 30,638 pupils in the upper three classes, against 31,792 in the previous year. It, therefore, follows that 60·3 per cent. of all the pupils in the lower primary schools for boys were in the fourth or lowest class. The *Sisu Siksha*, Parts I and II, the *Lora Siksha*, Parts I and II, and the *Kaba Nyngkong* are the primers read in the fourth class by the pupils in Sylhet, in Assam proper, and the Khasi Hills, respectively. Generally speaking, the pupils in Section A of the fourth class can read the simple sentences in their primers. In the lower primary schools for girls there were 2,063 pupils out of a total of 2,588 in the lowest class, that is, over 79 per cent. of the pupils in girls' lower primary schools were placed in the fourth class. It may be remarked that in some girls' schools boys are to be found, and likewise there are girl students in some of the boys' schools.

(*a*) *Provincial Funds Schools.*—There were 32 lower primary schools maintained by the State during the year under report, against 28 in the previous year. These schools are all situated in the Garo, Naga, and Lushai Hills. There were 415, 110, and 175 pupils, respectively, in these hill schools. The cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 7-1-3 in the year under review, against Rs. 7-2-6 in the previous year. All these schools need attention owing to the desirability of imparting education to the many hill tribes that live in and around this province. It may be remarked that these schools were maintained by Provincial funds and there were no fees charged in any of them.

(*b*) *Local and Municipal Funds Schools.*—These schools are of two kinds:—(1) Local Board schools where the teacher obtains a fixed salary, Rs. 5 when uncertificated and Rs. 8 when certificated, together with rewards under the new capitation grant rules, (2) Municipal schools where the teacher gets a fixed salary only. The number of Local Board schools on the 31st March 1904 was 1,920 with 62,324 pupils, against 1,089 schools with 31,437 pupils of the previous year. The total direct expenditure for the year under review was Rs. 2,12,460. The cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 3-9-9. The average monthly attendance was 58,858.

The number of Municipal schools was 22 with 1,229 pupils on the 31st March 1904. The total direct expenditure for the year under review was Rs. 4,606. The average cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 3-15-6. Taking the Local Board and Municipal schools together, there were 1,942 schools with 63,553 pupils. The average monthly and daily attendance were 60,019 and 44,279, respectively. The total direct expenditure was Rs. 2,17,065 and the cost of educating each pupil, on the average, was Rs. 3-9-10, against Rs. 3-0-8 during the previous year. The increase in the cost of educating each pupil may fairly be attributed to the higher salaries earned by the majority of the teachers during the past year when compared with the previous year. The increase in the number of Local Board schools was due to the transformation of the old aided lower primary schools into Local Board schools. More information concerning these schools during the previous year is obtainable in the Report for 1902-1903. There has been no change in the administration of the Municipal Lower Primary Schools.

(*c*) *Aided Lower Primary Schools.*—These schools were of two kinds:—(1) those aided by Local funds, (2) those aided by Provincial funds. The latter are in the Khasi, Garo, Naga, and the Lushai Hills, where there are no Local Boards. Schools in each case are under the management of a Missionary Society. The Welsh Presbyterian Mission managed 309 schools at a total cost of Rs. 51,978. Of this expenditure,

Rs. 46,488 came from Mission funds. The total cost, on the average, of educating each pupil in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills was Rs. 9-12-5, against Rs. 10-2-2 in the previous year. This high wage may perhaps be attributed to the fact that the schoolmaster is frequently a village preacher. An inspection of the statistical table will afford particulars concerning the schools in the Garo, Naga, and Lushai Hills. The total number of pupils on the 31st March 1904 was 8,628, against 38,368 of the previous year. The marked diminution in the number of schools and pupils is due to the conversion of many aided schools into Local Board schools. The average monthly roll number and the average daily attendance were 8,216 and 5,537, respectively. The total direct expenditure was Rs. 62,830, against Rs. 1,36,008 of the previous year. The total cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 7-10-5, against Rs. 3-10-2 of the previous year. More particulars concerning the previous year are obtainable in last year's report. The schools aided by local funds are in the Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang, and Nowgong districts, and are all under the management of Missionaries.

(*d*) *Unaided Lower Primary Schools.*—These schools are generally adventure schools, and if they meet a recognised want, they are taken on to the list of village schools in receipt of local or provincial assistance. The number of these schools fell from 190 to 147 with a corresponding decrease in the number of pupils in the average monthly roll number and in the average daily attendance.

(*e*) The total number of lower primary or village schools in the province on the 31st March 1904 was 2,592, against 2,626 of the previous year. The total number of pupils on the rolls of these schools on the above date was 77,193, against 77,209 of the previous year. The total amount of money spent on these schools during the year under report was Rs. 2,88,198, against Rs. 2,42,022 of the previous year, and the total cost of educating each pupil, on the average, was Rs. 3-15-4, against Rs. 3-4-5 of the previous year. The cost to the Administration was Rs. 3-0-1, against Rs. 2-2-2 of the previous year. The increase in the expenditure on each pupil may fairly be attributed to the enhanced remuneration obtained generally by the teachers.

(*f*) No information was received in this office concerning education in the Manipur State.

37. The fluctuations in the primary schools, both as regards their number and the attendance of pupils in them, during the last five years are shown in the tabulated statement:—

	Upper Primary.		Lower Primary.		Total.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1898-99	112	4,281	2,570	73,426	2,682	77,707
1899-1900	114	4,500	2,652	78,579	2,766	83,079
1900-1901	107	4,393	2,678	80,853	2,785	85,246
1901-1902	104	4,346	2,672	78,868	2,776	83,214
1902-1903	96	3,982	2,626	77,209	2,722	81,191
1903-1904	90	3,564	2,592	77,193	2,682	80,757

It may be noted that the primary schools in the Manipur State are included in the above table for the year 1900-1901 and previous years.

There was a loss of 29 Lower Primary schools under the South Sylhet Local Board, a loss of 6 schools in Sunamganj, and a gain of 9 schools in Karimganj. There was therefore a loss of 26 schools in the Sylhet district alone. The above remarks apply to Local Board schools only. In the same district there was a loss of 27 unaided or adventure schools. Several schools in the South Sylhet subdivision were closed by the Board on account of their proximity to other schools. The South Sylhet Board during recent years always spent a high percentage of the funds at its disposal on primary education, but the incremental expenditure last year, when considered relatively to its total expenditure in 1902-1903, is a smaller ratio than obtains in any other subdivision of the Sylhet district. There was therefore a loss of 53 schools in the Sylhet district. There was in the Cachar district a gain of 8 Board schools and a loss of 13 unaided schools. There was a gain of 1 school in Goalpara and 10 schools in Kamrup. There was a gain of 5 schools in Darrang and of 6 schools in Nowgong. There was a loss of 10 unaided schools in Sibsagar and of 12 in

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Lakhimpur. There was a gain of 11 schools in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and of 5 and 8 schools in the Garo and Lushai Hills, respectively. Altogether, there was a loss of 34 Lower Primary schools. Outside the Sylhet district the diminution in the number of these schools is wholly due to the closure of unaided schools. The total loss of the number of pupils was only 116. Perhaps the adventure schools suffered on account of the improved circumstances of the teachers in the Board schools, or perhaps the teachers in the unaided schools do not hope or expect that their schools will attain the rank of Board schools. In other words, the primary schools in the future will possess more stability or permanence than under the old reward rules. They cannot be so readily or capriciously opened or closed as heretofore. During the year under report a liberal subsidy from the Provincial funds was allotted to each Local Board for the improvement of education. Under the old rules each Board was expected to spend at least 20 per cent. of their local income on education. This percentage ought still to be continued in addition to the grants from the Provincial funds. In the Khasi and Jaintia Hills the schools are closed about 8 o'clock a.m. because the children are required to herd cattle during the remainder of the day. Morning schools are quite common in the plains during certain periods of the year. In such cases it is practically impossible for an Inspector to visit more than one school in the day.

Generally speaking, the people do not set a high value on lower primary education unless it leads to something higher. The Shillong, Tezpur, and Nowgong Municipalities failed to spend the prescribed minimum, *viz.*, 3 per cent. of their income, on education.

The educational work of the Welsh Mission lies in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and also in the Lushai Hills. The American Baptist Mission work in the Garo, Naga, and Lushai Hills and also in the Nowgong, Kamrup, and Goalpara districts. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel manages certain schools for Cacharis in the Darrang district.

Lower Primary Scholarship Examination Leaving Certificates.

38. The Lower Primary Pass Certificate Examination was abolished under paragraph 11 of the Resolution dated the 11th April 1902. Under the new Regulations 2,208 lower primary leaving certificates were awarded, against 2,024 in the previous year. There were 2,003 pass certificates awarded in 1901-1902 to lower primary pupils, hence it would seem that the Inspectors were not unduly liberal in granting certificates under the new scheme of holding examinations on the premises. During the year under review 187 lower primary scholarships were awarded, against 179 in the previous year. These scholarships are debitable to the Local funds as far as the plains districts are concerned. The total number of pupils in the first class of all lower primary schools on the 31st March 1904 was 4,449, of which 3,753 competed for leaving certificates. The number of leaving certificates and scholarships taken together was 2,395.

C.—PROGRESS OF LOWER PRIMARY EDUCATION DURING THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW.

In compliance with the orders contained in the eighth paragraph of the Resolution dated the 28th March 1902, an additional sub-section is here added in which a short review is given of the new scheme of education. It would be impossible in the space at our disposal to give an adequate account of the enormous amount of educational business dealt with during the year under review, but a reference may be made to the memoranda of Mr. McSwiney who was engaged in educational work during the cold weather months, to his letters to the different Chairmen of Local Boards and also to the notes written on the memoranda. Statement O gives in a tabulated form all particulars for each Local Board concerning the increase or decrease in the number of village schools, the improvement of these school buildings, the qualifications of the village school masters, the expenditure on pay and capitation grant, the number of students in each of the classes in these schools, and all details concerning the award of leaving certificates. We have supplied corresponding figures for the previous year. In Silchar, Hailakandi, North Sylhet, Sunamganj, Habiganj, and South Sylhet there was a smaller number of pupils in the first three classes taken together than in the previous year. There was a great increase in the number of pupils in the fourth class in both Silchar and Habiganj. In Karimganj there was an increase in the first three classes and a diminution in the fourth class. In Nowgong there was a great increase in all the four classes. In Tezpur and Mangaldai there was an increase in the number of pupils in the first three classes during the year under review, when compared with the previous year. In Lower Assam there was a falling off under each Local Board in the number of pupils in the first three classes when taken together, as compared with the corresponding total of the previous year. It is not improbable that an increase in the total number of pupils in the first three classes could not have arisen from any marked improvement in book learning. Probably the diminution is attributable to the new system of class promotions. It is not unlikely that under a careful Inspector a diminution was a

necessary consequence of the scheme of making promotions. A marked increase in the number of pupils in the upper classes year by year under any Local Board ought to be examined and checked either by the Deputy Inspector himself or by the appointment of a new Sub-Inspector to the circle. Under each Local Board there was a considerable outlay on the improvement or reconstruction of school houses. There has also been under each Local Board a great improvement in the employment of certificated teachers. Statements M and N give much interesting information concerning the business of the year under review. Mr. McSwiney was on tour 134 days. He was specially deputed to ascertain how far effect was given by each Local Board to the orders of the Administration concerning the improvement of Lower Primary Education. Detailed information on the physical exercises known as *Desi-Kasrat* is to be found in his memoranda. These exercises were flourishing in the Cachar, Nowgong and Darrang districts. They are in a satisfactory position in the Sylhet, Lakhimpur, and Sibsagar districts. In Lower Assam much attention is being devoted to their improvement. During the year under review there were 25 schools with 647 pupils on their rolls at work in the Naga Hills. There were 17 schools with 755 pupils in the Lushai Hills. There were 95 schools with 1,870 pupils in the Garo Hills. There were 12 schools with 204 pupils in the Mikir Hills and 18 schools with 302 pupils for Cacharis in the Darrang district. Some interesting information concerning education amongst the hill people with an account of the work done during the year under review in providing suitable text-books in their various languages could be given, but it is feared that the space at our disposal has been already exceeded.

PRIMARY CLASSES IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

With reference to paragraph 3 of letter No. 562, dated Calcutta, the 30th November 1901, it may be said that all the necessary particulars indicated therein for the year under report appear in the tables printed at the end of this report and headed P(S) 1, P (S) 2, etc. It may be here noticed that in the 143 secondary schools for boys there were 4,125 pupils in the secondary stage and 10,640 in the primary stage on the 31st March 1904, against 148 schools with 3,816 and 10,751 pupils in the two stages, respectively, in the previous year. The figures for the average monthly roll number and the average daily attendance are given in the tables. The expenditure from the Provincial funds was Rs. 26,115 for secondary and Rs. 11,868 for primary education in the secondary schools for boys, against Rs. 24,352 and Rs. 8,301, respectively, in the previous year. The corresponding figures for Local and Municipal funds taken together were Rs. 13,175 and Rs. 20,098, respectively, during the year under review, against Rs. 12,572 and Rs. 18,011, respectively, in the previous year. The figures under the head "Fees" were Rs. 79,884 and Rs. 52,224, respectively, during the past year, against Rs. 74,383 and Rs. 52,000, respectively, in the previous year. The figures under the head "Other sources" were Rs. 17,264 and Rs. 19,617, respectively, so that the total expenditure on secondary education was Rs. 1,36,438 and on primary education in secondary schools was Rs. 1,03,807 during the past year, against Rs. 1,27,288 and Rs. 99,729, respectively, in the previous year. The figures under the head "Other sources" during the previous year were Rs. 15,981 and Rs. 21,417, respectively. The cost to the State of educating each pupil was Rs. 9-1-7 in the secondary and Rs. 3-4-7 in the primary stage during the year under review, against Rs. 9-4-1 and Rs. 2-9-10, respectively, in the previous year. The cost under the head "Public" (as equivalent to non-Government) was Rs. 22-8-1 and Rs. 7-6-4, respectively, during the year under report, against Rs. 22-10-4 and Rs. 7-4-8, respectively, in the previous year. The tables give all details concerning the schools for girls.

SECTION V.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

General.

39. This section deals with (*a*) training schools for masters, (*b*) apprentice teachers and monitors, (*c*) medical schools, (*d*) technical and industrial schools, (*e*) law classes.

The survey schools under the Department of Agriculture do not send returns for this report.

Training schools.

40. Appendix G of the Provincial Statements gives the principal particulars of training schools, from which it will be seen that the number of schools, roll number, average monthly strength, and average daily attendance were 7,431, 322, and 267, respectively. These seven schools are situated at Gauhati, Shillong, Haflong, Kohima, Tura, and Tezpur. Three of them are aided and under the management of Missionaries. They are situated at Kohima, Tura,

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

and Tezpur. The total direct expenditure was Rs. 15,006 and the total cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 46-6-6. In the Gauhati and Shillong schools some youths are trained to be teachers in middle schools, whilst others are trained to be teachers in primary schools.

For the English Master's Certificate Examination there was one candidate from the Shillong Training School; he was successful.

For the Vernacular Master's Certificate Examination there were 44 candidates, of whom 29 were successful.

For the Lower Primary Schoolmaster's Certificate Examination, 7 candidates for the English test appeared from the Shillong Training School, of whom only one was successful. From the same school seven candidates appeared at the Upper Primary Schoolmaster's Certificate Examination, of whom only three were successful. Two hundred and forty "Practical" certificates were awarded during the year under report to teachers in village schools.

Three teachers from high schools passed completely the examination for provisional certificates in the Art of Teaching, and fourteen teachers passed partially and therefore they are still liable to examination in certain subjects.

Under the new rules there were 186 apprentices in training in middle schools (a few of them were placed in high schools) for teacherships in lower primary schools. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,517. During the year under review there were 17 apprentices placed in middle schools (a few of them were in high schools) for teacherships in upper primary schools. There were also 25 apprentices placed in high schools for teacherships in middle schools. These apprentices are all independent of the stipendiaries in the training schools. There were six monitors, all of whom passed the F. A. Examination, placed in high schools as apprentices for masterships in middle English schools. The total cost of apprenticing these monitors was Rs. 1,463. There were 3 training schools and 16 training classes under the old scheme abolished during the year under report. The expenditure incurred on them was Rs. 3,745.

Medical school.

41. The Berry-White Medical School in Dibrugarh is a Government institution. It is administered by the Medical Department, and an Annual Report on the working of the school is sent to the Education Department for incorporation in this report, but for want of space it cannot be reproduced *in extenso*.

The Principal Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner remarked :—

The total number of students on the rolls of the school was 101 as compared with 97 in the preceding year. The number would have been larger had there been no plague scare in Dibrugarh, which caused admissions to be fewer than in former years.

During the year under report, the first four-year course of instruction at the school was completed. The percentage of students who were promoted to the second and third-year classes was 84 and 57, respectively. All the students of the third-year class were promoted to the fourth year. Among the 101 students, 65 were natives of the province, including 3 Khasi students, and the rest were foreigners. There were 19 scholarship-holders under instruction, of whom two were junior scholarship-holders; and one Khasi boy was granted a special scholarship of Rs. 8. Exclusive of the two junior scholars, 11 natives of the province enjoyed medical scholarships. The number of free students was 24. Prizes and medals were awarded, as in the previous year, on the results of the first license and the annual examinations.

The total expenditure of the medical school was Rs. 25,262, the greater part of which, Rs. 22,810, was met from Provincial Revenues and the balance, Rs. 2,451, from fees and fines. The expenditure for the previous year amounted to Rs. 34,903, of which Rs. 31,723 were contributed from Provincial funds, the balance being covered by fees and fines. The average annual cost to Government of educating each pupil was Rs. 159-3, as compared with Rs. 148-11-1. The increase is mainly due to the award of special scholarships to the selected students of the fourth-year class which was opened during the year, and to the management of the school hostels being taken over by Government.

The total direct expenditure during the year under review was Rs. 18,578, against Rs. 17,762-7-8 of the previous year.

Technical and industrial school.

42. *Williamson Artizan School and Railway Workshops.*—At the close of the year there were four pupils in the Sub-Overseer class of the Artizan School in Dibrugarh and six in the Mechanical Apprentice class at the Dibrugarh Railway Workshops. This school is entirely maintained from the Williamson Trust Fund for imparting theoretical and practical instruction to the natives of the Assam Valley in useful knowledge. The total expenditure on the school was Rs. 3,260, out of which Rs. 600 were contributed to the Railway Workshops for the practical training afforded to the students. The total expenditure for the preceding year was Rs. 3,087. The cost of educating each pupil during the year under report was Rs. 210, against Rs. 158-12 in the previous year. The expenditure on scholarships held in the Artizan class amounted to Rs. 555 and that in the

Mechanical class was Rs. 509. At the final examination held in 1903-1904 there were two candidates, both of whom passed the examination. There was one youth in training in the Tezpur Workshops. The expenditure in Tezpur amounted to Rs. 22, which was paid from the Provincial funds as a scholarship to the pupil. SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

For the six Mechanical Apprentice scholarships tenable at the Sibpur Engineering College there were few applicants; only three scholarships were awarded. The expenditure on these scholarships from Provincial funds was Rs. 1,819 during the year under report.

Law classes.

43. The number of law classes attached to some of the Government high schools was 4 with 49 pupils. These classes were supported, by fees realised from the students and paid to the lecturers. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,870, as compared with Rs. 1,700 in the previous year, and the cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 40-10-5, against Rs. 43-9-5 in the previous year. Three candidates were reported to have passed the Pleadership Examination in 1903-1904, against 16 in the previous year.

SECTION VI.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Progress of female education.

44. Appendix F of the Provincial tabulated statements gives all particulars of the girls' schools in which Indian girls were educated during the year under report, and it gives also abstract statistics for the previous year. FEMALE EDUCATION.

The unaided middle English school in Shillong had 138 pupils on its roll on the 31st March 1904, against 140 of the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 852, against Rs. 864 of the previous year. The total cost, on the average of educating each pupil was Rs. 6-2-9, against Rs. 5-13-5 of the previous year. The receipts from fees fell from Rs. 109 to Rs. 96. It is a very successful school; in it some Khasi girls are prepared for the Entrance Examination. There were 3 aided middle vernacular schools, against 4 in the previous year. The roll numbers fell from 181 to 126. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,021, against Rs. 2,599 of the previous year, and the total cost, on the average, of educating each pupil was Rs. 16-0-8, against Rs. 16-10-7 of the previous year. The expenditure was met from Local and Municipal funds, fees, and subscriptions. There were 3 upper primary schools during the year under report, against 2 in the previous year. They are situated one in the Lakhimpur district and two in the Khasi Hills. The cost of educating each pupil, on the average, was Rs. 14-14-7, against Rs. 15-6-3 of the previous year. There was one unaided upper primary school for girls in the Cachar district. It was maintained wholly by private contributions. The total number of pupils in these upper primary schools was 165.

There were 96 lower primary maintained schools for girls during the year under report, against 132 in the previous year. In the district of Sylhet alone there were 74 of these schools with 1,104 pupils, against 95 schools with 1,299 pupils in the previous year. In spite of these figures female education is very backward in the Sylhet district. During the year under review there were one middle vernacular, 9 upper primary, and 17 lower primary scholarships awarded to Indian girls. There was also a special senior scholarship awarded to a Khasi girl. Of all these, only one upper primary—a special—scholarship fell to a girl in the Sylhet district. There were two middle English, 4 middle vernacular, 11 upper primary, and 30 lower primary leaving certificates awarded to Indian girls. Of all these, only two lower primary certificates fell to girls reading in the girls' schools of the district of Sylhet. There were three lower primary and one upper primary certificates awarded to girls reading in the boys' schools of that district. The marginal table shows the number of lower primary schools in Sylhet with the number of pupils in them from 1889-90 to the present time. There has been a great diminution both in the number of schools and pupils attending them, but there has not been any falling off in education, because there never was any genuine female education worthy of serious consideration in the Sylhet district. The Sylhet Union sent us no report either this year or last year on their work in connection with education. The new Capitation Grant-in-aid Rules may deal rather unfavourably with education in girls' schools. A capable teacher in a girls' school could not expect to earn as much from rewards as in a boys' school. A Syllabus for girls' schools was prepared and is under consideration.

Girls' Lower Primary Schools in Sylhet.

Year.		Schools.	Pupils.
1889-90	...	92	1,447
1890-91	...	78	1,011
1891-92	...	95	1,333
1892-93	...	109	1,422
1893-94	...	123	1,715
1894-95	...	130	1,947
1895-96	...	147	2,075
1896-97	...	156	2,265
1897-98	...	139	1,920
1898-99	...	131	1,714
1899-1900	...	136	1,901
1900-1901	...	137	1,876
1901-1902	...	125	1,856
1902-1903	...	104	1,478
1903-1904	...	83	1,317

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The number of pupils was 1,595 on the 31st March 1904, against 2,001 in the previous year. The fees were *nil* and the subscriptions negligible. The schools were maintained from Local and Municipal funds. The total cost of educating each pupil, on the average, was Rs. 5-0-8, against Rs 4-1-0.

There were 29 aided lower primary schools for girls, against 28 in the previous year. Of these, 23 were in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. There were altogether 668 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1904, against 650 in the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 5,973, against Rs. 5,039, and the cost of educating each pupil on the average was Rs. 8-5-9, against Rs. 7-13-9.

There were 15 unaided lower primary schools, against 11 in the previous year. Of these, there were 9 in the Sylhet district alone. Altogether, there were 2,588 pupils on the rolls of all the lower primary schools for girls on the 31st March 1904, against 2,881 in the previous year. The total number of these schools fell from 171 to 140 in the year under report. The total expenditure was Rs. 13,590, against Rs. 13,009 in the previous year. The cost on the average of educating each pupil rose from Rs. 4-10-5 to Rs. 5 9-4 during the year under review. Of the total number of pupils reading in the girls' primary schools, 364 were boys. There were also certain girls reading in boys' schools. In the middle schools for boys there were 105 girls. In the primary schools for boys there were 3,351 girls. In training schools there were 58 girls and in "private" schools there were 179 girls. It therefore follows that the total number of Indian girls in all kinds of schools in the province during the year under review was 6,346.

In middle schools of all kinds there were 369 Indian girls educated. In primary schools of all kinds there were 5,740 Indian girls educated. To these should be added the girl pupils in the "private" and training schools. The 58 girl pupils in training schools were made up of 41 Garos and 17 Nagas. Orthodox Hindus and Muhammadans do not allow their daughters to attend school on reaching the age of ten years. This is particularly noticeable in the Surma Valley, where there were so many pupils especially in previous years, but where there never was any really good female education. In this respect it may be noted that mere statistics are often misleading in affording information on the progress of female education from year to year. The great majority of the girls who receive an education of value in the girls' schools located at Dhubri, Gauhati, Tezpur, Nowgong, and Dibrugarh belong to the Brahmo religious community.

SECTION VII.

EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

A.—EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.

EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.

45. The European Middle English School in Shillong is a Government institution.

Shillong European School.

There were 29 pupils on the roll on the 31st March 1904, against 22 in the previous year. Thirteen of these pupils were girls. The average monthly roll number and the average daily attendance were 23 and 20, respectively, against 19 and 16, respectively, in the previous year. The total direct expenditure was Rs. 4,131, of which over Rs. 887 came under the head "Rent" and Rs. 439 were receipts from fees. During the previous year the total direct expenditure was Rs. 3,060, of which Rs. 364 were receipts from fees. A large structure on a very good site was built at considerable expense which provides accommodation for boarders as well as class rooms for all the pupils and residential quarters for the teachers. This school is only in its infancy, and it may soon be a larger and a better school if the people whom it is intended to benefit will send their children thereto to be educated.

The total direct cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 179-9-9 during the year under report, against Rs. 161-0-10 of the previous year. This portion of this section is independent of all the other sections in this report.

B.—MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

46. This portion of the present section is for the most part taken from the other sections in this report. Excluding Manipur and including the Lushai Hills, the percentage of Muhammadans to the total population was 26·9 according to the results of the last census. The percentage of Muhammadan pupils to the total number of Muhammadan children of a school-going age was 7·6, against 8·4 of the previous year. The percentage of Muhammadan pupils to the total number of pupils in public institutions was 17·8 during the year under review, against 18·7 of the previous year. Of the total number of pupils in private institutions, 74·8 were Muslims during the year under review, against 71·44 of the previous year. From this statement it would seem that the essen-

tial elements of lower primary education, *viz.*, reading, writing, and arithmetic, in a vernacular language ought to be introduced into the curricula of these "private" institutions. In the two Arts Colleges, 17 Muhammadans read, against 22 during the previous year. In high schools 903 Muslims were in attendance, against 814 during the previous year. In middle schools there were 1,411 pupils, against 1,515 in the previous year. In primary schools there were 14,623 pupils, against 15,396 in the previous year. There was a loss of 43 pupils in special schools. Under this head came the Madrasahs, which received aid from Local Boards, and which therefore do not come under "private" institutions. There was a loss of 356 pupils in the private institutions. Altogether there were 22,417 Muhammadan pupils during the year under review, against 23,796 on the 31st March 1903. During the year under review Rs. 680 were spent from the Mohsin Fund on scholarships and fees and Rs. 72 on the pay of a Maulvi. MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

During the year under report 3 middle English, 3 middle vernacular, 4 upper primary, 25 lower primary, 3 junior and 3 senior scholarships went to Muhammadans.

During the year under report 52 middle, 26 upper primary, and 379 lower primary leaving certificates were awarded to Muhammadan pupils. Nine Muslims passed the Entrance Examination and 7 passed the First Examination in Arts from the two Assam Colleges. In the Sylhet district there were 10 aided Madrasahs with 823 pupils. The expenditure thereon was Rs. 1,994 from Local Boards, Rs. 188 from Municipalities, and Rs. 3,493 from other sources. There was a Persian school in Tezpur maintained by the Municipality. It is solely intended for the education of Muhammadan children in Arabic and Persian. The number of pupils on the roll on the 31st March 1904 was 18, against 31 in the previous year.

From the aided Madrasahs 2 pupils and from the unaided one pupil passed the Madrasah examination. Five pupils from *Maktabs* passed the *Maktab* examination. During the year under report the total number of pupils who passed examinations of all kinds was 3,103, of whom 483 were Muslims, or 15·6 per cent., against 15·5 in the previous year.

SECTION VIII.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

47. This section deals with certain "private" institutions known as *tols*, *maktabs*, and *Koran* Schools. The number of these schools which existed on the 31st March 1904 was 227 with 6,006 pupils, against 294 schools with 6,792 pupils in the previous year. These schools have no permanent characteristics; they are opened and closed by the teachers who hold them. Under the Reward Rules pupils from 57 *tols* competed for scholarships for themselves and stipends for their teachers at the first *tol* examination. Of these 57 *tols*, 48 were successful, that is, pupils from them passed the examination and obtained the usual first *tol* certificates. The total number of candidates was 158, of whom 101 were successful. Fifteen stipends and 11 scholarships were allotted on the results of the examination. At the second *tol* examination 30 candidates from 20 *tols* competed and 23 boys passed the examination, of whom 10 were awarded scholarships, and 7 stipends were given to their teachers. The Syllabus for both *tol* examinations is now under consideration. In the *Maktab* examinations for pupils reading in *maktabs* and unaided Madrasahs, 25 candidates competed; of these, 5 passed and gained certificates. In these examinations no notice is taken of the *Koran* Schools. No scholarships or stipends are allotted on the results of these examinations. The improvement of the education afforded in both kinds of Madrasahs and also in *maktabs* is under consideration. The *maktab* is an inferior Madrasah. The Madrasahs are not as efficient as the *tols*. The rewards and scholarships allotted to pupils reading in Madrasahs and *maktabs* are much inferior to those allotted to pupils in *tols*. The *maktabs* and Madrasahs would be improved if they were maintained like the *tols*. On the other hand, Local Bodies can under the new grant-in-aid rules subsidise all Madrasahs and *maktabs*, provided the lower primary syllabus be taught in them. The total amount of money spent on prizes to pupils who competed at the *Maktab* examination during the year under report was Rs. 26 only. The total amount of rewards paid to teachers on the result of that examination was Rs. 82 only. In the *Koran* schools the pupils often learn by rote passages from the *Koran* and other Arabic books without understanding the meaning of what they read.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

General.

SECTION IX.

DISCIPLINE AND MORAL TRAINING.

48. General Table VIII of the prescribed statements shows the number of, and the attendance and expenditure in, hostels and boarding houses for Indian pupils attending schools in the province. The number of hostels managed by Government employés was 19, against 21 in the pre-

DISCIPLINE AND MORAL TRAINING.

Hostels and boarding houses.

DISCIPLINE AND MORAL TRAINING.

ceding year. The corresponding number of boarders was 441, against 401 of the previous year. There were 42 unaided hostels with 486 inmates during the year under review, against 43 hostels with 637 inmates during the previous year. The expenditure from Provincial revenues was Rs. 11,900, against Rs. 11,973 of the previous year. The subscriptions towards the maintenance of unaided hostels were Rs. 2,271, against Rs. 4,089 in the previous year. There was a hostel under efficient supervision attached to each of the State high schools. Appendix L gives particulars of all these hostels. There is a hostel attached to each of the high schools at Sunamganj, Gauripur, Gauhati, Goalpara, Mangaldai, and Hailakandi, but some of them require extension and improvement. The provision of a hostel at each of the high schools in Karimganj, Maulvi Bazar, Sylhet (unaided), and Habiganj is under consideration. In several cases there has been a difficulty in obtaining a suitable site for a hostel. The Administration is prepared to afford help towards the erection of suitable hostels attached to aided high schools.

Discipline and moral training.

49. Three boys were rusticated for one year and five were rusticated for six months from the Sibsagar State High School. Their offences were either misconduct or malpractices at examinations. One boy was rusticated for one year for misconduct from each of the high schools, *viz.*, Tezpur, Dhubri, Barpeta, and Jorhat (State). Three boys were rusticated for one year on account of misconduct from the Baniachong Unaided High School. One boy was rusticated for a period of six months from the Murarichand Unaided High School in Sylhet. Three boys were rusticated from the Sadhuhati Upper Primary School on account of malpractices in connection with examinations. Certain pupils left the Dibrugarh State High School without transfer certificates and joined a newly-opened unrecognised school in the town of Dibrugarh. This case was suitably dealt with at the time. Two pupils of the Patharkandi Upper Primary School lost their scholarships on account of misconduct. Certain village teachers were found guilty of fabricating entries in their registers, and all of them were suitably punished. In a few cases corporal punishment was inflicted according to the rules on school boys for misconduct.

Under the head of discipline may be mentioned the physical exercises known as *Desi-Kasrat*. During the year under review a peripatetic teacher of these exercises was at work in the Cachar district. There were two in the Sylhet district. There were three in the Brahmaputra Valley. They were all under the Deputy Inspectors of Schools, and they instructed both the teachers and pupils in the primary, middle, and high schools of the province. Nearly all the boys who attend our schools are only day pupils, and it is possible that the results obtained through discipline during school hours may be somewhat endangered by other influences when the pupils are away from school. Much attention was given to the maintenance of discipline and good conduct on the part not only of pupils but also of teachers.

SECTION X.

SELECTION AND AUTHORISATION OF TEXT-BOOKS.

SELECTION AND AUTHORISATION OF TEXT-BOOKS.

Text-books.

50. The selection and authorisation of text-books was the subject of much inquiry and consideration during the year under review.

The new syllabus referred to in last year's report is still under consideration. A list of text-books was sanctioned by the Administration according to the principles laid down in the Text-Book Rules. This list was published in the local gazette on the 6th April 1904. The Provincial Text-Book Committee sat in Gauhati during last January. They examined all the books recommended as text-books by the sub-committees. They also examined and passed recommendations on all the books in previous lists. Finally, they drew up a new list of text-books suitable for use in all classes of all kinds of primary, middle, and high schools. The list of text-books in the Mikir, Garo, Cachari, Naga, Lushai, and Khasi languages is at present extremely meagre, and the supply of suitable text-books in all subjects in these languages will necessitate the expenditure of much labour and money. Much attention was given to the provision of new text-books in these languages, and considerable progress was made during the year under review.

Shillong,
The 29th June 1904.

W. BOOTH,
Director of Public Instruction.

INDEX OF STATEMENTS.

IMPERIAL.

		PAGE
GENERAL TABLE	I.—Abstract return of colleges, schools, and scholars in Assam at the end of the official year 1903-1904	22—23
„ „	II.—Abstract return of expenditure on Public Instruction in the Province of Assam for the official year 1903-1904	24—25
„ „	III.—Return of colleges, schools, and scholars in the province of Assam for the official year 1903-1904	26—27
„ „	IIIA.—Number of scholars on the 31st March classified according to sex, race or creed in the province of Assam for 1903-1904 ...	28—30
„ „	IV.—Return of expenditure on public instruction in the province of Assam for the official year 1903-1904	32—35
„ „	V.—Return of stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the province of Assam at the end of the official year 1903-1904	36—37
„ „	VI.—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the province of Assam during the official year 1903-1904 ...	38—39
„ „	VII.—Return showing the distribution of Local fund and municipal expenditure on public instruction in the province of Assam for the official year 1903-1904	*ib.*
„ „	VIII.—Return showing the attendance and expenditure in hostels or boarding houses for the official year 1903-1904	40
	Statistics of primary classes in secondary schools for boys P.(*S.*)1	41
	Expenditure on primary classes in secondary schools for boys P.(*S.*)2	*ib.*
	Cost of educating each pupil in primary classes of secondary schools for boys P(*S.*)3	42
	Cost of educating each pupil in primary stages in secondary and primary schools for boys P.(*S.*)4	*ib.*
	Primary classes in secondary schools for girls P.(*S.*)5	*ib.*
	Expenditure on primary classes in secondary schools for girls P.(*S.*)6	43
	Cost of educating each pupil in primary stages in secondary and primary schools for girls P.(*S.*)7	*ib.*

STATISTICAL TABLES.

STATISTICAL

EDUCATION, GEN

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in Assam (a)

[For details, see

Area and population.			
Total area, in square miles.	Number of towns* and villages.	Population.	
1	2	3	4
Square miles. 52,959 ...	Towns ... 18	Males ... 3,004,060	Institutions { For males; „ females
	Villages ... 21,859	Females ... 2,837,818	Total ... ...
	Total ... 21,877	Total ... 5,841,878	
			Scholars ... { Males ...; Females
			Total ... ...

(a) Excluding Manipur with 1 school and 46 pupils.

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less

† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole

TABLES.

ERAL TABLE I.

at the end of the official year 1903-1904.

General Table III.]

Public institutions.							Private institutions.		Grand total.	Percentage of	Remarks.
Collegiate Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total of public institutions.					
Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.			
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2	...	(a)142	2,682	7	22	2,855	76	150	3,081	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 14·08	
...	...	5	144	...	...	149	...	1	150	·68	
2	...	147	2,826	7	22	3,004	76	151	3,231	14·77	
120	..	14,630	77,770	373	1,155	94,048	2,384	3,443	99,875	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.† 22·17	
...	...	382	5,740	58	...	6,180	...	179	6,359	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.† 1·49	
120	...	15,012	83,510	431	1,155	100,228	2,384	3,622	106,234	12·13	

than 5,000 inhabitants. A municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as a town.
population.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

[For details, see

	Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instruc				
	Collegiate Education.	School Education, General.		School Education, Special.	
	Arts colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions ... For males	18,564	2,40,245	3,11,645	18,751	30,420
For females	...	7,004	15,500	...	...
Total	18,564	2,47,249	3,27,145	18,751	30,420
2. (*a*) Percentages* of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—16 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction	2·76	13·51	5·65	4·03	5·23
(*b*) Percentages* of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—16 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	10·29	66·35	·86	·64
(*c*) Percentages* of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—16 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	10·71	67·56	...	9·05
(*d*) Percentages of Total Expenditure in columns 2—16 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	1·92	25·61	33·89	1·94	3·15
3. Average annual cost† of educating each pupil in—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	96 8 8	7 10 10	6 15 4	106 4 3	145 4 7
Government institutions. Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	0 4 3	...	20 8 6	...
Government institutions. Total cost ...	160 11 8	22 10 11	6 15 4	126 12 10	186 4 7
Local Fund schools‡. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	0 0 3	...	...
Local Fund schools‡. Cost to Local Funds ...	...	8 5 9	3 5 9	...	3 14 11
Local Fund schools‡. Total cost ...	...	12 6 8	3 10 3	...	3 14 11
Municipal schools‡. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal schools‡. Cost to Municipal Funds	...	...	3 3 1	...	11 6 3
Municipal schools‡. Total cost ...	...	...	4 1 7	...	11 6 3
Aided institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	1 6 11	0 14 4	1 0 4	...
Aided institutions. Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	4 5 8	1 5 8	2 4 5	2 5 9
Aided institutions. Total cost... ...	...	15 10 8	7 9 1	20 2 2	6 15 4
Unaided institutions Total cost... ...	116 5 1	13 15 5	1 1 10	...	15 5 1
All institutions ... Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	67 6 19	2 14 6	0 3 6	38 9 9	12 8 7
All institutions ... Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	2 6 9	2 13 5	8 1 2	2 3 10
All institutions ... Total cost... ...	147 5 4	17 4 3	4 2 5	58 3 8	23 10 6

RAL TABLE II.

in the Province of Assam for the official year 1903-1904.

General Table IV.]

tion.§	Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction.§								
Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Total expenditure on Public Instruction.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6,19,625	...	30,686	48,659	59,475	1,25,504	13,381	45,547	3,23,252	9,65,381
22,504	...								
6,42,129	...	30,686	48,659	59,475	1,25,504	13,381	45,547	3,23,252	9,65,381
31·18	...	9·75	13·94	13·59	21·78	1·35	8·41	68·82	100·00
78·14	...	...	1·73	3·47	11·75	1·98	2·93	21·86	100·00
87·32	...	...	...	...	6·67	1·96	4·05	12·68	100·00
66·51	...	3·18	5·04	6·16	13·00	1·39	4·72	33·49	100·00

Rs. a. p.
14 3 2
0 10 7
28 7 2
0 0 3
3 6 3
3 11 2
...
3 8 2
4 6 2
1 0 9
2 7 3
10 7 8
7 0 0
1 0 2
2 12 6
6 12 4

* The percentages required for 2(*a*), 2(*b*), 2(*c*) are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 34, 35, 36, respectively, of General Table IV.

† The annual cost is calculated on the *direct* expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

‡ The average cost of each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.

§ Fractions of a rupee should be omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the

Class of institutions.	Public institutions.															
	Under public management.												Under private			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Funds and Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.				ided by Government or by Local Funds or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Arts Colleges.																
Collegiate education ... English ...	1	81	88	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	81	88	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools.																
School education, general. — For boys—																
High Schools	10	2,909	2,815	2,333	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1,842	1,768	1,490
Middle Schools... English ...	1	88	88	77	1	164	152	116	...	...	...	...	56	4,430	4,139	3,184
Middle Schools... Vernacular ...	15	1,201	1,172	949	4	198	170	123	...	...	...	...	22	1,144	1,059	800
For girls— Middle Schools... English ...	1	29	23	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	126	126	
Total	27	4,227	4,098	3,379	5	342	322	239	...	...	...	...	90	7,542	7,092	5,572
Primary Schools.																
For boys ... Upper Primary ...	1	57	66	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	3,391	3,198	2,430
For boys ... Lower „ ...	32	700	718	571	1,942	63,553	60,019	44,279	...	...	...	...	471	8,628	8,216	5,537
„ girls ... Upper „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	111	111	80
„ girls ... Lower „ ...	...	...	...	...	96	1,595	1,497	1,060	...	...	...	...	29	668	665	455
Total	33	757	784	627	2,038	65,148	61,516	45,339	...	...	...	...	588	12,798	12,191	8,502
Schools for Special Instruction.																
School education, special. — Training Institutions for Masters for Native Schools—																
(1) For Secondary School Teachers. Male ...	2	44	56	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(1) For Secondary School Teachers. Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) For Primary School Teachers ...	2	98	59	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	289	207	175
Technical and Industrial Schools. — Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	1	101	101	93	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	1	9	10	9	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Industrial Schools... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	4	71	81	59	...	...	...	...	10	823	923	683
Total	6	252	226	194	4	71	81	59	...	...	...	...	13	1,112	1,130	858
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.	67	5,317	5,196	4,264	2,047	65,561	61,919	45,637	...	...	...	...	691	21,452	20,413	14,932
Private Institutions... ... ... — 1. Advanced, teaching—																
(a) Arabic or Persian																
(b) Sanskrit																
(c) Any other Oriental Classic																
2. Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly ... For boys ...																
2. Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly ... „ girls ...																
3. „ teaching the Koran ... ... „ boys ...																
3. „ teaching the Koran ... ... „ girls ...																
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards... „ boys ...																
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards... „ girls ...																
Total																
Grand Total																

RAL TABLE III.

Province of Assam for the official year 1903-1904.

management.						Number of scholars on the 31st of March, learning						Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to race or creed.						
Unaided.						English.		A classical language.		A vernacular language.								
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24		25		26		27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1	39	38	35	2	120	120	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	101	17	2	...	...
1	39	38	35	2	120	120	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	101	17	2	...	...
7	1,365	1,277	1,008	26	6,116	6,077	...	2,815	...	3,706	...	3	38	5,076	903	96	...	...
17	1,389	1,340	978	25	6,071	4,003	11	76	...	6,022	49	...	397	4,999	993	382	98	...
1	55	52	44	42	2,578	80	...	...	...	2,571	7	...	6	2,049	401	122	7	...
1	138	138	98	2	167	16	133	...	...	...	138	29	126	...	...	12	...	26
...	...	...	...	3	126	...	...	...	...	...	126	...	3	95	27	21	...	...
26	2,947	2,807	2,188	148	15,058	10,476	144	2,891	...	12,299	320	32	570	12,519	2,344	623	105	26
4	116	129	86	90	3,564	121	1	18	...	3,451	97	1	187	2,376	690	310	97	...
147	4,312	3,833	2,987	2,592	77,193	639	90	349	26	73,491	3,254	1	4,347	48,740	13,573	10,532	3,254	...
1	54	40	40	4	165	1	38	...	...	5	160	...	59	93	3	10	...	5
15	325	271	100	140	2,588	3	46	...	...	359	2,229	...	466	1,595	357	170	...	359
167	4,807	4,273	3,213	2,826	83,510	764	175	367	26	77,306	5,740	1	5,059	52,804	14,623	11,022	3,351	364
...	...	...	...	2	44	14	...	30	...	44	...	...	14	30	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5	387	175	21	...	...	314	55	...	220	15	2	150	58	...
4	49	46	31	4	49	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	101	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	80	16	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	9	4	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	102	125	95	16	996	...	...	996	...	770	...	...	...	53	943	...	...	...
6	151	171	126	29	1,586	343	21	1,026	...	1,133	55	...	238	230	967	151	58	...
200	7,944	7,289	5,562	3,005	100,274	11,483	340	4,404	26	90,738	6,115	34	5,867	64,654	17,921	11,998	3,514	389
...	...	...	...	15	1,068	...	...	1,068	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,068	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	61	1,316	...	...	1,316	...	...	...	...	...	1,315	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	42	...	...	...	...	31	11	...	...	...	...	42	11	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	145	3,419	...	...	3,270	149	...	...	...	...	...	3,419	...	149	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	138	27	...	8	...	137	1	...	...	125	9	4	1	...
...	...	...	...	1	23	...	...	...	...	5	18	...	2	21	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	227	6,006	27	...	5,662	149	173	30	...	2	1,461	4,496	47	161	5
...	...	...	...	3,232	106,280	11,480	340	10,066	175	90,911	6,145	34	5,869	66,115	22,417	11,845	3,675	385

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE IIIA.

Number of Scholars on the 31st March, classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed, in the Province of Assam for 1903-1904.

	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.								
Arts Colleges.								
English ... Male ...	...	...	25	76	17	...	...	2
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental ... Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges for Professional Training.								
Law ... Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ... Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ... Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching ... Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ... Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	25	76	17	...	...	2
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.								
Secondary Schools.								
For boys—								
High Schools Male ...	3	38	1,243	3,833	903	...	...	96
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools—								
English ... Male ...	...	339	912	3,387	993	...	...	342
Female ...	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	40
Vernacular Male ...	...	6	296	1,746	401	...	...	122
Female ...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
For girls—								
High Schools Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools—								
English ... Male ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female ...	13	126	...	...	...	...	...	12
Carried over (Secondary schools)	32	567	2,451	8,973	2,297	...	...	612

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE IIIA—*contd.*

Number of Scholars on the 31st March, classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed, in the Province of Assam for 1903-1904.

—	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL —*concld.*								
Brought forward (Secondary schools).	32	567	2,451	8,973	2,297	...	...	612
Secondary Schools—concld.								
For girls—*concld.*—								
Middle Schools—*concld.*—								
Vernacular ... Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular ... Female ...	...	3	24	71	17	...	...	11
Total	32	570	2,475	9,044	2,314	...	...	623
Primary Schools.								
For boys ... Male ...	2	3,033	4,999	45,188	14,165	63	...	9,960
For boys ... Female ...	...	1,501	85	344	98	...	...	819
„ girls ... Male ...	...	124	6	114	102	...	...	18
„ girls ... Female ...	...	401	176	1,392	258	...	...	162
Total	2	5,059	5,266	47,538	14,623	63	...	10,959
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.								
Schools for Special Instruction.								
Training Schools. Male ...	...	180	6	39	2	...	...	146
Training Schools. Female ...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	4
Schools of Arts Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Arts Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools ... Male ...	...	...	8	37	4	...	...	...
Law Schools ... Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools Male ...	...	4	19	61	16	...	...	1
Medical Schools Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools. Male ...	...	...	2	5	2	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools. Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools. Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools. Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools... Male ...	...	...	52	1	943	...	...	...
Other Schools... Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	238	87	143	967	...	...	151
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction. ...	34	5,867	7,853	56,801	17,921	63	...	11,735
Carried over	34	5,867	7,853	56,801	17,921	63	...	11,735

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE IIIA—*concld.*

Number of Scholars on the 31st March, classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed, in the Province of Assam for 1903-1904.

	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Brought forward (Public Institutions).	34	5,867	7,853	56,801	17,921	63	...	11,735
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.								
1. Advanced, teaching—								
(*a*) Arabic or Persian. Male	...	...	...	...	1,068	...	...	...
(*a*) Arabic or Persian. Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Sanskrit ... Male	...	...	1,286	29	...	...	...	1
(*b*) Sanskrit ... Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Any other Oriental Classic. Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Any other Oriental Classic. Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary, teaching— A vernacular only or mainly—								
For boys ... Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
For boys ... Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
For girls ... Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Elementary, teaching— The Koran only—								
For boys ... Male	...	...	...	...	3,270	...	...	...
For boys ... Female	...	...	...	...	149	...	...	...
For girls ... Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Other Schools not conforming to Departmental standards—								
For boys ... Male	...	...	14	110	9	...	...	4
For boys ... Female	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Male	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Female	...	2	4	12	...	...	...	...
Total of Private Institutions ...	...	2	1,304	157	4,496	...	...	47
Grand total	34	5,869	9,157	56,958	22,417	63	...	11,782

TABLE IV.

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

Objects of expenditure.	Managed by Government.						
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DIRECT EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ARTS COLLEGES.							
Collegiate Education ... English ...	8,496	...	...	5,648	...	...	14,144
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.							
School Education, General. — For Boys— High Schools	14,008	156	...	54,855	...	650	69,669
Middle Schools ... ... English ...	1,893	...	...	325	...	2	2,220
Middle Schools ... ... Vernacular ...	11,882	941	...	4,075	25	10	16,933
For Girls— Middle Schools ... ... English ...	3,692	...	...	439	...	...	4,131
Middle Schools ... ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	31,475	1,097	...	59,694	25	662	92,953
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
For Boys ... Upper Primary	376	...	...	...	...	...	376
For Boys ... Lower ,, ...	5,081	...	...	...	...	...	5,081
For Girls ... Upper ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Lower ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5,457	...	...	...	...	...	5,457
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.							
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters for Native Schools. — (1) For Secondary School Teachers — Male ...	8,560*	260	...	...	...	...	8,820
(1) For Secondary School Teachers — Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) For Primary School Teachers	3,661	2,101	...	...	...	...	5,762
Technical and Industrial Schools. — Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	16,127	...	...	2,451	...	...	18,578
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	2,100	2,100
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	28,348	2,361	...	2,451	...	2,100	35,260
Total of Direct Expenditure	73,776	3,458	...	67,793	25	2,762	1,47,814
INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.							
Buildings	63,957	...	...	...	125	...	64,082
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	4,194	...	...	...	...	...	4,194
Total	68,151	...	...	...	125	...	68,276
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous—							
Hostel charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prizes and rewards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payments to private schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Indirect Expenditure	68,151	...	...	...	125	...	68,276
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction ...	1,41,927	3,458	...	67,793	150	2,762	2,16,090

* Excludes Rs. 44 paid

TABLE No. IV.

in the Province of Assam for the official year 1903-1904.

Public institutions.

Under public management.

Managed by Local Funds and Municipal Boards.							Maintained by Native States.						
Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native States revenues.	Local Funds in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	741	...	834	115	...	1,690	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,951	...	357	...	...	2,308	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,692	...	1,191	115	...	3,998	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,003	1,96,227	3,490	13,629	1,033	1,684	2,17,066	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6,480	842	...	223	...	7,545	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,003	2,02,707	4,332	13,629	1,256	1,684	2,24,611	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	118	581	...	...	...	699	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	118	581	...	...	...	699	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,003	2,05,517	4,913	14,820	1,271	1,684	2,29,308	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,615	25,149	...	...	5,322	5,101	38,187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5,890	145	...	78	214	6,327	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,615	31,039	145	...	5,400	5,315	44,514	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,615	31,039	145	...	5,400	5,315	44,514	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,618	2,36,556	5,058	14,820	6,771	6,999	2,73,822	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

for stipends to Assam pupils in the Dacca Training School.

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions—*concld.*						
	Under private						
	Aided by Government or by Local Funds or Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
DIRECT EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.							
Collegiate Education ... ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools.							
School Education, General. — For Boys— High Schools	9,840	313	...	25,021	857	1,269	37,300
Middle Schools ... ... English ...	360	23,399	410	19,161	13,680	2,982	59,992
Middle Schools ... ... Vernacular ...	...	5,362	...	2,245	2,685	491	11,783
For Girls— Middle Schools ... ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools ... ... Vernacular ...	...	916	500	186	418	1	2,021
Total	10,200	29,990	910	47,613	17,640	4,743	1,11,096
Primary Schools.							
For Boys ... Upper Primary	953	9,738	464	5,387	4,321	564	21,827
For Boys ... Lower ,, ...	9,112	4,056	...	...	1,850	47,772	62,850
For Girls ... Upper ,, ...	416	220	345	222	66	401	1,670
For Girls ... Lower ,, ...	496	1,063	602	192	416	3,204	5,973
Total	10,977	15,117	1,411	5,801	6,653	52,341	92,300
Schools for Special Instruction.							
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters for Native Schools. — (1) For Secondary School Teachers Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(1) For Secondary School Teachers Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) For Primary School Teachers	212	472	...	...	204	3,281	4,169
Technical and Industrial Schools. — Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	1,994	188	748	2,966	527	6,423
Total	212	2,466	188	748	3,170	3,808	10,592
Total of Direct Expenditure	21,389	47,573	2,509	54,162	27,463	60,892	2,13,988
INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.							
Buildings	592	13,405	567	1,506	1,430	2,410	19,910
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	627	22	753	587	265	2,254
Total	592	14,032	589	2,259	2,017	2,675	22,164
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous—							
Hostel charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prizes and rewards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payments to private schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Indirect Expenditure...	592	14,032	589	2,259	2,017	2,675	22,164
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	21,981	61,605	3,098	56,421	29,480	63,567	2,36,152

TABLE No. IV—*concld.*

in the Province of Assam for the official year 1903-1904.

management.				Total expenditure from								
Unaided.								All other sources.				Remarks.
									Public.			
Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Private.	Native States.	Imperial contribution.	Grand total.	
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
956	...	3,464	4,420	8,496	...	...	6,604	3,464	...	...	18,564	
19,585	76	4,384	24,045	23,848	469	...	99,461	7,236	...	...	1,31,014	
4,503	2,803	6,425	13,731	2,253	24,140	410	24,323	23,507	2,500	...	77,633	
147	427	...	574	11,882	8,254	...	7,824	3,638	...	...	31,598	
96	...	756	852	3,692	...	...	535	756	...	...	4,983	
...	...	...	...	...	916	500	186	419	...	...	2,021	
24,331	3,306	11,565	39,202	41,675	33,779	910	1,32,829	35,556	2,500	...	2,47,249	
3	540	701	1,244	1,329	9,738	464	5,390	6,526	...	...	23,447	
1,203	114	1,904	3,221	15,196	2,00,323	3,490	14,832	54,357	...	...	2,88,198	
...	...	240	240	416	220	345	222	707	...	...	1,910	
...	72	...	72	496	7,543	1,444	192	3,915	...	...	13,590	
1,206	726	2,845	4,777	17,437	2,17,824	5,743	20,636	65,505	...	...	3,27,145	
...	...	...	...	8,560	260	...	...	...	...	...	8,820	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3,873	2,573	...	...	3,485	...	...	9,931	
1,870	...	...	1,870	...	...	...	1,870	...	...	...	1,870	
...	...	...	...	16,127	...	...	2,451	...	...	...	18,578	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100	...	...	2,100	
90	174	486	750	...	2,112	769	838	4,153	...	...	7,872	
1,960	174	486	2,620	28,560	4,945	769	5,159	9,738	...	...	49,171	
28,453	4,206	18,360	51,019	96,168	2,56,548	7,422	1,65,228	1,14,263	2,500	...	6,42,129	
680	266	2,379	3,325	67,164	38,554	567	2,186	17,033	...	...	1,25,504	
328	150	128	606	4,194	6,517	167	1,081	1,422	...	...	13,381	
1,008	416	2,507	3,931	71,358	45,071	734	3,267	18,455	...	...	1,38,885	
...	...	...	...	30,084	...	...	602	...	...	...	30,686	
...	...	...	...	42,986	5,673	...	...	...	...	...	48,659	
...	...	...	...	21,875	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,875	
...	...	...	...	2,896	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,896	
...	...	...	...	12,349	9,429	...	80	3,785	...	...	25,643	
...	...	...	...	592	1,771	...	...	1,260	...	...	3,623	
...	...	...	...	1,313	180	...	...	...	...	...	1,493	
...	...	...	...	2,858	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,858	
...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	1,064	...	...	1,087	
...	...	...	...	11,900	100	...	3,091	2,305	...	...	17,396	
...	...	...	...	5,466	1,765	...	...	25	...	...	7,256	
...	...	...	...	...	444	...	...	50	...	...	494	
...	...	...	...	1,981	138	125	944	1,328	...	...	4,516	
...	...	...	...	6,578	7,179	219	411	1,498	...	...	15,885	
...	...	...	...	1,40,901	26,679	344	5,128	11,315	...	...	1,84,367	
1,008	416	2,507	3,931	2,12,259	71,750	1,078	8,395	29,770	...	...	3,23,252	
29,461	4,622	20,867	54,950	3,08,427	3,28,298	8,500	1,73,623	1,44,033	2,500	...	9,65,381	

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.								
For boys ... Government ... English	11	2,997	679	...	679	754	...	754
For boys ... Government ... Vernacular	15	1,201	...	...	...	246	...	246
For boys ... Local Fund ... English	1	164	...	...	...	39	...	39
For boys ... Local Fund ... Vernacular	4	178	...	...	...	21	...	21
For boys ... Aided ... English	65	6,272	419	...	419	985	...	985
For boys ... Aided ... Vernacular	22	1,144	...	...	...	155	2	157
For boys ... Unaided ... English	24	2,754	256	...	256	568	1	569
For boys ... Unaided ... Vernacular	1	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	143	14,765	1,354	...	1,354	2,768	3	2,771
For girls ... Government ... English	1	29	...	...	...	1	1	2
For girls ... Aided ... Vernacular	3	126	...	...	...	...	4	4
For girls ... Unaided ... English	1	138	...	5	5	...	13	13
Total ...	5	293	...	5	5	1	18	19
Total Secondary Schools ...	148	15,058	1,354	5	1,359	2,769	21	2,790
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.								
For Boys.								
Upper Primary. Government ...	1	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary. Aided ...	85	3,391	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary. Unaided ...	4	116	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary. Government ...	32	700	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary. Local Fund ...	1,920	62,324	...	...	...	...	1	1
Lower Primary. Municipal ...	22	1,229	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary. Aided ...	471	8,628	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary. Unaided ...	147	4,312	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,682	80,757	...	...	...	...	1	1
For Girls.								
Upper Primary. Aided ...	3	111	...	...	...	...	3	3
Upper Primary. Unaided ...	1	54	...	...	...	...	1	1
Lower Primary. Local Fund ...	93	1,504	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary. Municipal ...	3	91	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary. Aided ...	29	668	...	...	...	...	3	3
Lower Primary. Unaided ...	15	325	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	144	2,753	...	...	...	...	7	7
Total Primary Schools ...	2,826	83,510	...	...	...	...	8	8
Grand total ...	2,974	98,568	1,354	5	1,359	2,769	29	2,798

RAL TABLE V.

Education in the Province of Assam at the end of the official year 1903-1904.

Upper primary stage.			Lower primary stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage.								
			Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
443	...	443	1,121	...	1,121	...	...	...	2,997	...	2,997
260	...	260	523	...	523	172	...	172	1,201	...	1,201
85	...	85	40	...	40	...	...	...	164	...	164
29	...	29	95	2	97	28	3	31	173	5	178
1,287	...	1,287	2,823	...	2,823	758	...	758	6,272	...	6,272
271	...	271	422	...	422	294	...	294	1,142	2	1,144
563	9	572	1,110	50	1,160	159	38	197	2,656	98	2,754
9	...	9	30	...	30	16	...	16	55	...	55
2,947	9	2,956	6,164	52	6,216	1,427	41	1,468	14,660	105	14,765
2	1	3	10	9	19	3	2	5	16	13	29
...	8	8	...	103	103	...	11	11	...	126	126
...	32	32	...	19	19	...	69	69	...	138	138
2	41	43	10	131	141	3	82	85	16	277	293
2,949	50	2,999	6,174	183	6,357	1,430	123	1,553	14,676	382	15,058
4	...	4	40	...	40	13	...	13	57	...	57
631	5	636	1,760	44	1,804	921	30	951	3,312	79	3,391
28	1	29	55	7	62	15	10	25	98	18	116
...	...	...	532	2	534	165	1	166	697	3	700
96	1	97	40,753	425	41,178	20,947	551	21,048	61,346	978	62,324
...	...	...	932	10	942	284	3	287	1,216	13	1,229
46	4	50	3,598	975	4,573	2,860	1,145	4,005	6,504	2,124	8,628
...	...	...	2,945	74	3,019	1,231	62	1,293	4,176	136	4,312
805	11	816	50,615	1,537	52,152	25,986	1,802	27,788	77,406	3,351	80,757
...	14	14	1	58	59	...	35	35	1	110	111
1	6	7	1	27	28	2	16	18	4	50	54
...	2	2	73	500	573	82	847	929	155	1,349	1,504
...	...	...	...	38	38	...	53	53	...	91	91
1	12	13	54	209	263	98	291	389	153	515	668
...	...	...	8	93	101	43	181	224	51	274	325
2	34	36	137	925	1,062	225	1,423	1,648	364	2,389	2,753
807	45	852	50,752	2,462	53,214	26,211	3,225	29,436	77,770	5,740	83,510
3,756	95	3,851	56,926	2,645	59,571	27,641	3,348	30,989	92,446	6,122	98,568

EDUCATION, GENE

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the

Nature of Examination.		Number of institutions sending examinees.			
		Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5
Arts Colleges—					
First Examination in Arts		1	...	1	2
Schools for General Education—					
Matriculation	Boys	10	9	7	26
	Girls	...	...	...	...
Middle School Examination	Boys	18	63	8	89
	Girls	...	3	1	4
Upper Primary Examination	Boys	...	63	1	64
	Girls	1	5	1	7
Lower „ „	Boys	1,156	40	13	1,209
	Girls	7	4	...	11
Schools for Special Education—					
1. Training School Examination for Masters for Native Schools.	Upper	2	...	...	2
	Lower	1	1	...	2
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses for Native Schools.	Upper	...	...	...	...
	Lower	...	...	...	...
3. Medical Examination		1	...	...	1
4. Examination in Engineering and Surveying		1	...	...	1
5. Sanskrit Examinations	First	1	...	56	57
	Second	...	...	20	20
6. Madrasah and *Maktab* Examinations		...	4	3	7

EDUCATION, GENE

Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on

Objects of expenditure.		Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on public										
		In institutions managed by Local Fund Boards.										
		Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Secondary Schools.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
School education, general.	For boys— High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle Schools ... English	1	164	152	116	...	741	...	834	115	...	1,690
	Middle Schools ... Vernacular	4	178	170	123	...	1,951	...	357	...	...	2,308
	For girls— Middle Schools—Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	5	342	322	239	...	2,692	...	1,191	115	...	3,998
	Primary Schools.											
	For boys ... Upper Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lower „	1,920	62,324	58,858	43,404	1,003	1,96,227	...	12,513	1,033	1,684	2,12,460
	„ girls ... Upper „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lower „	93	1,504	1,407	1,009	...	6,480	338	...	204	...	7,022
	Total	2,013	63,828	60,265	44,413	1,003	2,02,707	338	12,513	1,237	1,684	2,19,482
	Schools for Special Instruction.											
School education, special.	Training Schools for Masters for Native Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Schools	1	26	30	25	...	118	...	...	...	...	118
	Total	1	26	30	25	...	118	...	...	...	...	118
Buildings		...	...	...	...	2,615	25,140	...	...	5,322	5,101	38,187
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)		...	...	...	...	...	5,890	...	...	78	214	6,182
Inspection		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in	Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Primary „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	2,615	31,039	...	...	5,400	5,315	44,369
Grand total		2,019	64,196	60,617	44,677	3,618	2,36,556	338	13,704	6,752	6,999	267,967

RAL TABLE VI.

Province of Assam during the official year 1903-1904.

Number of examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.							
Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Buddhists.	Parsis.	Muhammadans.	Others.
												Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.				
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
52	...	25	2	79	10	...	14	...	24	...	...	2	15	...	...	7	...
120	64	49	1	234	68	24	17	1	110	...	3	27	70	...	...	9	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
101	297	21	4	423	67	239	12	5	323	...	30	58	170	...	...	52	13
...	4	2	...	6	...	4	...	2	6	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...
...	287	2	5	294	1	195	1	4	204	...	8	27	128	...	...	25	16
2	11	1	...	14	2	8	1	...	11	...	3	...	7	...	...	1	...
3,533	164	41	15	3,753	2,054	125	20	9	2,208	...	89	260	1,318	...	...	379	162
12	11	14	...	37	11	7	12	...	30	...	7	4	16	...	...	...	3
38	...	...	14	52	28	...	...	5	33	...	4	6	20	...	...	...	3
7	10	...	...	17	1	7	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
30	...	...	...	30	15	...	...	...	15	...	...	2	12	...	...	1	...
2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
2	...	156	...	158	...	...	101	...	101	...	...	98	3	...	...	...	...
...	...	30	...	30	...	...	23	...	23	...	...	22	1	...	...	...	...
...	23	11	...	34	...	5	3	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...

RAL TABLE VII.

Public Instruction in the Province of Assam for the official year 1903-1904.

Instruction.				Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction.															
In institutions managed by				In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.										In institutions managed by					
The department.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls month-ly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Fund grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The department.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total Municipal expenditure on public instruc-tion.	Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on public instruction.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
156	...	313	469	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469
...	...	23,399	24,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	410	410	24,550
941	...	5,362	8,254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,254
...	...	916	916	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	500	1,416
1,097	...	29,990	33,779	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	910	910	34,689
...	...	9,738	9,738	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	464	464	10,202
...	...	4,096	2,00,323	22	1,229	1,161	875	...	3,490	...	1,116	...	...	4,606	...	...	...	3,490	2,03,813
...	...	220	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	345	345	565
...	...	1,063	7,543	3	91	90	51	...	504	...	...	19	...	523	...	222	602	1,444	8,987
...	...	15,117	2,17,824	25	1,320	1,251	926	...	3,994	...	1,116	19	...	5,129	...	222	1,411	5,743	2,23,567
2,361	...	472	2,833	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,833
...	...	1,994	2,112	3	45	51	34	...	581	...	...	...	...	581	...	...	188	769	2,881
2,361	...	2,466	4,945	3	45	51	34	...	581	...	...	...	...	581	...	...	188	769	5,714
...	...	13,405	38,554	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	567	567	39,121
...	...	627	6,517	...	...	...	...	...	145	...	...	...	...	145	...	...	22	167	6,684
...	...	...	5,673	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,673
...	...	...	9,429	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,429
...	...	...	1,771	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,771
...	...	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180
...	...	...	9,626	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	344	9,970
...	...	14,032	72,750	...	...	...	...	...	145	...	...	...	...	145	...	...	589	1,078	72,828
3,458	...	61,605	3,28,298	28	1,365	1,302	960	...	4,720	...	1,116	19	...	5,855	...	222	3,098	8,500	3,36,798

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE VIII.

Return showing the Attendance and Expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses for the official year 1903-1904.

Class of hostels or boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of boarders who are students of				Expenditure from				
	Hostels or boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Total expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Managed by Government ...	19	441	52	229	6	154	11,900	100	34	1,623	13,657
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Boards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Unaided	42	486	...	177	279	30	...	...	2,271	1,468	3,739

Statistics of Primary Classes in Secondary Schools for Boys P. (S.) 1.

Class of schools according to management.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.		Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.		Average daily attendance.	
		Secondary stage.	Primary stage.	Secondary stage.	Primary stage.	Secondary stage.	Primary stage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Secondary Schools, English. Government	11	1,433	1,564	1,554	1,349	1,258	1,152
Local and Municipal ...	1	39	125	26	126	19	97
Aided	65	1,404	4,868	1,453	4,454	1,237	3,437
Unaided	24	825	1,929	849	1,768	697	1,349
Total	101	3,701	8,486	3,882	7,697	3,211	6,035
Secondary Schools, Vernacular. Government ...	15	246	955	265	907	232	717
Local and Municipal ...	4	21	157	23	147	19	104
Aided	22	157	987	147	912	116	684
Unaided	1	...	55	...	52	...	44
Total	42	424	2,154	435	2,018	367	1,549
Grand total	143	4,125	10,640	4,317	9,715	3,578	7,584

Expenditure on Primary Classes in Secondary Schools for Boys P. (S.) 2.

Class of schools according to management.	Provincial revenues.		Local and Municipal Funds.		Fees.		Other sources.		Total.		Total.
	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary Schools, English. Government ...	13,150	2,751	...	156	37,454	17,726	544	108	51,148	20,741	71,889
Local and Municipal ...	...	...	470	271	293	541	39	76	802	888	1,690
Aided	7,799	2,401	9,824	14,298	25,386	18,796	7,622	11,166	50,631	46,661	97,292
Unaided	...	...	...	...	14,164	9,924	7,783	5,905	21,947	15,829	37,776
Total	20,949	5,152	10,294	14,725	77,297	46,987	15,988	17,25	1,24,528	84,119	2,08,647
Secondary Schools, Vernacular. Government ...	5,166	6,716	...	941	1,364	2,711	23	12	6,553	10,380	16,933
Local and Municipal ...	...	...	744	1,207	99	258	...	...	843	1,465	2,308
Aided	...	...	2,137	3,225	1,124	2,121	1,253	1,923	4,514	7,269	11,783
Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	147	...	427	...	574	574
Total	5,166	6,716	2,881	5,373	2,587	5,237	1,276	2,362	11,910	19,688	31,598
Grand total ...	26,115	11,868	13,175	20,098	79,884	52,224	17,264	19,61;	1,36,438	1,03,807	2,40,245

Cost of educating each Pupil in Primary Classes of Secondary Schools for Boys P. (S.) 3.

Class of schools according to management.	To Government.		To Public.		Total.
	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Secondary Schools, English. — Government	8 7 5	2 2 6	24 7 3	13 3 6	24 12 3
Secondary Schools, English. — Local and Municipal	18 1 3	2 2 5	12 12 4	4 14 4	11 1 11
Secondary Schools, English. — Aided	12 2 1	3 12 0	22 11 6	6 11 8	5 10 0
Secondary Schools, English. — Unaided	...	...	25 13 7	8 15 3	14 6 11
Total	8 0 9	2 9 3	24 0 6	8 5 7	18 0 4
Secondary Schools, Vernacular. — Government	19 7 11	8 7 1	5 3 9	3 0 0	14 7 2
Secondary Schools, Vernacular. — Local and Municipal	32 5 7	8 3 4	4 4 10	1 12 1	13 9 3
Secondary Schools, Vernacular. — Aided	14 8 7	3 8 6	16 2 8	4 6 11	11 2 0
Secondary Schools, Vernacular. — Unaided	...	...	...	11 0 7	11 0 7
Total	18 8 0	5 15 10	8 14 1	3 12 3	12 14 1
Grand total	9 1 7	3 4 7	22 8 1	7 6 4	17 1 11

Cost of Educating each Pupil in Primary Stages in Secondary and Primary Schools for Boys P. (S.) 4.

	Rs. a. p.
IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS—	
Secondary and Primary stages taken together	17 1 11
IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS—	
Primary stage	4 1 5
Secondary schools — Secondary stage	31 9 8
Secondary schools — Primary stage	10 10 11
Secondary and Primary schools taken together ... ... — Primary stage	4 13 5

Primary Classes in Secondary Schools for Girls P. (S.) 5(a).

Class of schools according to management.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March.		Average number on rolls monthly during the year.		Average daily attendance.	
		Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Unaided— Middle English ...	1	18	120	11	127	8	90
Aided— Middle vernacular ...	3	4	122	4	122	3	95
Total	4	22	242	15	249	11	185

a) Excludes European and Eurasian school at Shillong.

Expenditure on Primary Classes in Secondary Schools for Girls P.(S.) 6.

Class of schools according to management.	Expenditure.											Cost for educating each pupil.				
	Provincial Revenues.		Local and Municipal funds.		Fees.		Other sources.		Total.		Grand Total.	To Government.		To Public.		Total.
	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.		Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Unaided—			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
English	...	...	...	...	42	54	321	435	363	489	852	...	...	33 0 0	2 13 7	6 2 9
Aided—																
Vernacular	...	...	333	1,083	22	164	91	328	446	1,575	2,021	83 4 0	8 14 0	28 4 0	4 0 6	16 0 8
Total	...	...	333	1,083	64	218	412	763	809	2,064	2,873	22 3 2	4 5 7	31 11 8	3 15 0	10 14 1

Cost of educating each Pupil in Primary stages in Secondary and Primary Schools for Girls P. (S.) 7.

	Rs. a. p.
IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS—	
Secondary and Primary stages taken together	10 14 1
IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS—	
Primary stage	5 15 11
Secondary schools { Secondary stage	53 14 10
Secondary schools { Primary stage	8 4 7
Secondary and primary schools taken together	6 7 2

Resolution on the Report on Public Instruction in Assam during the year 1903-04.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Assam in the General Department, No. 9495, dated Shillong, the 8th November 1904.

Read—

The Report on Public Instruction in Assam during the year 1903-04.

RESOLUTION.

THE past two years have witnessed a decline in the number of Lower Primary schools and pupils; but for the most part this decline is nominal only. Lower Primary education has now been taken over by the Local Boards, instead of being merely aided by them, and the resulting scrutiny has led to the closure of a number of sham schools, and to the striking off the rolls of a number of children who never attended. The South Sylhet Board, however, which closed as many as 29 schools, appears to the Chief Commissioner to have gone too far and too fast. Girls' Primary schools have also decreased in number, 31 having been closed during the year. The reasons which led to the withdrawal of their grants are not definitely stated: but the Director of Public Instruction is of opinion that they may have been unfavourably affected by the new rules for calculating the pay of Lower Primary teachers. The Chief Commissioner has under consideration the question of granting increased pay to the teachers of girls' Lower Primary schools, and of permitting greater latitude in calculating the maximum capitation grants which may be earned by them. Girls' schools should certainly not be closed before efforts have been made to improve them.

Two new High schools were opened, at Mangaldai and Hailakandi. They were converted from Middle English schools, and this accounts for a decrease in the number of Middle English school pupils.

2. *Stages of Instruction.*—The statement below shows the number of pupils in each of the various stages of instruction for the last three years :—

Year.	Number of pupils under instruction in					
	High stage.	Middle English stage.	Middle Vernacular stage.	Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901-02... ...	1,307	2,124	502	4,397	92,725	101,055
1902-03... ...	1,177	2,268	389	3,979	91,319	99,132
1903-04... ...	1,359	2,362	436	3,851	90,560	98,568

Pupils have increased in each of the stages in which English is taught, but have fallen off in purely vernacular courses. The decrease in the Lower Primary stage is, as explained above, to some extent nominal, but the other figures are significant as indicating increased appreciation of the practical value of a knowledge of English on the part of the middle classes of the people.

The percentage of successful pupils in the top class of each kind of school for each of the last two years is given in the following table :—

Year.	Percentage of successful pupils in top class of school.				
	Matriculated.	Obtained leaving certificates.			
	High schools.	Middle English schools.	Middle Vernacular schools.	Upper Primary schools.	Lower Primary schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1902-03	43·63	55·65(*a*)	58·37(*b*)	54·04	33·82
1903-04	33·64	49·77(*a*)	51·77(*c*)	57·97(*d*)	49·42(*e*)

(*a*) Does not include the number of Middle Vernacular certificates granted at Middle English schools.
(*b*) Excluding 12 private candidates out of total of 139.
(*c*) „ 5 ditto ditto 205.
(*d*) „ 4 ditto ditto 204.
(*e*) „ 9 ditto ditto 2,206.

The results of the Entrance Examination are very disappointing: but it is understood that the examination was more difficult than usual. Of the number of pupils who, having passed their school test examination, were actually sent up for matriculation, only 46 per cent. succeeded. In schools below the High school stage, speaking generally, half the number of pupils in the top classes gained Leaving Certificates. But the procedure for the grant of these certificates is novel and has not yet settled down, and it would be unsafe to base any generalizations upon the figures.

3. *Collegiate education.*—The Murarichand unaided College in Sylhet, though inexpensive in its management, was very successful in its results. On the other hand, the Cotton College in Gauhati, which is a Government institution, can show but an inadequate measure of success in the First Arts Examination. The Chief Commissioner understands that this may be attributed to the absence of the Principal on leave, owing to ill-health.

A feature of Collegiate education, which has attracted the notice of the Chief Commissioner, is the practice which prevails among the second-year students of absenting themselves from lectures during the last three months of the session, in order to prepare for the First Arts Examination by cramming at home. A similar practice prevails in High schools. Mr. Fuller would be glad if the Director of Public Instruction would consider whether there are no means of discouraging it. Orders have been issued to prevent students who fail in their examination from continuing in the College indefinitely: in the past they have been allowed to stay on, for the two-years' course, during four and even five years. On the results of the Entrance Examination, 34 junior scholarships were granted for Collegiate education: the numbers for 1903, 1902, and 1901 were 39, 43, and 49, respectively.

4. *High schools.*—The popularity of High schools is a noticeable feature in the educational development of the Province. Two new aided schools were opened in the past year, and there are seven High schools altogether unaided. In State schools the cost to Government of each pupil is small: in Jorhat there is an actual profit of Rs. 3-14 per pupil, in Sibsagar the cost per head is only Re. 1-4 and in Sylhet Rs. 3-4-3. These results are distinctly satisfactory, the more so perhaps as the school house accommodation is commonly inadequate, and there is a general lack of the requisite teaching apparatus of maps, globes, etc. Measures have been taken to improve matters in these respects. The school at Nowgong is being rebuilt, and sanction has been accorded to the reconstruction of the Sunamganj and Habiganj aided schools. A liberal grant of Rs. 10,000 has been given for the latter school, which is an important one, with 390 pupils. A scale of school equipment has been laid down, and the Educational Department has been allotted grants for introducing it.

There were 232 candidates sent up for the Entrance Examination, of whom 108 passed, 29 in the first, 27 in the second, and 52 in the third division. The Baniachang unaided school and the Sunamganj, Hailakandi, and Mangaldai aided schools failed to pass a single pupil. The two last-named schools, however, were only started during the year. Four unaided schools—the Prabhat Chandra Institution, the Sonaram Institution at Gauhati, the Bezbarua schools at Sibsagar and Jorhat—and the Nazira aided school passed only one candidate each. On the other hand, good results are exhibited by the Gauhati, Dhubri, Silchar, and Sylhet Government schools, and by the Murarichand unaided school. It must be observed, however, that a High school should not be judged entirely by its success in the Entrance Examination. More than half the pupils leave in the Middle stage, and sound teaching in the lower classes is of very great importance. The Chief Commissioner hopes that improvement will result from the provision of a definite curriculum for High schools. Hitherto, the grouping of pupils into classes, and the standard of instruction in each class, have been left too much to the Head Master's discretion.

5. *Middle English schools.*—There is a distinct demand for Middle English schools, which are mostly on an aided footing. There are altogether 75 Middle English schools, giving instruction to 6,071 pupils: of these, 55, providing for 4,384 pupils, are aided, receiving an income of Rs. 16,662 from private subscriptions and Rs. 23,827 from public funds. Most of these schools are in the Sylhet district. The grant-in-aid rules have been recently revised with a view to secure the better housing and equipment of schools of this class, and the improvement of the teaching staff. Three schools were removed from the aided list during the year, one (at Nalbari) being taken over by the Local Board.

6. *Middle Vernacular schools.*—Middle Vernacular schools are less popular, and more dependent upon State assistance. Out of 42 schools of this class, 19 are entirely maintained from public funds, while the 22 aided schools received Rs. 5,362

from public funds and Rs. 3,176 from subscriptions. These schools, though more costly than Middle English schools, play a definite part in the educational system. They are very useful for training vernacular teachers as apprentices. The best pupils obtain scholarships, which enable them to proceed to High schools, and, notwithstanding the delay in their commencing to learn English, they not uncommonly achieve noticeable success.

7. *Upper Primary schools.*—The condition of Upper Primary schools is not satisfactory, chiefly on account of the very low remuneration of the teachers. In the revised grant-in-aid rules for these schools, which are under consideration, it is proposed to provide for a general improvement of the masters' pay.

8. *Lower Primary schools.*—Village Lower Primary schools are now managed directly by the Local Boards, and are no longer classed in the category of aided schools. They now receive very much closer attention than was formerly the case, and there is reason to believe that the statistics relating to them are more reliable. If the figures show a falling off in the number of schools and of pupils, this is merely due to the exclusion of what is unreal.

There was a large increase in the Boards' expenditure on Lower Primary education. The expenditure on teachers' remuneration increased from Rs. 1,50,098 to Rs. 2,07,866, and special grants for school buildings, furniture, and apparatus amounted to Rs. 24,944, against Rs. 741 in the year preceding. Grants of Rs. 50,400 and Rs. 23,600, respectively, were made to the Boards from Provincial Funds for these two purposes. The average emoluments of village schoolmasters have risen from about Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 or Rs. 12, and this increase has already been effective in attracting a superior class of men. Pending sanction to the proposed increase of the inspecting staff, Mr. McSwiney, Assistant Commissioner, was placed on special duty for four and a half months during the cold weather to enquire into the working of the new system of fixed salaries and capitation grants, and to instruct the inspecting staff in the rules. He submitted detailed reports on the different subdivisions, which showed that the scheme was taking shape satisfactorily, with only such defects and errors in matters of detail as might have been expected in the first year of its introduction. A practical commencement has been made in the reform of village schools, and substantial improvement may be expected. The Director remarks, in paragraph 38 of the report, that "a marked increase in the number of pupils in the upper classes year by year under any Local Board ought to be examined and checked either by the Deputy Inspector himself or by the appointment of a new Sub-Inspector to the circle." Any attempts to draw increased grants by submitting false returns or by promoting boys who do not deserve promotion must of course be checked. But the chief object of the new scheme is to increase the numbers in the upper classes by inducing teachers to distribute their attention fairly amongst their pupils, and a very considerable increase is to be expected.

9. *Hill District schools.*—In connection with the increase of the subsidy paid to the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Mission in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, an enquiry was made by the Deputy Commissioner into the condition of the numerous village schools which the Mission maintains in this district. Amidst results that were generally satisfactory, it was found that the teaching would be improved were it systematized in some respects, and the introduction of a regular class curriculum will no doubt be beneficial. An increase of Rs. 1,200 per annum was sanctioned in the Mission grant.

In the Garo, Mikir, Naga, and Lushai Hills, an impetus has been given to education by teaching the people their own vernaculars in the Roman character instead of attempting to instruct them in Assamese or Bengali. This departure has met with a success which promises well for the future. At Kohima, where but little progress had hitherto been made in educating the Angamis, an aided school has been started under the superintendence of the Reverend Mr. Rivenburg of the American Baptist Mission, at which Angami youths are being trained as teachers for the village schools, which the Chief Commissioner hopes to see multiplied before long. The Kohima school had 65 pupils on its rolls at the end of the year. The Angamis are a quick-witted race, and the idea of learning to read and write their own language appears to be popular among them. It is reported that at two villages the people have started schools of their own accord, and three others have asked to have teachers sent to them. Similar lines are being followed by the Mission with the schools which they maintain with Government aid among the Ao Nagas, and will be followed among the Lhotas. In the Lushai Hills, Mr. Fuller found a large school at Aijal, many of the pupils of which had come in from long distances and were maintaining themselves by labouring out of school hours. The schools in this district

have been placed under the management of the Welsh Mission in Aijal, and of the American Baptist Mission in the Lungleh subdivision, and provision has been made for increasing the number of schools annually. Education is now being given in six tribal languages besides Manipuri, and several primers in Roman character have been, or are being, published for this purpose at Government expense.

The Director of Public Instruction should include in his report in future some account of the progress of education in the State of Manipur.

10. *Female education.*—Girls' schools fell in number from 171 to 140, and the number of pupils attending them from 2,881 to 2,588. There was also a decrease in the number of girls who attended boys' schools, which fell from 4,356 to 3,675. These decreases are probably due in great measure to the more careful scrutiny of returns, and it is to be observed that the figures do not give a correct index of the state of female education in the Province. Orthodox Hindus and Muhammadans are generally averse from sending their girls to school, except at a very early age, and the girls belonging to these classes who attend school are for the most part receiving only the most elementary instruction. On the other hand, amongst the educated classes girls are not uncommonly taught at home. It is impossible to ascertain the extent to which home-teaching is practised, nor is it easy to see how it can be encouraged by Government. The Sylhet Union, an Association formed with the special object of encouraging female education, holds periodical examinations for *zenana* pupils, at which prizes are offered, but it does not appear to have received much public support. The girls who complete their education at schools are, as a general rule, either Christians or members of the *Brahmo Samaj*. The Welsh Mission maintains an excellent girls' school at Shillong, another at Silchar, and a third at Sylhet, which has recently been very greatly improved. In accordance with a scheme adopted in 1900, a Government model girls' school has also been opened at Sylhet. It is well attended, but has drawn most of its best pupils from the Mission School. The Chief Commissioner would be glad to afford practical encouragement to female education in the Assam Valley, where a good training school for mistresses would have some prospect of success.

11. *Special schools.*—The pupils of the training classes for Lower Primary schoolmasters in the Brahmaputra Valley, which were abolished from the 1st October 1903, were allowed to complete their training as apprentices in Middle schools, and in a few cases in High schools. Eighty-three of them and 13 pupils of the Gauhati Normal School obtained appointments as teachers during the year. Six pupils only from the Gauhati School obtained appointments as Middle Vernacular schoolmasters. The apprenticeship system may suffice for the training of Lower Primary teachers, but the Chief Commissioner has come to the conclusion that special schools are required for the training of vernacular teachers of Upper Primary and Middle schools, and that a normal school should be established for the Surma Valley in addition to the one at Gauhati, which serves the Assam Valley. The establishment of a central training school for English masters is also under consideration.

12. The revised curriculum of studies for boys' Lower Primary schools, with a list of text-books provisionally prescribed, has been published with the Chief Commissioner's Resolution No. 5002G., dated the 3rd June 1904. Some of the text-books provisionally adopted are not altogether satisfactory, and the preparation of a set of new readers has been entrusted to a committee composed of Mr. Abdul Majid, of the Assam Commission, Rai Bhupal Chandra Basu, Bahadur, Assistant to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, and two other gentlemen to be nominated by them. The settlement of a general curriculum for all schools above the Lower Primary standard has been receiving much attention and will shortly be completed.

13. *Discipline and Physical and Moral training.*—The hostels attached to High schools are gaining in popularity; but they still fail to accommodate a large proportion of the students who have no homes near their schools. The caste question is one of the main difficulties in the Assam Valley, where joint messing arrangements are still regarded with dislike. The improvement and enlargement of hostels is now under consideration. Games are being encouraged, and annual grants to meet necessary expenses have been sanctioned for the Cotton College and High schools in proportion to the amounts subscribed by the pupils. Liberal grants have also been made for the provision of play grounds.

The Indian gymnastics known as *deshi-kasrat* are now practised in all the schools of the province, and, judging by the eagerness with which masters and boys display their accomplishments, are a fairly popular innovation.

14. *Financial.*—The expenditure during the year on education is shown in the following table :—

		Provincial.	Local.	Municipal.	Private.	Fees.	Grand total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct	Colleges	8,496	...	...	3,464	6,604	18,564
	Secondary schools ...	41,675	33,779	910	35,556	1,32,829	2,44,749
	Primary „	17,437	2,17,824	5,743	65,505	20,636	3,27,145
	Special „	28,560	4,945	769	9,738	5,159	49,171
Indirect	Buildings and Apparatus ...	71,358	45,071	734	18,455	3,267	1,38,885
	Direction	30,084	...	...	...	602	30,686
	Inspection	42,986	5,673	...	...	...	48,659
	Scholarships	41,906	11,380	...	6,109	80	59,475
	Miscellaneous	25,925	9,626	344	5,206	4,446	45,547
	Total	3,08,427	3,28,298*	8,500	1,44,033	1,73,623	9,62,881

*This amount includes Rs. 89,400 granted from Provincial Revenues to Local Boards during the year (Rs. 50,400 for improvement of emoluments of teachers of Lower Primary schools, Rs. 23,600 for Lower Primary school buildings, and Rs. 15,400 for Upper Primary and Middle school buildings).

15. *Inspection.*—District and Subdivisional Officers have generally shown a practical interest in the welfare of their village schools, which will conduce very materially to improvement. The development of the new organization owes a great deal to the energetic inspection of Mr. McSwiney and to his practical advice. Among Deputy Inspectors of Schools, Babu Behari Lal Dhar deserves special commendation.

The most urgent need of the Education Department at present is the strengthening and improvement of the inspecting staff. The success of the reforms which have been initiated is entirely dependent on thoroughness of inspection, and the introduction of these changes, with no increase of staff, has thrown upon the Education Department a burden of work and responsibility which is heavier than it can fairly be asked to sustain.

By order of the Chief Commissioner of Assam,

F. J. MONAHAN,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

A. S. P. O. (Genl.) No. 477—350—9-11-1904.

GENERAL REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN ASSAM

FOR THE YEAR

1904-1905.

BY

B. C. ALLEN, Esq., B.A., I.C.S.,
IN CHARGE, OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

SHILLONG:
PRINTED AT THE ASSAM SECRETARIAT PRINTING OFFICE.
1905.

Price 1s. 6*d*. [*Price One Rupee.*

132923

Agents for the Sale of Books published by the Assam Administration.

Agents in India.

(1) Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.

(2) Messrs. W. Newman & Co., Calcutta.

(3) Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.

Agents in England.

(1) Mr. E. Arnold, 41 and 43, Maddox Street, Bond Street, W., London.

(2) Messrs. Constable & Co., 16, James Street, Hay-Market, W., London.

(3) Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Charing Cross Road, W. C., London.

(4) Mr. B. Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, W., London.

(5) Messrs. P. S. King & Son, 9, Bridge Street, Westminster, S. W., London.

(6) Mr. B. H. Blackwell, 50 and 51, Broad Street, Oxford.

(7) Messrs. Deighton Bell & Co., Cambridge.

(8) Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, E. C., London.

Agents on the Continent of Europe.

(1) MM. Friedländer & Sohn, 11, Carlstrasse, Berlin.

(2) M. Otto Harrassowitz, Leipzig.

(3) M. Karl Hiersemann, Leipzig.

(4) M. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.

(5) Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague.

SHILLONG:
PRINTED BY E. HILL, PRESS SUPERINTENDENT, ASSAM.

No. 228.

FROM

B. C. ALLEN, ESQ., B.A., I.C.S.,

IN CHARGE, OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

ASSAM,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM.

Shillong, the 11th July 1905.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the General Report on Public Instruction for the year 1904-1905, together with the prescribed Tables and the Provincial Statements. Almost the whole of the Report was written by Mr. Hallward, who has left on record the following remarks :—

Many of the Provincial reports were sent in late and nearly all contained inaccuracies, the correction of which entailed a preposterous waste of public money in telegrams. The worst case was that of the report from Cachar, which was submitted a month late through the negligence of the late Deputy Inspector of Schools, Cachar.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

B. C. ALLEN,

In charge, office of Director of Public Instruction, Assam.

[Prescribed maximum length—20 pages.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

SECTION I.

GENERAL.

PARA.		PAGE
1.	General Summary	1
2.	Progress of Public Institutions	2
3.	Classification of pupils in Public Institutions according to religion	*ib.*
4.	Percentage of pupils in Public Institutions to children of a school-going age.	*ib.*
5.	Stages of Instruction	*ib.*
6.	Total expenditure on Education	*ib.*
7.	Provincial expenditure	3
8.	Municipal expenditure	*ib.*
9.	Expenditure from other sources	*ib.*
10.	Direct expenditure and cost per pupil in the different classes of public institutions.	*ib.*
11.	Accommodation : school houses and hostels	*ib.*

SECTION II.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

12.	Tours and inspections of the Director	3
13.	Inspections by Deputy Inspectors	4
14.	Inspections by Sub-Inspectors	*ib.*
15.	Inspections by Inspecting Pandits	*ib.*
16.	Inspections by District Officers	*ib.*
17.	Meetings of village schoolmasters	*ib.*
18.	Educational Sub-Committees	5

SECTION III.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

19.	Murarichand College	5
20.	Cotton College	*ib.*
21.	Scholarships	6

SECTION IV.

SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.

A.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

22.	State high schools	6
23.	Aided high schools	*ib.*
24.	Unaided high schools	7
25.	Summary	*ib.*
26.	Entrance Examination	*ib.*
27.	Middle English schools for boys	*ib.*
28.	Middle English Scholarship Examination and Leaving Certificates	*ib.*
29.	Middle Vernacular Schools for boys	*ib.*
30.	Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination and Leaving Certificates.	*ib.*
31.	General remarks on the progress of secondary education ...	8

B.—PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

32.	Upper primary schools	8
33.	Upper Primary Scholarship Examination and Leaving Certificates	*ib.*

PARA. PAGE

34. Lower primary schools for boys—
(*a*) Provincial Funds schools 9
(*b*) Local and Municipal Funds schools ... ... *ib.*
(*c*) Aided lower primary schools ... ... *ib.*
(*d*) Unaided lower primary schools ... ... *ib.*
(*e*) Summary ... ... *ib.*
(*f*) Native States schools ... ... *ib.*
35. General progress of primary education 10
36. Lower Primary Scholarship Examination and Leaving Certificates *ib.*
Primary classes in secondary schools 11

SECTION V.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

37. General 11
38. Training schools ... ... *ib.*
39. Berry-White Medical School 12
40. Technical and industrial schools—Williamson Artizan School and Railway Workshops. *ib.*
41. Law classes 14

SECTION VI.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

42. Progress of female education 14

SECTION VII.

EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

A.—EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.

43. Shillong European School 14

B.—MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

44. Muhammadan Education—General 15

SECTION VIII.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

45. General 15

SECTION IX.

DISCIPLINE AND MORAL TRAINING.

46. Hostels and boarding-houses 16
47. Discipline and moral training ... ... *ib.*

SECTION X.

SELECTION AND AUTHORISATION OF TEXT-BOOKS.

48. Text-Books 16

GENERAL TABLES I—VIII 20-38
STATISTICS OF PRIMARY CLASSES IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS 39-41
PROVINCIAL STATEMENTS 44-70

GENERAL REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN ASSAM

FOR THE YEAR

1904-1905.

SECTION I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The following statement gives in a summary form the comparative statistics of all educational institutions that furnished returns :— GENERAL SUMMARY.

Class of institutions.			1903-1904.		1904-1905.	
			Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.
1			2	3	4	5
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.						
Collegiate Education	...	Arts Colleges ...	2	120	2	97
School Education, general.	Secondary—For boys.	High schools ...	26	6,116	27	6,596
		Middle English ...	75	6,071	76	6,233
		„ Vernacular	42	2,578	41	2,751
	Secondary—For girls.	Middle English ...	2	167	3	195
		„ Vernacular	3	126	3	144
	Primary ...	For boys ...	2,682	80,757	2,518	82,969
		„ girls ...	144	2,753	120	2,513
School Education, special.	Training schools and classes for masters		7	431	7	524
	Industrial schools		1	9	1	8
	Law classes		4	49	4	41
	Medical schools		1	101	1	96
	Other		16	996	14	1,218
Total			3,005	100,274	2,817	103,385
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.						
Arabic or Persian			15	1,068	16	771
Sanskrit			61	1,316	63	1,390
Elementary Vernacular—Boys			1	42	6	72
Koran schools—Boys			145	3,419	104	2,386
Other schools	Boys		4	138	3	124
	Girls		1	23	...	...
Total			227	6,006	192	4,743
Grand total			3,232	106,280	3,009	108,128

Public institutions, including those of Manipur, have decreased in number by 188, but the number of pupils in them has risen from 100,274 to 103,385, a gain of 3,111. Private institutions have decreased by 35 and the number of pupils has fallen from 6,006 to 4,743, a loss of 1,263. Altogether, there has been a gain of 1,848 pupils, though the number of schools is 223 less than in the previous year. The two Arts Colleges have lost 23 students between them. High schools have increased by one, and their pupils by 480

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Middle English schools have also increased by one, and their pupils by 162. Middle Vernacular schools decreased by one, but added 173 pupils to their rolls. Primary schools diminished in number by 164, but the number of pupils rose from 80,757 to 82,969, a gain of 2,212. Primary school boys form more than 80 per cent. of the whole number of pupils, and their schools constitute a little more than 89 per cent. of the total number. Training schools number 7, as in the preceding year; their pupils have increased by 93.

The statistics of girls' schools will be discussed in Section VI. Speaking generally, there has been an upward movement; and though there has been a considerable drop in the number of institutions, the increase in the number of pupils, 1,848, more than counterbalances the loss of 1,609 in the previous year. A good many inefficient or superfluous schools have been lopped off, and the growth of the remainder has been rendered more vigorous. It is a curious fact that the total number of schools, 2,817, is lower than in any year since 1893-94, while the number of pupils has only once been higher during the last twelve years, *viz.*, in 1900-1901, when it rose to a figure nearly a thousand above this year's total.

2. The marginal statement shows the totals for public institutions for the last ten years. The recoil of the three preceding years has evidently spent its force, and the highwater mark of 1900-1901 is being again approached. No statistics had hitherto been received in this office about the schools in Manipur, except as regards the single Middle school in that district. But the statistics of Primary schools have now been received, and in future the figures from Manipur will be embodied in the general tables. There were two Middle English schools with 62 pupils, 1 Upper Primary school with 36 pupils, and 29 Lower Primary schools with 1,670, against 1 with 46, 1 with 21, and 28 with 1,562, in the previous year. The secondary schools cost Rs. 4,475, the primary Rs. 9,373. The whole cost is borne by the Manipur State, except for the grant-in-aid of Rs. 360 to the Johnstone Middle English School.

Progress of public institutions.

Year.	Schools.	Pupils.
1894-95 ...	2,939	89,843
1895-96 ...	3,091	93,682
1896-97 ...	3,225	96,660
1897-98 ...	3,107	91,064
1898-99 ...	3,086	93,872
1899-1900 ...	3,177	100,972
1900-1901 ...	3,196	104,308
1901-1902 ...	3,171	102,463
1902-1903 ...	3,101	101,097
1903-1904 ...	3,005	100,274
1904-1905 ...	2,817	103,385

3. According to the figures of the last census, the total population of Assam, excluding Manipur, is 5,841,878, and the number of children of school-going age, reckoned as 15 per cent. of the total population, is 876,282. Of these, 488,778 are Hindus, 235,641 Muhammadans, and 151,864 of other denominations. For the year under review the percentage of Hindu pupils is 13·82, of Muhammadan 9·36, and for all other denominations collectively 12·15. The percentage for all religious bodies taken together is 12·33.

Classification of pupils in public institutions according to religion.

4. Appendix H gives the percentage of pupils in public institutions to children of a school-going age, who number 876,282. Of these, 450,609 are males and 425,673 females. The pupils in public institutions number 103,346, of whom 97,329 are boys and 6,017 girls. The percentage of actual pupils to possible is 21·6 for boys and 1·41 for girls, and for both together 11·79. The corresponding percentages for the year before were 20·87, 1·45, and 11·44. There is great variation in the different districts, ranging from 34·71, 15·28, and 25·31 in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills to 7·86, ·7, and 4·09 in the Lushai Hills.

Percentage of pupils in public institutions to children of a school-going age.

5. The marginal statement gives the distribution of the pupils according to the successive stages of instruction from lower primary to high, *i.e.*, from classes IX, VIII, and VII to the first four classes in the case of a High school. The proportionate increase is greatest in the high stage, where the advance amounts to over 17 per cent. The table of correspondence between the classes in schools of different grades will be found in Article 2 of the new School Manual.

Stages of instruction.

Stage.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.
High	1,359	1,635
Middle	2,798	2,872
Upper Primary ...	3,851	4,315
Lower " ...	90,560	92,579
Total	98,568	101,401

6. The total educational expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,46,413, exceeding that of 1903-04 by Rs. 81,032 and that of 1902-03 by Rs. 2,45,182. There was an increase of Rs. 17,065 from Provincial revenues, of Rs. 48,854 from Local Funds, and of Rs. 718 from Municipal Funds. The increase of expenditure from fees was Rs. 9,657 and from other sources Rs. 4,738.

Total expenditure on education.

Provincial expenditure.

7. The net expenditure from Provincial revenues was Rs. 3,25,492, against Rs. 3,08,427 in 1903-04. The increase was due to the special grant for school furniture. The Public Works Department spent Rs. 26,113 on buildings and the Education Department Rs. 15,490.

Municipal expenditure.

8. The municipal expenditure on education was Rs. 9,218, against Rs. 8,500 in the previous year. The percentage of expenditure on the total municipal expenditure was 3·82, ·56 more than in 1903-04.

9. The expenditure from "Other sources" increased greatly during the year under review, from Rs. 3,20,156 to Rs. 3,34,551, an advance of Rs. 14,395. Of the total expenditure on education, *viz.*, Rs. 10,46,413, a somewhat smaller proportion was contributed from "Other sources," *viz.*, 31·97 per cent., against 33·16 per cent. in the previous year.

Expenditure from other sources.

	Rs.
Goalpara Trust Fund	560
Williamson Trust Fund ...	4,138
Welsh Mission Fund	65,827
American Mission Fund (Garo Hills)	3,970
" " " (Naga ")	1,861
Manipur State revenue ...	3,676
Gauripur " "	10,828
Bijni " "	3,230
Raja Giris Chandra Roy ...	10,480
Subscriptions and donations ...	45,396
Mohsin Fund	745
Fees in schools and colleges ...	1,82,837
Examination and transfer fees ...	803
Total	3,34,551

Direct expenditure and cost per pupil in the different classes of public institutions.

10. The expenditure from public funds exhibits an increase of Rs. 14,275, the figures for the last three years being Rs. 3,74,413, Rs. 3,60,138, and Rs. 2,91,383. The increase was distributed in the proportion of 12·38 for collegiate education, 50·25 for secondary, 39·69 for primary, and—2·32 for 'other' educational institutions. The corresponding percentages of the year before were 2·36, 21·2, 66·9, and 9·5. The receipts from fees in Colleges covered 28·4 of the total direct expenditure on them, and those from fees in all classes of High schools 76·42; in the previous year the proportions were 35·6 and 75·9, respectively. The fees for all Middle schools for Indians amounted to Rs. 35,935, and covered 29·53 per cent. of their cost; those from Primary schools to Rs. 16,170, covering 4·91 of their cost. The corresponding percentages of 1903-04 were 29·4 for Middle and 6·3 for Primary schools, and those for 1902-03, 29·04 and 12·4, respectively. Thus it appears that the pupils of Primary schools two years ago contributed to their maintenance in a proportion two-and-a-half times as great as they do now.

The cost of educating each male pupil was Rs. 184-5-10 in a College, Rs. 22-10-2 in a High school, Rs. 14-3-2 in a Middle English school, Rs. 13-4-8 in a Middle Vernacular, Rs. 6-6-5 in an Upper Primary, Rs. 3-15-2 in a Lower Primary; in a Training school Rs. 41-13-8, in a Medical school Rs. 183-4, in an Industrial school Rs. 277-2-3, and in other "special schools" Rs. 4-11-2; in the law classes Rs. 58-8-10.

Accommodation: school-houses and hostels.

11. There was no lessening of activity in building operations last year; not only have liberal building grants been made to all classes of schools impartially, but a carefully elaborated set of plans provide the orthodox allowance of superficial area and of cubic feet in every class-room and dormitory of the new school-houses and hostels, and even in the kitchens of the latter. Extensive grants have also been made for furniture and educational apparatus.

SECTION II.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Tours and inspections of the Director.

12. Dr. W. Booth was in charge as Director of Public Instruction during the whole official year, except from the 18th to the 31st March, when Mr. H. Corkery officiated for him. In April the Director attended a conference in Bengal. During the first half of the year he was on tour for 82 days, some three weeks of this period being spent in attendance at a conference in Gauhati. After the Pujas he was continuously on tour for 126 days, about a week of which was occupied with the meetings of the Text-Book Committee at Gauhati. Altogether he was on tour 208 days, and made 211 inspections of colleges, schools, and hostels, and 20 of Local Board offices. Every State and aided High school, except Nowgong, was inspected, four of them twice, and every Local Board office, except Nowgong, either once or twice; 25 High, 24 Middle, 128 Primary, and 5 Training schools were visited, besides 19 hostels, 2 tols, 3 maktabs, 1 workshop and 1 European school. At the conference in Gauhati the principal topics of

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

discussion were class-to-class promotions, the award of leaving certificates, uncertificated teachers, the improvement of school-houses, the attitude of Local Boards towards inspecting officers, the test of 'literacy' in some Primary schools, the grant-in-aid rules, and the realisation of local subscriptions, Normal schools and Training classes, house accommodation for Deputy and Sub-Inspectors, and the Tol and Sanskrit Title examinations.

Inspections of Deputy Inspectors.

13. There were 5 Deputy Inspectors, representing Cachar, Sylhet, and the Lower, Central and Upper Assam Divisions, respectively. Babu Bihari Lal Dhar was transferred from Cachar to Lower Assam and replaced by Srijut Devesvar Sarma Barua. The latter was absent on leave from the 17th July to the 7th November 1904; Babu Jagat Chandra Ghosh, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Dhubri, officiated for him. Babu Padmanath Bhattacharyya, Bidyabinod, Sylhet, was on leave for one month and 18 days; Babu Kali Narayan Das, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Habiganj, officiated for him. Srijut Kesav Nath Phukan and Babu Haran Chandra Das Gupta were in charge of the Central and Upper Assam Divisions, respectively, throughout the year. Only in Lower Assam did the Deputy Inspectors in charge fail to reach the customary minimum of 200 days on tour; Srijut Devesvar Sarma is responsible for the failure, as he was in charge of the division for 107 days and on tour for 13 only. This officer was one of the two Deputy Inspectors whose lack of activity in touring was noted in the last Annual Report. The number of schools visited in this division was only 176, 28 less than in any other. Excluding Lower Assam, the average number of days spent on tour was 222·25 and the number of schools visited 227·5; but the inclusion of Lower Assam drags down the averages to 216 days and 217 visits to schools, which is far below the figures of the previous year, *viz.*, 222 days and 281 visits. In all five divisions the number of visits paid to schools was much fewer than usual.

Inspections of Sub-Inspectors.

14. The number of Sub-Inspectors remained unchanged at 23, representing 23 subdivisions. Each Sub-Inspector was on tour, on an average, for 240·6 days and paid 255·5 visits to schools, against 250 days and 315 visits in the preceding year. No less than 88 Primary and 3 Middle schools remained unvisited. It is not creditable to these officers that only six of their number should have reached the minimum number of days prescribed for touring, *viz.*, 260. These six are the Sub-Inspectors of Hailakandi, North Sylhet, Nowgong, Eastern and Western circles, Golaghat, and Dibrugarh. Maulvi Azad Ali Chaudhuri heads the the list with 290 days on tour and 333 visits to schools. Maulvi Yasin Ali visited 427 schools in 265 days, a proportion of visits not compatible with thoroughly efficient inspection. The feat of Srijut Sasidhar Barkakoti, who spent thirty days on tour in inspecting two schools, requires explanation. Of the 17 subdivisions which failed to attain the prescribed minimum, South Sylhet, Karimganj, Goalpara, and Barpeta showed the worst results, the officers responsible being Maulvi Muhammad Wasil Chaudhuri and Babu Binod Behari Das, Babu Ambika Charan Das, Srijut Kamalakanta Barua, and Babu Barindra Nath Aditya, and Srijut Sona Ram Bara. In Barpeta only 188 and in Goalpara only 168 visits were paid to schools throughout the year. The figures indicate a serious lack of zeal and activity among the Sub-Inspectors generally, amounting in some instances to a scandalous neglect of duty, and those officers who failed so conspicuously during the past year will be considered to be on trial with regard to their fitness for the posts which they occupy.

Inspections of Inspecting Pandits.

15. The posts of the 17 Inspecting Pandits were abolished on the 1st April 1905. During the official year the average number of days spent on tour and the average number of visits paid to schools were 265 and 262, respectively, against 249 and 266 in the previous year.

Inspections of District Officers.

16. In 10 districts the average number of visits paid by Deputy Commissioners was 21·1 and by subdivisional and other officers 42·9, respectively. In the Naga Hills every school was visited either by the Deputy Commissioner himself or by his Subdivisional Officers. The greatest activity was shown by the Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet, who visited 51 schools in person and 115 through his subordinates. Visits of Magistrates and Members of Local Boards are a most valuable assistance to the work of the inspecting staff, as well as an important stimulus to the zeal of school teachers; the thanks of the Department are due to all these gentlemen.

Meetings of village schoolmasters.

17. During the past year only 107 meetings of village schoolmasters were convened by Deputy and Sub-Inspectors and, in four instances, by Inspecting Pandits, against 262 convened in the preceding year.

18. The number of meetings held by the several educational Sub-Committees of the Local Boards during the year under report was 62 as compared with 46 in 1903-1904. Not a single Sub-Committee was able to meet once a month as required under rule 19 of the Manual of Executive Rules and Orders, but the Sub-Committee in Sibsagar held no less than eight meetings in the year. Educational matters were, as a rule, disposed of in the ordinary meetings of the Boards.

Educational Sub-Committees.

SECTION III.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

19. The Murarichand College in Sylhet and the Cotton College at Gauhati are the only Arts Colleges in the province; both are second grade. The Murarichand College had 35 students on its roll on the 31st March 1905, and an average roll of 33, the percentage of attendance being 88·57; in the preceding year the roll was 39 and the percentage of attendance 91·57. The total direct expenditure was Rs. 4,615, of which Rs. 755 came from fees and Rs. 3,860 was contributed by the proprietor; the corresponding figures for the year before were Rs. 4,420, Rs. 956, and Rs. 3,464. The cost of educating each student rose from Rs. 116-5-1 to Rs. 139-13-6, a higher figure than that of the year under review in the Cotton College. The College was less successful at the First Arts Examination this year than it was in 1904; 8 candidates out of 20 passed, against 14 out of 25. Of the successful candidates, seven were in the second division and one in the third.

Murarichand College.

20. The Cotton College had 62 students on its roll on the 31st March 1905, and an average roll of 74, the percentage of attendance being 86·48, against an average roll of 88 and a percentage of 72·72 in 1903-04. The total direct expenditure was Rs. 15,112, of which Rs. 4,849 came from fees, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 14,144 and Rs. 5,648. The total cost to Government was Rs. 25,478, nearly the same as in 1903-04. The cost of educating each student was Rs. 138-11, against Rs. 160-11-8 in the preceding year. The results of the First Arts Examination of 1905 were the best yet attained by a College in Assam, 23 candidates out of 46 passing, exactly 50 per cent., two in the first division, six in the second, and fifteen in the third. In the previous year only 10 passed out of 52, all in the third division. The Principal is to be congratulated on the unprecedented success of the College this year.

Cotton College.

In accordance with the opinion expressed in paragraph 3 of the Resolution on the last Annual Report, the Principal reports that he continued the second year class until two days before the First Arts Examination, but that the average number of students present during March was only some 5 or 6 out of a class of 46. He remarks that when the application forms have been signed and despatched to the Registrar, he has no means of compelling the attendance of any of the second-year students except the scholarship-holders, from whom he realised a sum of Rs. 62 in absence fines. He justly observes that the effect from a disciplinary point of view of the violation with impunity of orders which he is unable to enforce is distinctly bad, and asks for wider powers than he possesses under the existing rules, in order to compel attendance during the period immediately preceding the examination and thus carry out more effectively the orders of the Administration. A refusal to re-admit 'failed' students who have absented themselves without permission during February and March would do something to check the practice; but the co-operation of the University authorities is essential, if it is to be put a stop to altogether. The power to withdraw the right of appearing at the First Arts Examination from students who have violated the rules of their College is what is required; the mere knowledge that the Principal of a College possessed this power would, as a rule, suffice to attain the end in view, and its exercise would seldom be necessary.

Administrative sanction has been given to the construction of a new hostel for Muhammadans; a saving of Rs. 600 a year will be thus effected on the rent paid for the existing bungalow.

There are 53 Hindus and 9 Muhammadans in the College, of whom 43 are boarders. In both hostels the messing arrangements have been placed in the hands of the Superintendents, aided by Mess-Committees. The cost of living has thus been reduced and the quality of the food improved, while the boarders have been relieved of much trouble and anxiety. The Principal notes:—

> There is now but one mess, all boarders taking their food at the same hour, with just such divisions of the floor space as is necessary for caste distinctions.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

The cost to a Hindu boarder is Rs. 9 a month for food, lights and attendance, to a Muhammadan boarder, foregoing the extra meal which the Hindus take on returning from College, Rs. 6 for food and attendance only. The conduct of the boarders was good and the hostels were well managed. Owing to a decrease of 8 in the number of boarders, the cost of the hostels rose from Rs. 2,334 to Rs. 2,390, an increase of Rs. 56.

The discipline and moral tone of the College are reported to have improved. As the Principal remarks on "the greater readiness of students to accept orders as such, and not to regard them merely as starting points for sundry petitions," there seems to have been considerable room for improvement in the matter of obedience to constituted authority.

The financial position of the College Athletic Club has been rendered a sound one by the levy of a compulsory subscription of eight annas a year, added to the Government grant. One football match was played against the Berry-White Medical School which resulted in an even draw.

The total amount spent on junior and senior scholarships was Rs. 22,086—Rs. 15,956 on the former and Rs. 6,130 on the latter. The award of scholarships for the year 1905 has not yet been made. In 1904 only 12 senior scholarships were granted, against 23 in 1903. Senior scholarships are held in various Calcutta Colleges, in the Dacca College, the Victoria College, Cooch Behar, and the Sibpur Engineering College.

Scholarships.

21. The junior scholarships awarded on the result of the Entrance Examination to the natives of the Brahmaputra Valley and to others who have passed from schools in the Brahmaputra Valley or in the hill districts, and who are not natives of those parts of the province, are tenable in the Cotton College. On the result of the Matriculation Examination held in March 1905, 30 junior scholarships were awarded, against 34 in the previous year. Scholarships awarded to Khasis are tenable in a College in Calcutta, whereas those awarded to the pupils reading in the High schools of the Surma Valley are tenable in any College affiliated to the Calcutta University.

Twenty scholarships awarded to students from the province of Assam, who passed the First Examination in Arts held in March 1905, were made tenable at Colleges in Bengal in which the scholars have elected to read, against 14 in the previous year.

SECTION IV.

SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.

A.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

High schools.

The particulars of the three classes of High schools are given in Appendix A.

State High schools.

22. The number of State High schools remained stationary at 10, but that of their pupils rose from 2,909 to 3,159, an increase of 250. The percentage of attendance, calculated on the average monthly roll number, was 81·03, against 82·87 in 1903-04. The total direct expenditure amounted to Rs. 74,285, against Rs. 69,669 in the previous year. The receipts from fees were Rs. 60,720, against Rs. 54,805, the increase of Rs. 5,865 much more than counterbalancing the increase of expenditure. The total cost of educating each pupil fell from Rs. 24-12 to Rs. 23-15-4 and the cost to Government from Rs. 5-0-6 to Rs. 4-2-7, both notable decreases, due to the large increase in the number of pupils and in the receipts from fees, respectively. The Cotton Collegiate School, Gauhati, costs Government Rs. 3,052, nearly twice as much as any other, the cost of the Sylhet School has become nominal, Rs. 204, while the Jorhat school returns Rs. 1,091 to Provincial revenues. The total provincial expenditure on these schools decreased from Rs. 14,008 to Rs. 12,450.

Aided High schools.

23. The number of aided schools, 9, was unchanged, and there was a very slight increase in the number of pupils, from 1,842 to 1,877. The percentage of attendance was 81·99, against 84·84 in 1903-04. The cost to the Administration rose from Rs. 9,840 to Rs. 10,885, about 11 per cent., and the total expenditure from Rs. 37,300 to Rs. 42,241. Receipts from fees and subscriptions were Rs. 30,193, or Rs. 3,046 above the total of 1903-04. The average cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 22-12-4 and the cost to the Administration Rs. 5-15-3, against Rs. 22-1-7 and Rs. 5-11-11 in 1903-04, and Rs. 20-2-5 and Rs. 4-11 in 1902-03. The liberality of the building grants and the improvement in the pay of the teaching staff account in the main for the rapid increase of expenditure on these schools. But it is noteworthy that the disproportion in the cost to Government of a pupil in an aided and in a State High school, respectively, is growing yearly wider, the former class of pupil now costing Re. 1-12-9 more than the latter.

Unaided High schools.

24. The number of unaided schools has increased from 7 to 8 by the establishment of the Abhayapuri school, and the number of pupils from 1,365 to 1,560. The percentage of attendance was 82·8, against 83·64 in 1903-04. The total direct expenditure rose from Rs. 24,045 to Rs. 28,423, an increase of Rs. 4,378, or more than 18 per cent. Fees increased from Rs. 19,585 to Rs. 21,366, and subscriptions from Rs. 4,460 to Rs. 7,057. The cost of educating each pupil rose from Rs. 18-13-3 to Rs. 19-10.

Summary.

25. Altogether, there were 27 High schools with 6,596 pupils, and the total direct expenditure on them was Rs. 1,44,949. The figures for the preceding year were 26 schools with 6,116 pupils, and an expenditure of Rs. 1,31,014.

Entrance Examination.

26. Full details with regard to the Entrance Examination will be found in Statement A. Two hundred and seventy candidates appeared, or four more than in the preceding year, but no less than 135 were successful, as compared with 108 in 1903-1904. More than half the total number passed in the third or lowest division, and the number of boys in the first division was unusually small. Judged by the standard of merit marks, the Sylhet Government school did particularly well, but good results were also obtained by the Karimganj and Sunamganj aided schools, and the Murarichand unaided school. The Gauhati Government school, which headed the list in the preceding year, did very badly in the year under report. The Government schools at Nowgong and Dibrugarh also did not do well. Apart from the Murarichand school, all the unaided High schools showed very poor results.

Middle English schools for boys.

27. There are two State Middle English schools at Kohima in the Naga Hills and at Sylhet, the latter a new one. The number of pupils has increased from 88 to 151. There are three Local Board schools with 324 pupils, against 1 with 164 pupils in 1903-04. Aided schools have increased in number from 56 to 60, and in pupils from 4,430 to 4,893. Unaided have decreased in number from 17 to 10, and in pupils from 1,389 to 826. Altogether there are 76 schools, or one more than in 1903-04, with a roll of 6,233, against 6,071 of the previous year. The percentage of attendance was 78·41, against 76·11 in 1903-04. The total direct expenditure was Rs. 80,367, against Rs. 77,052 in 1903-04. The cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 16-14-5 in the State schools, Rs. 12-15-9 in the Local Board, Rs. 14-9-7 in the aided, and Rs. 10-14-7 in the unaided.

Middle English Scholarships Examination and Leaving Certificates.

28. During the year under report 98 candidates competed for Middle English scholarships, as compared with 90 in the previous year. Thirteen scholarships were awarded, against 15 in the preceding year. One hundred and twenty-six leaving certificates, against 118 in the previous year, were granted to pupils who completed their Middle English course, on the recommendations of the Deputy Inspectors and the Sub-Inspectors of Khasi and Jaintia Hills; there were 249 candidates as compared with 192 in the year 1903-1904.

Middle Vernacular schools for boys.

29. There were 14 State schools with 1,249 pupils, against 15 with 1,201 pupils in 1903-04. The number of Local Board schools was 4, as last year, and the number of pupils practically the same, 176, against 178. Aided schools remained stationary in number at 22, with an increase of nearly 100 pupils, 1,240, against 1,144; unaided at 1, with 86 pupils, against 55. The total direct expenditure rose from Rs. 31,598 to Rs. 34,044, the cost to the Administration being Rs. 11,649, against Rs. 11,882, and to Local Funds Rs. 1,668, against Rs. 1,951. The receipts from fees rose from Rs. 7,824 to Rs. 8,203; those from subscriptions fell from Rs. 3,638 to Rs. 3,216. The percentage of attendance was 77·74, against 78·1 in 1903-04.

Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination and Leaving Certificates.

30. During the year under report 106 candidates, against 118 in the preceding year, competed for Middle Vernacular scholarships; 28 scholarships, as compared with 29 in the year 1903-1904, were awarded. There were 216 leaving certificates granted to pupils who completed their Middle Vernacular course, on the recommendations of the Deputy Inspectors of the plains districts and the Sub-Inspectors of the Khasi Hills, against 205 in the previous year. Of these 216 leaving certificates, 39 were granted to pupils of the Middle English schools who were successful in their attempts to obtain Middle English certificates. Altogether during the year under report, there were 342 leaving certificates granted to 488 candidates in the Middle schools, against 323 certificates to 423 candidates in the preceding year.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

General remarks on the progress of secondary education.

31. 'Secondary' schools include High schools, Middle English and Middle Vernacular. On the 31st March 1905, there were 399 pupils in the first classes of all our High schools, of whom 259 appeared at the Entrance Examination and 135 matriculated. Particulars of the results have been recorded in paragraph 26. The number of pupils in the first classes of recognised Middle schools was 478, of whom 41 obtained scholarships, and 342 leaving certificates. Additional buildings were constructed during the year for the State High schools at Dhubri, Tezpur, and Sibsagar, and the reconstruction of the High school at Nowgong was in progress. A new building, which is estimated to cost Rs. 16,213, was under construction for the Habiganj High School, and Rs. 6,000 was spent by the proprietor of the Murarichand Collegiate School on the school buildings. Considerable expenditure was also incurred on the improvement of hostel and boarding house accommodation, and large sums were spent on Middle schools. A new building was completed for the State Middle school at Goalpara, and work was in progress at Tezpur and Nowgong. In Sylhet alone, no less than Rs. 25,222 was expended on the construction or improvement of 37 Middle school buildings, and in Kamrup upwards of Rs. 4,889 were devoted to this purpose. In Sibsagar and Lakhimpur, the expenditure under this head was not so heavy.

Cricket and football are played by schoolboys at district and subdivisional headquarters. The cost of these games was defrayed from grants aggregating Rs. 912, made by Government to Government schools, from subscriptions from pupils, which amounted to Rs. 388, and from subscriptions collected from the general public. The Desi-kasrat exercises were performed by schoolboys in the plains, and prizes were awarded for proficiency.

Secondary schools for boys, as a whole, increased by one, from 143 to 144, and the number of pupils attending them by 815, from 14,765 to 15,580. High schools increased by one and their pupils by 380; Middle English schools by one and their pupils by 162; Middle Vernacular decreased by one, but their pupils increased by 173.

There has been considerable difficulty in the working of the transfer rules in connection with certain unaided High schools, as was the case in the preceding year. It is hoped that the measures which have been taken will result in making head masters more scrupulously careful in observing these rules in future.

The Abhayapuri Middle English School was raised to the status of a High school during the year under report. It is an unaided High school, the entire cost of which is borne by the proprietress, the Rani of Bijni, fees not being even levied from the pupils. The total number of scholars at this institution on 31st March 1905 was 139.

Two Middle English schools for boys were opened in Sylhet—one at Kanairghat and the other at Pathariya. The former is a Government, while the latter is an aided institution.

One Middle English school for girls, entirely maintained by Government, was also opened at Sylhet during the year.

B.—PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Upper Primary schools.

32. There is one State Upper Primary school in Dibrugarh, with 65 pupils, against 57 in 1904. Aided schools number 83, against 85, but their pupils have increased in number from 3,391 to 3,624; unaided schools have decreased by one, from 4 to 3, and the number of pupils from 116 to 99. Altogether, there are 87 schools and 3,788 pupils, against 90 schools and 3,564 pupils in the previous year, and the percentage of attendance was 77, against 75. The total direct expenditure fell from Rs. 23,367 to Rs. 22,242, while the cost to the Administration rose from Rs. 1,329 to Rs. 1,466. The receipts from fees remained nearly stationary, Rs. 5,302, against Rs. 5,390, but subscriptions fell from Rs. 6,526 to Rs. 5,902. The total cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 6-6-5 or, excluding the unaided schools, Rs. 6-4-7.

Upper Primary Scholarship Examination and Leaving Certificates.

33. There were altogether 271 pupils in the first class of the Upper Primary course, to 184 of whom leaving certificates were granted, 20 less than in the previous year, when there were 345 pupils in the first class. At the Upper Primary Scholarship Examination 141 candidates competed, 48 scholarships being awarded, the same number as in the previous year, when 131 competed. Of the 48 scholarships, 5 were awarded to girls, of whom three belonged to the Khasi and Jaintia

Hills, and two to Nowgong. There are 51 scholarships annually available to competitors. Of these, 30 are open to candidates from the Assam Valley schools, 16 to candidates from the Surma Valley, 2 to candidates from the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and 3 to those from the Garo Hills. The Assam Valley secured 19 scholarships.

Lower Primary schools for boys.

34. Appendix E gives the distribution of boys' Lower Primary schools. Excluding the schools in the Naga and Lushai Hills, from which complete statistics have not been obtained, the total number of pupils in the lowest stage of instruction, "not able to read printed books," is 45,649, against 45,455 of the previous year for all schools. In the three upper classes, with the same reservation, the total number of pupils is 33,001, against 30,638. The total number of pupils in all classes of Lower Primary schools was 79,181, against 77,193 of the previous year; the proportion of boys in the lowest stage of instruction was therefore 57·65 per cent. of the whole.

(*a*) *Provincial Funds Schools.*—There were 23 State schools, 9 less than in the year before, all situated in the Naga, Garo, or Lushai Hills, containing 147, 285 and 59 pupils, respectively, or 491 in all. The pupils numbered 700 in 1903-04, so that there was a loss of 29·85 per cent. The expenditure rose from Rs. 5,081 to Rs. 6,332. The loss in pupils and the increased cost of the schools together resulted in an advance from Rs. 7-1-3 to Rs. 11-13-5 in the cost to Government of educating each pupil, as no fees are charged in any of these schools.

(*b*) *Local and Municipal Funds Schools.*—There were 1,820 schools supported by Local Boards and Municipalities, against 1,942 in the preceding year, a decrease of 122; the total number of pupils in them was 66,600, against 63,553, an increase of 3,047. The total direct expenditure for both classes of schools was Rs. 2,13,840, or Rs. 3,226 less than in 1903-04. The cost of educating each pupil fell from Rs. 3-9-10 to Rs. 3-7-7. The total direct cost was thus distributed: Provincial funds Rs. 1,545, Local Rs. 1,96,703, Municipal Rs. 3,734. Fees realised only Rs. 9,822, against Rs. 13,629, a serious decrease in local contributions which was further emphasised by a drop in subscriptions and endowments of Rs. 681.

(*c*) *Aided Lower Primary Schools.*—These schools are aided partly by Provincial, partly by Local funds, the former being in the hill districts only and under the management of Missionaries. The total number of these schools was 504, with 9,419 pupils, against 471, with 8,628 pupils, in the preceding year. The total direct expenditure was Rs. 68,853, or Rs. 6,023 more than in the year before, of which Rs. 51,184 came from Mission funds, and Rs. 1,669 from Provincial. The corresponding figures for 1903-04 were Rs. 49,622 and Rs. 4,096. The cost of educating each pupil in an aided Lower Primary school was Rs. 7-4-11, against Rs. 7-10-5. The comparatively large salaries paid to Primary school masters in the hill districts account for the very high cost per head of the pupils in these schools.

The Welsh Presbyterian Mission works in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and in the Lushai Hills; the American Baptist Mission in the Garo, Naga, and Lushai Hills, and in the Nowgong, Kamrup, and Goalpara districts. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has schools for Cacharis in the Darrang district.

(*d*) *Unaided Lower Primary Schools.*—The number of unaided schools, which fell from 190 to 147 in the previous year, has dropped still more decidedly during the year under review, from 147 to 84. The number of pupils also dropped decidedly, from 4,312 to 2,671. Primary education is now so well cared for by the Administration, that there is scarcely any occasion left for private effort or opportunity for private speculation; this class of schools seems likely to become almost extinct in a few years' time.

(*e*) *Summary.*—The total number of Lower Primary schools for boys fell from 2,592 to 2,431; but the number of pupils rose from 77,193 to 79,181. The total direct expenditure was Rs. 2,92,007, of which Provincial funds contributed Rs. 23,877, Local Rs. 1,98,372, and Municipal Rs. 3,734; the corresponding figures of the preceding year were Rs. 2,88,198, Rs. 15,196, Rs. 2,00,323, and Rs. 3,490. The average cost of educating a pupil in all classes of Lower Primary schools, taken together, was Rs. 3-15-2, against Rs. 3-15-4 and Rs. 3-4-5 in the two preceding years. Fees dropped from Rs. 14,832 to Rs. 10,438, while "subscriptions and endowments" rose from Rs. 54,357 to Rs. 55,586.

(*f*) Manipur had one Upper Primary and 29 Lower Primary schools, with 36 and 1,670 pupils, respectively. In the Upper Primary Scholarship Examination 11 candidates passed out of 17, in the Lower Primary 32 out of 66.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

35. The following tabulated statement shows the total number of schools and pupils for both classes of Primary schools for the last six years :—

	Upper Primary.		Lower Primary.		Total.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1899-1900	114	4,500	2,652	78,579	2,766	83,079
1900-1901	107	4,393	2,678	80,853	2,785	85,246
1901-1902	104	4,346	2,672	78,868	2,776	83,214
1902-1903	96	3,982	2,626	77,209	2,722	81,191
1903-1904	90	3,564	2,592	77,193	2,682	80,757
1904-1905	87	3,788	2,431	79,181	2,518	82,969

The table shows a steady decline in the number of both classes of schools. The number of pupils, after falling for three consecutive years, has partially recovered in both Upper and Lower Primary schools, but is still far below the totals of 1900-01. There was a net loss of 3 Upper Primary and 161 Lower Primary schools. The latter was distributed thus among the different classes of schools: Municipal 4, Local Board 118, State 9, Unaided 63; it was only partially counterbalanced by a gain of 33 aided schools. Of the 63 unaided schools, 27 disappeared in Sylhet, 13 in Cachar, and 23 in other districts. Taking all classes of schools together, we find a loss of 21 in Cachar, 85 in Sylhet, 7 in Kamrup, 1 in Darrang, 6 in Nowgong, 36 in Sibsagar, and 20 in Lakhimpur, against a gain of 2 in the Naga Hills, 9 in the Khasi and Jaintia, 2 in the Garo and 1 in the Lushai. There was, however, a gain of 1,988 pupils.

Lower Primary Scholarship Examination and Leaving Certificates.

36. The number of boys in the first class of the Lower Primary course fell from 4,449 to 4,423, to 2,215 of whom leaving certificates were awarded, seven more than in the previous year. On the result of the Lower Primary Scholarship Examination, 193 scholarships were awarded, of which 11 went to girl candidates. The scholarships were debitable, 159 to Local Boards, 4 to Municipalities, and 30 to Provincial revenues. The number of leaving certificates and scholarships taken together was 2,408, 13 more than in 1903-04.

C.—PROGRESS OF LOWER PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Appendix K gives particulars of each Local Board of the number of schools, of the improvement of school buildings, the qualifications of village schoolmasters, the expenditure on salaries and capitation grants, the number of students in each class, and the number of those who obtained leaving certificates. The number of schools fell under all the nineteen Local Boards except Barpeta and Tezpur, both of which had a slight increase, and Nowgong, where the number remained stationary at 100; but in Gauhati, Hailakandi, Habiganj, Dhubri, and Goalpara, the decrease ranged from one to four only. The heaviest decrease was 29 in North Sylhet. There was an increase in the number of pupils under every Local Board but North Sylhet, Karimganj, and Golaghat, in each of which there was a fall, ranging from one to three hundred. The total number of pupils rose from 63,828 to 66,831. Of these, 6,058 were in the first class, 9,155 in the second, 13,224 in the third, and 38,394 in the fourth, the corresponding figures for 1903-04 were 4,310, 7,179, 11,787, and 40,372. There was a large increase in each of the first three classes, with a drop of nearly 2,000 in the fourth class. Appearances point to a somewhat too facile promotion to the first three classes. Only a little over one-third of the amount expended in 1903-04 on the improvement of school-houses was spent in the year under review, *viz.*, Rs. 10,474. The improvement in the qualification of teachers, which was recorded in last year's report, has continued, the number of uncertificated teachers having diminished by 294, from 1,409 to 1,115. The latter figure ought to be greatly reduced during the current year. The expenditure on fixed pay to village school masters was Rs. 1,45,281, and on capitation grants Rs. 57,051, the total being Rs. 2,02,332. The hill schools as a whole have not stood in the general advance; the number of schools has remained stationary, but the number of pupils has fallen by 252. The net loss is due almost entirely to the Lushai Hills schools, which have fallen in number from 755 to 485. The marginal table shows at a glance the present position of these schools.

District.	1903-1904.		1904-1905.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
Naga Hills ...	25	647	26	629
Garo „ ...	95	1,870	94	1,849
Lushai „ ...	17	755	17	485
Mikir „ ...	12	204	12	219
Total ...	149	3,476	149	3,182

In Darrang the schools for Cacharis increased in number from 18 to 20, and their pupils from 302 to 344. PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Primary Classes in Secondary Schools.

In the 144 Secondary schools for boys there were 11,095 pupils in the primary stage, against 143 schools with 10,640 pupils in the previous year. Only 4,485 out of 15,580, rather less than 29 per cent. of the whole, were in the Secondary stage, the previous year's figures were 4,125 out of 14,765, about one per cent. less, and those for 1902-03 3,816 out of 14,567, about one per cent. less again. Thus the proportion of boys in Secondary schools who are in the Secondary stage of instruction appears to be gradually rising. The expenditure from Provincial funds was Rs. 26,099 for Secondary, and Rs. 12,190 for Primary education in the Secondary schools for boys; the corresponding figures for the preceding year were Rs. 26,115 and Rs. 11,868. The expenditure from Local and Municipal funds taken together was Rs. 15,853 for Secondary and Rs. 24,328 for Primary education; the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 13,175 and Rs. 20,098. Fees realised Rs. 89,355 for Secondary and Rs. 56,969 for Primary education in Secondary schools, against Rs. 79,884 and Rs. 52,224, respectively, in 1903-04. "Other sources" contributed Rs. 17,781 and Rs. 21,021, against Rs. 17,264 and Rs. 19,617, respectively. The total expenditure on Secondary education rose from Rs. 1,36,438 to Rs. 1,49,088 and on Primary from Rs. 1,03,807 to Rs. 1,14,508. The total expenditure on Primary schools for boys was Rs. 2,10,440, so that rather more than one-third of the cost of Primary education is incurred for the Primary pupils in Secondary schools, though the latter number only 11,095 out of 94,064 pupils in the primary stage of instruction. The cost to the Administration of educating each pupil was Rs. 9-0-9 in the Secondary, and Rs. 3-8-9 in the primary stage, a decrease of 6 annas 7 pies and an increase of 4 annas 2 pies, respectively. The cost under the head "Public" (*i.e.*, non-Government) was Rs. 23-1-1 and Rs. 7-9-3, respectively, an increase of 9 annas 8 pies and 2 annas 11 pies, respectively.

SECTION V.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

General.

37. This section deals with training schools for masters, with apprentice teachers and monitors, with medical schools, with technical and industrial schools, and with law classes.

Training schools.

38. In Appendix G will be found full particulars of the seven training schools. Their number is unchanged; the roll number has risen from 431 to 524, and the average monthly roll from 322 to 401. The percentage of attendance is not satisfactory, having fallen in one year no less than 6 per cent., from 82·9 to 76·8. A relaxation of discipline and of effective supervision is nearly always indicated by a decline in the percentage of attendance. The worst attendance recorded is that of the Haflong school, where the average attendance was scarcely more than 50 per cent. of the average roll. Three of these are Government schools, those of Cachar, Kamrup, and the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, situated at Haflong, Gauhati, and Shillong, respectively; two are aided, those of the Naga Hills and of Darrang; two are unaided, one in the Naga Hills and one in the Garo Hills. The cost of educating each student varies very greatly, from Rs. 12-2-8 in the unaided school in the Garo Hills to Rs. 253-15-2 in the State school at Shillong. The total direct expenditure rose from Rs. 15,006 to Rs. 16,827; but the average cost of educating each student fell from Rs. 46-6-6 to Rs. 41-15-4, the cost to Government remaining stationary at Rs. 128-11-4. The schools at Gauhati and Shillong trained youths as teachers for Middle as well as Primary schools; the others trained Primary school teachers only.

For the English Master's Certificate Examination one candidate went up from the Shillong school, but failed.

For the Vernacular Master's Certificate Examination there were 56 candidates, of whom 34 passed; in the previous year 29 out of 44 passed.

At the Lower Primary Schoolmaster's Certificate Examination 5 out of 10 candidates passed from the Tura school. For the English test 5 out of 9 candidates passed from the Shillong school. In 1904 only one passed out of seven. For the Upper Primary certificate two candidates appeared from the same school, but both failed; in the previous year three out of seven passed.

Six teachers passed completely, and thirteen partially, the examination for the provisional certificate in the Art of Teaching, against three and fourteen, respectively, in 1904.

Special Instruction.

There were 125 apprentices for village schoolmastership under training in High and Middle schools, and 153 were admitted during the year under review, against 186 in the preceding year. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 6,669, against Rs. 1,517 in 1904. The number of qualified village schoolmasters turned out during the year was 69; and 75, including 29 from the previous year, were given employment. From Gauhati 18 qualified Upper Primary schoolmasters were turned out, besides three apprentices who passed out from Middle schools, and 9 qualified Middle Vernacular schoolmasters. For Middle English school teacherships 6 apprentices passed out as qualified from High schools. Only 5 obtained employment as Upper Primary schoolmasters, and 5 as teachers in Middle English schools. No employment was given in Middle Vernacular schools. Altogether there were 278 apprentices in training for Lower Primary schools, 25 for Upper Primary, 34 for Middle Vernacular, and six for Middle English. The latter, known as monitors, were students who had passed the F. A. Examination and were in training at High schools as English teachers in Middle English schools. All passed out successfully during the year, and five were given employment; the sixth was offered employment, but refused it. They have not been replaced by any fresh monitors.

Berry-White Medical School.

39. The Medical school at Dibrugarh, founded five years ago in consequence of a legacy left by Dr. John Berry-White, and called after him, had 96 students on the roll, against 101, of the preceding year. Of these, 47, including 4 Khasis, were natives of the province.

There were 17 scholarship-holders, of whom 2 were Khasis. One of these two obtained a scholarship of Rs. 8, which was increased to Rs. 10, and the other was granted a special scholarship of Rs. 8. There were 24 free students.

In the first final examination 11 out of 20 candidates passed and received diplomas.

The total expenditure rose from Rs. 25,656 to Rs. 37,117, of which Rs. 34,085 came from Provincial revenues, Rs. 2,795 from fees and fines, and Rs. 236 from other sources. In the previous year only Rs. 23,204 was contributed by Government. The large increase in expenditure was due to the promotion of three members of the staff, to the drawing of the full allowance of the Superintendent of the boarding houses, and to the greater cost of repairs, prizes, and medals.

The total recurring charges for the year rose from Rs. 18,578 to Rs. 20,882. The average cost to Government of educating each student rose from Rs. 159-3 to Rs. 183-4.

The boarding houses, with accommodation for 84 students, had 74 inmates, as in the previous year; of these, 64 were Hindus, 4 Muhammadans, and 4 Khasis.

The staff of the school worked very satisfactorily, special praise being accorded to Hospital Assistant Kalimohan Sen for his lectures on medical jurisprudence.

Technical and industrial school.

40. *Williamson Artizan School and Railway Workshops.*—At the close of the year there were two pupils in the sub-overseer class of the Artizan school at Dibrugarh, and six in the Mechanical apprentice class at the Railway workshops. The school was abolished with effect from 1st June 1905.

The following note on the Williamson Apprenticeships has been received from the Superintending Engineer in the Public Works Department:

Williamson Apprenticeships.

1. In accordance with the orders contained in Chief Commissioner's Resolution No. 4451G., dated the 19th May 1904, 10 lads were apprenticed during the year ending 31st March 1905.

The statement attached shows the distribution of these apprentices amongst the various workshops, and the districts from which they were appointed.

Dibru-Sadiya Railway.

Three boys were apprenticed from the 7th October 1904, and all elected to learn blacksmith's work. The Agent and General Manager of the Railway reports that the progress made by the apprentices is not up to his expectations. The boys complain of the arduous nature of a blacksmith's work and appear to wish they had taken up carpentry instead. These three boys, as well as the three who are being trained as Artizan apprentices, under the old rules, are being taught drawing by the draftsman attached to the Executive Engineer's office at Dibrugarh.

Tezpur-Balipara Railway.

Two boys were apprenticed, one on the 23rd June 1904, and the other on the 1st September 1904. Both have taken up carpentry, in which line they are reported to be doing well. The apprentices attend the evening school instituted by the Railway for the benefit of their staff and also the special drawing class.

Jorhat State Railway.

SPECIAL INSTRUTION.

Two lads were apprenticed at the Jorhat workshop, one from the 16th December 1904, and the other from the 1st March 1905. One has taken up carpentry and the other is being trained as a blacksmith. The carpenter apprentice is doing well. The blacksmith apprentice has been only a month in the workshop, but the Manager reports that he is promising. Arrangements are being made to teach these apprentices elementary drawing.

There was considerable delay in filling up the appointments at this workshop owing to the difficulty in obtaining a candidate from the Garo Hills, for which district one vacancy was reserved. The candidate finally selected absconded after a few days' work. The vacancy was filled by a candidate from the Goalpara district, who also deserted.

Private Craftsmen.

The full sanctioned number have been apprenticed as to the following private craftsmen:—

Ahung, Chinaman, Shillong	1
Eda, Punjabi, Gauhati	1
Messrs. Ede Brothers, Silchar	1

All three apprentices are being taught carpentry, and are being instructed in elementary drawing by a Public Works Department subordinate at Gauhati and by the draftsmen of Executive Engineers' offices at Shillong and Silchar. They are reported to be making fair progress.

2. The scheme appears to be making satisfactory progress, and applications have been freely submitted for appointments during the ensuing year. From the experience gained during the past year it has been decided to have only two batches of apprentices working at a time. The balance of the vacancies will consequently be filled up during the current year.

Some difficulty is anticipated in the appointment of apprentices from the Naga Hills and Garo Hills owing to the unwillingness of these hill boys to serve without a companion of their own race.

3. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department up to the 31st March 1904 is as detailed below:

	Rs.	Rs.
Dibru-Sadiya Railway.		
Payment of stipends, etc.	152	
Providing a boarding house	413	
		565
Tezpur-Balipara Railway.		
Payment of stipends, etc.	88	
Providing a boarding house	509	
		597
Jorhat State Railway.		
Payment of stipends, etc.	27	
Providing a boarding house	348	
		375
Private Craftsmen.		
Payment of stipends—		
Shillong and Gauhati	77	
Silchar	44	
		121
Total		1,658

Statement showing the distribution of apprentices appointed up to the 31st March 1905.

Name of workshop or private craftsmen.	Number of apprentices appointed.	District from which appointed.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
Dibru-Sadiya Railway workshop...	3	Lakhimpur ...	Only 2 applications received from the Surma Valley.
Tezpur-Balipara Railway workshop.	2	Darrang	
Jorhat State Railway workshop ...	2	Sibsagar.	
Ahung, Chinaman, Shillong ...	1	Khasi and Jaintia Hills.	
Eda, Punjabi, Gauhati ...	1	Kamrup.	
Messrs. Ede Brothers, Silchar ...	1	Cachar.	

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

Law classes.

41. Law classes were held at Silchar, Sylhet; Gauhati, and Sibsagar, and were attended by 41 pupils in all. The remuneration of the lecturers is derived from the fees paid by the students, and no expenditure is incurred by Government on these classes. Three candidates passed the examination from the Silchar law class.

SECTION VI.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Progress of female education.

42. Appendix F gives particulars of all the schools in which Indian girls were educated.

There were 2 Middle English schools for girls, with 184 pupils, the unaided school in Shillong, and a new State school in Sylhet, the former having 111 and the latter 73 pupils. The Shillong school has lost 27 pupils since 1904. The total direct expenditure was Rs. 1,748, of which Rs. 764 came from Provincial funds for the State school. The cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 8-13-10 in the unaided and Rs. 10-7-5 in the State school, or Rs. 9-8 for both together. Fees realised only Rs. 109.

There were 3 aided Middle Vernacular schools, as before; the number of pupils in them rose from 126 to 144. The total direct expenditure on them was Rs. 2,050, an increase of Rs. 29 only; Local funds contributed Rs. 898 and Municipal Rs. 483. Fees realised Rs. 173. The cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 15-10-4, against Rs. 16-0-8.

There were also 3 aided Upper Primary schools, as before, containing 118 pupils, an increase of 7. The total direct expenditure on them was Rs. 1,772, an increase of Rs. 102. Provincial funds contributed Rs. 509, Local Rs. 240, Municipal Rs. 360 of this sum. Fees realised Rs. 207. The cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 12-15-6, against Rs. 14-14-7 of the previous year. There was again one unaided school of this class in the Cachar district, the pupils of which numbered 57, three more than in the year before. The cost of maintenance, Rs. 240, was unchanged. Altogether there were 4 schools, with 175 pupils, costing Rs. 2,012 in direct expenditure, and educating each pupil at a cost of Rs. 11-7-11.

The number of Lower Primary schools has fallen from 140 to 116, and of pupils from 2,588 to 2,338, a loss of 24 schools and 250 pupils. The loss has occurred entirely in the aided class. Local Board and Municipal schools have diminished by 24 and their pupils by 240; 2 aided schools disappeared, involving a loss of 72 pupils. The total loss of 26 schools and 312 pupils in the aided class was only partially compensated by an increase of 2 schools and 62 pupils in the unaided class, which had 17 schools and 381 pupils. Particulars of the expenditure on the unaided schools have not been received, except in the case of the 2 Goalpara schools, which cost Rs. 384 for 31 pupils. On the results of the last scholarship examinations, the number of scholarships awarded to Indian girls was as follows: Middle English 1, Upper Primary 5, Lower Primary 11.

In Middle schools for girls numbering 5, there were 328 pupils, of whom 283 were in the Lower Primary stage; in 1903-04 there were 4 schools with 264 pupils, of whom 202 were in the Lower Primary stage. Of the total number of pupils reading in the Girls' Primary schools, 324 were boys. There were also certain girls reading in boys' schools. In the Middle schools for boys there were 94 girls. In the Primary schools for boys there were 3,321 girls. In Training schools there were 73 girls and in other schools there were only 6 girls. In the private schools there were 92 girls. It therefore follows that the total number of Indian girls in all kinds of schools in the province during the year under report was 6,103.

SECTION VII.

EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

A.—EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.

EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.

Shillong European School.

43. The only school for Europeans in the province is the Middle English school which is situated at Shillong. There were only 11 pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1905, but many of the children had not returned from their vacation. The monthly roll for the year was 32 and the average daily attendance 28, or 8 more than in the preceding year. The direct expenditure fell from Rs. 4,131 to Rs. 3,659, and the average cost of educating each pupil from Rs. 180 to Rs. 114. The receipts from fees, on the other hand, rose from Rs. 439 to Rs. 736.

B.—Muhammadan Education.

44. The great bulk of the Muhammadan population of the province are living in the districts of Sylhet, Goalpara, and Cachar. In Sylhet and Goalpara the proportion of Muhammadan boys at school to the total number of Muhammadan boys of school-going age, is considerably lower than the corresponding proportion for Hindus. In the former district it is 15 per cent., in the latter 13 per cent., while in both districts the figure for Hindus is 28 per cent. In Cachar, on the other hand, the proportion for Muhammadans is 28 per cent., while for Hindus, a large proportion of whom are garden coolies, it is only 14 per cent. In Assam Proper which has a Muhammadan population nearly equal to that of Cachar, the proportion nowhere falls below 30 per cent., and in Sibsagar it is as high as 56 per cent. It is thus only in the two districts of Sylhet and Goalpara that the Muhammadan community can be fairly charged with being indifferent to the advantages of education. These two districts contain, however, more than three-fourths of the total Muhammadan population of the province, and the proportion of Muhammadan boys to boys of school-going age in Assam was thus only 18 per cent. The Muhammadan boys in public institutions were distributed as follows: Colleges 15; High schools 1,003; Middle schools 1,530; Primary schools 15,112. In every case, except Colleges, there was a substantial increase over the figures of the preceding year. In special schools, which include Madrasahs which receive aid from Local Boards, there was an increase of 264 pupils. In private schools there was, however, a large decrease (from 4,496 to 3,188), so that the total number of Muhammadans at school was only 22,079, or 338 less than in the previous year. The expenditure from the Mohsin Fund was Rs. 745, or Rs. 65 more than in 1903-04. Muhammadan Education.

During the year under report 1 Middle English, 1 Middle Vernacular, 5 Upper Primary, and 16 Lower Primary, 2 Junior and Senior scholarships; and 44 Middle, 28 Upper Primary, and 392 Lower Primary leaving certificates, were awarded to Muhammadan pupils. Three Muslims from the two Assam Colleges passed the First Examination in Arts and 7 passed the Entrance Examination.

There were in the Sylhet district 12 aided Madrasahs with 1,130 pupils, against 10 with 823 pupils in the preceding year. The direct expenditure on these institutions was Rs. 2,600 from Local Boards and Rs. 104 from Municipal funds. There was a Persian school in Tezpur maintained by the municipality. The number of pupils on the roll on the 31st March 1905 was 20, against 18 in the previous year. Four pupils from the aided Madrasahs passed the Madrasah examination. Five pupils passed the Maktab examination. During the year under report the total number of pupils who passed examinations of all kinds was 3,152, of whom 487 were Muhammadans, or 15·45 per cent., against 15·6 in the preceding year.

SECTION VIII.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

45. Under the head of "Private institutions" are classified the Sanskrit Tols and the Muhammadan Madrasahs, Maktabs and Koran schools. Private Institutions.

General. Generally speaking, the former class of institution is efficient in respect of the subject which it professes to teach, while the latter is either inefficient or on a much lower plane of effect and achievement.

The number of schools of both classes on the 31st March 1905 was 192, with 4,743 pupils, a decrease of 35 schools and 1,263 pupils since 1904 and of 102 schools and 2,049 pupils since 1903. The large recent expenditure on Primary education and the consequent increase in the number and efficiency of public institutions account for a great part of this remarkable shrinkage of private institutions. An enhanced demand for a species of education of which the fruit is readily turned into money may also have had its effects upon the number and attendance of the tols, in which a disinterested love of learning still struggles for existence. Under the reward system 44 tols between them sent up 152 candidates for the First Tol Examination, of whom 93, about 60 per cent., passed. Fifteen stipends and 11 scholarships were awarded. In the previous year 57 tols competed and 158 candidates, of whom 101 were successful, the same number of awards being made. For the Second Tol Examination 24 candidates from 10 tols appeared, of whom 20, 83·3 per cent., passed; 10 scholarships and 7 stipends were awarded. In 1904, 23 candidates passed out of 30, with the same number of awards.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

In the Madrasah examinations 32 candidates appeared from 11 institutions, of whom just over a third passed, an improvement on the 20 per cent. success of 1904. Certificates are granted on the results of these examinations, though no scholarships or stipends are awarded; prizes to the amount of Rs. 25 and rewards to the teachers to the amount of Rs. 72 were allotted. But all Madrasahs and Maktabs are now eligible to receive subsidies under the grant-in-aid rules, and all these private institutions will in future be required to teach the Lower Primary course in addition to their special subjects. Special grants may also be given from time to time.

SECTION IX.

DISCIPLINE AND MORAL TRAINING.

DISCIPLINE AND MORAL TRAINING.

Hostels and boarding houses.

46. General Table VIII gives particulars of all hostels and boarding houses for Indian youths, and Appendix "I" of those attached to Government institutions. The latter numbered 25 with 400 inmates, against 19 with 441 inmates in 1903-04. There were 38 unaided hostels with 556 boarders, against 42 with 486 boarders in the preceding year. The expenditure from Provincial revenues rose from Rs. 11,900 to Rs. 15,119, while the subscriptions raised for the maintenance of unaided hostels advanced from Rs. 2,271 to Rs. 5,742, much more than double the amount raised in 1903-04. All the State High schools, and several of the unaided High schools had hostels under the supervision of resident Superintendents. Two were opened at the Maulvi Bazar High school, one for Hindus and one for Muhammadans, and a third is under construction at Mangaldai, partly from Provincial revenues, partly from local subscriptions. The provision of hostels for the Karimganj and Habiganj High schools is under consideration.

Discipline and moral training.

47. Sixteen High school boys were rusticated for various periods from three up to seventeen months for misconduct or copying; exactly half of these cases occurred in the Sibsagar State High school, which has earned an unenviable notoriety. Only three pupils of Middle and three of Upper Primary schools were thus punished. Three quarters of the rustication cases were contributed by State High schools. Four village schoolmasters in Upper Assam were dismissed for fabricating accounts, three in Goalpara for making false entries in registers, and four in Barpeta for misconduct, two in Jorhat were fined, two apprentice teachers in Sunamganj were punished by forfeiture of their stipends for intriguing against a school teacher. In the South Bank circle a teacher was dismissed for using unfair means to obtain a scholarship for one of his pupils.

Peripatetic teachers were employed in the Sylhet, and the Upper and Lower Assam Divisions until the 31st March last, and another in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills district for six months, to impart instruction in the Desi-kasrat exercises. These have now been introduced throughout the province.

SECTION X.

SELECTION AND AUTHORISATION OF TEXT-BOOKS.

SELECTION AND AUTHORISATION OF TEXT-BOOKS.

Text-books.

48. A complete syllabus, with a list of prescribed text-books, was issued during the year under report, for each grade of schools, with the exception of Girls' Middle and Upper Primary. The only other exception to the completeness of the curricula was in respect of the Persian and Arabic courses for the upper classes of High schools. These omissions will be supplied shortly. The new syllabus came into force in 1905. A series of Vernacular Readers is under preparation. The Provincial Text-book Committee met for six days at Gauhati last autumn and examined the books recommended by the sub-committees. Some progress has also been made in the preparation of text-books in two or three of the dialects in use among the hill tribes.

Shillong,

The 11th July 1905.

B. C. ALLEN,

In charge, Office of Director of Public Instruction, Assam.

INDEX OF STATEMENTS.

IMPERIAL.

		PAGE
GENERAL TABLE I.	—Abstract return of colleges, schools, and scholars in Assam at the end of the official year 1904-1905	20-21
„ „	II.—Abstract return of expenditure on Public Instruction in the Province of Assam for the official year 1904-1905	22-23
„ „	III.—Return of colleges, schools, and scholars in the province of Assam for the official year 1904-1905	24-25
„ „	IIIA.—Number of scholars on the 31st March classified according to sex, race or creed in the province of Assam for 1904-1905 ...	26-28
„ „	IV.—Return of expenditure on public instruction in the province of Assam for the official year 1904-1905	30-33
„ „	V.—Return of stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the province of Assam at the end of the official year 1904-1905	34-35
„ „	VI.—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the province of Assam during the official year 1904-1905 ...	36-37
„ „	VII.—Return showing the distribution of Local fund and municipal expenditure on public instruction in the province of Assam for the official year 1904-1905	*ib.*
„ „	VIII.—Return showing the attendance and expenditure in hostels or boarding houses for the official year 1904-1905	38
	Statistics of primary classes in secondary schools for boys P.(*S.*)1	39
	Expenditure on primary classes in secondary schools for boys P.(*S.*)2	*ib.*
	Cost of educating each pupil in primary classes of secondary schools for boys P(*S.*)3	40
	Cost of educating each pupil in primary stages in secondary and primary schools for boys P.(*S.*)4	*ib.*
	Primary classes in secondary schools for girls P.(*S.*)5	*ib.*
	Expenditure on primary classes in secondary schools for girls P.(*S.*)6	41
	Cost of educating each pupil in primary stages in secondary and primary schools for girls P.(*S.*)7	*ib.*

PROVINCIAL.

[NOT PRINTED.]

STATISTICAL TABLES.

STATISTICAL

EDUCATION, GEN

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in Assam (a)

[For details, see

Area and population.			
Total area, in square miles.	Number of towns* and villages.	Population.	
1	2	3	4
Square miles. 56,243 ...	Towns ... 19	Males ... 31,43,692	Institutions { For males; „ females
	Villages ... 22,326	Females ... 29,82,651	Total ... ...
	Total ... 22,345	Total ... 61,26,343	
			Scholars ... { Males...; Females
			... ...

NOTE.—For purposes of columns 1, 2, and 3 the statistics of the Census of 1901 should be utilised.

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less

† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole

TABLE I.

ERAL TABLE I.

at the end of the official year 1904-1905.

General Table III.]

Public institutions.							Private institutions.		Grand total.	Percentage of	Remarks.
Collegiate Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total of public institutions.					
Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.			
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2	...	144	2,518	7	20	2,691	79	113	2,883	Institutions to number of towns 12·90	
...	...	6	120	...	...	126	...	...	126	and villages. ·56	
2	...	150	2,638	7	20	2,817	79	113	3,009	13·46	
97	...	15,491	79,972	451	1,357	97,368	2,161	2,490	102,019	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.† 21·63	
...	...	428	5,510	73	6	6,017	...	92	6,109	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.† 1·36	
97	...	15,919	85,482	524	1,363	103,385	2,161	2,582	108,128	11·76	

than 5,000 inhabitants. A municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as a town.
population.

EDUCATION, GENE

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

[For details, see

	Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction.				
	Collegiate Education.	School Education, General.		School Education, Special.	
	Arts colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions ... For males	19,727	2,63,596	3,14,249	16,827	31,269
1. Institutions ... For females	...	7,457	14,639	...	...
Total	19,727	2,71,053	3,28,888	16,827	31,269
2. (*a*) Percentages* of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—16 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction	3·15	12·89	8·10	3·83	5·56
(*b*) Percentages* of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—16 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	10·80	56·81	...	·69
(*c*) Percentages* of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—16 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	9·15	65·74	...	8·57
(*d*) Percentages of Total Expenditure in columns 2—16 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	1·89	25·90	31·43	1·60	2·99
3. Average annual cost† of educating each pupil in—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	138 11 0	6 10 3	11 3 10	128 11 5	172 4 1
Government institutions. Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	0 10 3	...	...	...
Government institutions. Total cost ...	204 3 5	22 1 11	11 3 10	128 11 5	217 5 9
Local Fund schools ‡. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	0 6 6	0 0 5	...	...
Local Fund schools ‡. Cost to Local Funds ...	...	8 9 7	3 4 5	...	...
Local Fund schools ‡. Total cost ...	...	12 12 8	3 7 9	...	...
Municipal schools ‡. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal schools ‡. Cost to Municipal Funds	...	...	3 8 1	...	31 2 11
Municipal schools ‡. Total cost ...	...	...	4 12 1	...	31 2 11
Aided institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	1 12 1	1 5 6	17 12 9	...
Aided institutions. Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	5 0 1	1 0 0	...	2 4 2
Aided institutions. Total cost... ...	...	18 6 5	7 4 11	29 10 0	4 10 11
Unaided institutions—Total cost ...	139 13 7	16 1 1	1 7 8	13 3 6	21 13 7
All institutions ... Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	95 14 8	2 15 1	0 5 4	31 1 0	12 11 8
All institutions ... Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	2 14 6	2 12 8	...	1 10 11
All institutions ... Total cost... ...	184 5 10	18 15 7	4·1 10	41 15 5	22 0 1

RAL TABLE II.

in the Province of Assam for the official year 1904-1905.

General Table IV.]

Total.	Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction.§								Total expenditure on Public Instruction.
	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6,45,688	...	36,548	48,381	57,572	1,35,503	49,193	51,452	3,78,649	10,46,413
22,096	...								
6,67,764	...	36,548	48,381	57,572	1,35,503	49,193	51,452	3,78,649	10,46,413
33·53	...	11·22	13·11	12·56	12·07	10·01	7·50	66·47	100·00
68·30	...	...	1·51	3·13	21·39	3·47	2·20	31·70	100·00
83·46	...	...	...	·39	10·24	·32	5·59	16·54	100·00
63·81	...	3·49	4·63	5·50	12·95	4·70	4·92	36·19	100·00

Rs. a. p.
14 3 4
0 8 7
28 15 10
0 0 5
3 5 0
3 8 10
...
4 0 3
5 4 0
1 6 10
2 5 9
10 10 10
9 5 10
1 2 2
2 12 2
6 15 2

* The percentages required for 2(*a*), 2(*b*), 2(*c*) are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 34, 35, 36, respectively, of General Table IV.

† The annual cost is calculated on the *direct* expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

‡ The average cost of each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.

§ Fractions of a rupee should be omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the

Class of institutions.	Public institutions.															
	Under public management.												Under private			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Funds and Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by Government or by Local Funds or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Arts Colleges.																
Collegiate education ... English ...	1	62	74	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	62	74	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools.																
School education, general. — For boys— High Schools	10	3,159	3,100	2,512	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1,877	1,855	1,521
Middle Schools... English ...	2	151	135	108	3	324	312	246	...	...	...	...	61	4,932	4,673	3,663
Middle Schools... Vernacular ...	14	1,249	1,143	920	4	176	167	129	...	...	...	...	22	1,240	1,183	883
For girls— Middle Schools... English ...	2	84	105	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	144	131	99
Total	28	4,643	4,483	3,622	7	500	479	375	...	...	...	...	95	8,193	7,842	6,166
Primary Schools.																
For boys ... Upper Primary ...	1	65	63	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	3,624	3,296	2,552
For boys ... Lower ,, ...	23	491	537	422	1,820	66,600	61,548	46,548	...	...	...	...	504	9,419	9,420	6,829
,, girls ... Upper ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	118	109	83
,, girls ... Lower ,, ...	...	...	...	...	72	1,355	1,304	927	...	...	...	...	27	596	612	417
Total	24	556	600	473	1,892	67,955	62,852	47,470	...	...	...	...	617	13,757	13,437	9,881
Schools for Special Instruction.																
School education, special. — Training Institutions for Masters for Native Schools— (1) For Secondary School Teachers. Male ...	2	57	57	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(1) For Secondary School Teachers. Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) For Primary School Teachers ...	1	29	30	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	78	58	49
Technical and Industrial Schools. — Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	1	96	98	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	1	8	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	1	20	22	11	...	...	...	...	12	1,130	1,195	815
Total	5	190	192	160	1	20	22	11	...	...	...	...	14	1,208	1,253	864
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.	58	5,451	5,349	4,319	1,900	68,476	63,353	47,856	...	...	...	...	726	23,158	22,532	16,911
Private Institutions... ... ... — 1. Advanced, teaching— (a) Arabic or Persian																
(b) Sanskrit																
(c) Any other Oriental Classic																
2. Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly ... For boys																
2. Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly ... ,, girls																
3. ,, teaching the Koran ... ... ,, boys																
3. ,, teaching the Koran ... ... ,, girls																
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards... ,, boys																
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards... ,, girls																
Total																
Grand Total																

RAL TABLE III.

Province of Assam for the official year 1904-1905.

management.						Number of scholars on the 31st of March, learning						Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to race or creed.						
Unaided.						English.		A classical language.		A vernacular language.								
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24		25		26		27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1	35	33	31	2	97	97	...	97	...	...	...	...	...	82	15	...	...	...
1	35	33	31	2	97	97	...	97	...	...	...	...	...	82	15	...	...	...
8	1,560	1,448	1,199	27	6,596	6,443	...	2,582	...	4,238	...	3	46	5,454	1,003	90	...	...
10	826	83[illegible]	655	76	6,213	3,927	41	95	...	6,123	91	...	392	4,465	1,042	334	91	...
1	86	69	59	41	2,751	...	...	...	...	2,745	3	...	12	2,153	475	111	3	...
1	111	137	94	3	195	5	85	...	...	...	184	11	97	30	...	17	...	5
...	...	...	...	3	144	...	...	...	...	...	144	...	4	119	13	8	...	...
20	2,583	2,401	2,007	150	15,919	10,374	126	3,017	...	13,109	422	14	551	12,261	2,533	560	94	5
3	99	114	73	87	3,788	117	28	...	...	3,678	71	...	181	2,568	731	305	94	...
84	2,671	2,119	1,936	2,431	79,181	51[illegible]	118	66	...	75,917	3,287	...	4,920	49,391	14,137	10,733	3,227	...
1	57	54	43	4	175	1	52	...	...	5	170	...	58	80	8	29	...	5
17	387	386	268	116	2,338	13	33	...	...	319	2,019	...	400	1,555	256	147	...	319
105	3,214	2,913	2,120	2,638	85,482	648	231	65	...	71,929	5,488	...	5,562	53,514	15,113	11,214	3,321	324
...	...	...	...	2	57	17	...	40	...	57	...	...	17	38	1	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	360	256	197	5	477	314	44	...	...	394	73	1	291	...	...	175	73	...
4	41	36	28	4	41	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	4	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	96	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	82	10	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	8	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	5	2	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	68	63	41	14	1,218	...	...	1,189	3	1,[illegible]92	6	...	...	...	1,214	4	6	...
7	469	353	256	27	1,847	470	44	1,229	3	1,649	79	1	312	161	1,231	182	79	...
13	6,301	5,[illegible]42	4,684	2,817	103,385	11,549	401	4,469	3	94,467	5,989	15	6,425	66,098	18,891	11,955	3,494	329
...	...	...	16	771	...	...	771	...	...	...	...	...	...	771	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	63	1,390	...	...	1,390	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,355	...	35	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	6	72	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	21	18	33	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	104	2,386	...	...	2,294	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,386	...	92	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	124	88	...	...	...	...	124	...	...	...	111	13	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	192	4,743	88	...	4,455	92	196	...	...	...	...	1,487	3,188	68	92	...
...	...	...	3,009	1,08,128	11,577	401	8,924	95	94,883	5,989	15	6,425	67,585	22,079	12,024	3,586	329	

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE IIIA.

Number of Scholars on the 31st March, classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed, in the Province of Assam for 1904-1905.

	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.								
Arts Colleges.								
English ... Male	...	...	24	58	15	...	...	...
English ... Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental ... Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Oriental ... Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges for Professional Training.								
Law ... Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law ... Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Medicine ... Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ... Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ... Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ... Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching ... Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching ... Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ... Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ... Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	24	58	15	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.								
Secondary Schools.								
For boys—								
High Schools Male ...	3	46	1,268	4,186	1,003	...	...	90
High Schools Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools—								
English ... Male ...	...	318	1,029	3,436	1,042	...	...	317
English ... Female ...	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	17
Vernacular Male ...	...	12	299	1,851	475	...	...	111
Vernacular Female ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
For girls—								
High Schools Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools—								
English ... Male ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
English ... Female ...	6	97	7	63	...	...	...	17
Carried over (Secondary schools)	14	547	2,603	9,539	2,520	...	...	552

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE IIIA—*contd.*

Number of Scholars on the 31st March, classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed, in the Province of Assam for 1904-1905.

	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL —*concld.*								
Brought forward (Secondary schools)	14	547	2,603	9,539	2,520	...	...	552
Secondary Schools—concld.								
For girls—*concld.*—								
Middle Schools—*concld.*—								
Vernacular ... Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female ...	...	4	15	104	13	...	...	8
Total	14	551	2,618	9,643	2,533	...	...	560
Primary Schools.								
For boys ... Male ...	...	3,182	5,132	46,095	14,811	68	...	10, 360
Female ...	...	1,922	86	646	57	...	...	610
„ girls ... Male ...	...	115	20	117	48	...	...	24
Female ...	...	343	278	1,220	196	...	...	152
Total	...	5,562	5,516	48,078	15,112	68	...	11,146
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.								
Schools for Special Instruction.								
Training Schools. Male ...	1	245	6	32	1	...	...	166
Female ...	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	10
Schools of Arts Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools ... Male ...	...	...	6	30	4	...	...	1
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools Male ...	...	4	21	61	10	...	...	...
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools. Male ...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	1
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools. Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools... Male ...	...	...	...	...	1,208	...	...	4
Female ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Total	1	312	33	128	1,231	...	...	182
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction ...	15	6,425	8,191	57,907	18,891	68	...	11,888
Carried over	15	6,425	8,191	57,907	18,891	68	...	11,888

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE IIIA—*concld.*

Number of Scholars on the 31st March, classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed, in the Province of Assam for 1904-1905.

	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Brought forward (Public Institutions)	15	6,425	8,191	57,907	18,891	68	...	11,888
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.								
1. Advanced, teaching—								
(*a*) Arabic or Persian. Male	...	...	...	...	771	...	...	...
(*a*) Arabic or Persian. Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Sanskrit ... Male	...	...	1,355	...	...	...	...	35
(*b*) Sanskrit ... Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Any other Oriental Classic. Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Any other Oriental Classic. Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary, teaching— A—Vernacular only or mainly—								
For boys ... Male	...	...	6	15	18	...	...	33
For boys ... Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Elementary, teaching— The Koran only—								
For boys ... Male	...	...	...	...	2,294	...	...	...
For boys ... Female	...	...	...	...	92	...	...	...
For girls ... Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Other Schools not conforming to Departmental standards—								
For boys ... Male	...	...	13	98	13	...	...	...
For boys ... Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Private Institutions ...	...	...	1,374	113	3,188	...	...	68
Grand total	15	6,425	9,565	58,020	22,079	68	...	11,956

TABLE IV.

EDUCATION, GENERAL

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

Objects of expenditure.	Managed by Government.						
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DIRECT EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.							
Collegiate Education ... English ...	10,263	...	...	4,849	...	...	15,112
Secondary Schools.							
School Education, General. — For Boys— High Schools	12,450	453	...	60,720	...	662	74,285
Middle Schools ... ... English ...	1,988	...	...	274	20	...	2,282
Middle Schools ... ... Vernacular ...	11,649	2,425	...	4,076	14	3	18,167
For Girls— Middle Schools ... ... English ...	3,687	...	...	736	...	...	4,423
Middle Schools ... ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	29,774	2,878	...	65,806	34	665	99,157
Primary Schools.							
For Boys ... Upper Primary	413	...	...	...	...	...	413
For Boys ... Lower ,, ...	6,332	...	...	...	...	...	6,332
For Girls ... Upper ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Lower ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6,745	...	...	...	...	...	6,745
Schools for Special Instruction.							
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters for Native Schools. (1) For Secondary School Teachers Male ...	9,788	...	...	...	...	...	9,788
(1) For Secondary School Teachers Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) For Primary School Teachers	1,410	...	...	...	...	...	1,410
Technical and Industrial Schools. — Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	18,087	...	...	2,796	...	...	20,883
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	1,940	1,940
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	29,285	...	...	2,796	...	1,940	34,021
Total of Direct Expenditure	76,067	2,878	...	73,451	34	2,605	1,55,035
INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.							
Buildings	27,259	2,356	...	...	31	...	29,646
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	9,871	...	...	...	...	752	10,623
Total	37,130	2,356	...	...	31	752	40,269
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous—							
Hostel charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prizes and rewards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payments to private schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Indirect Expenditure	37,130	2,356	...	...	31	752	40,269
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction ...	1,13,197	5,234	...	73,451	65	3,357	1,95,304

TABLE No. IV.

in the Province of Assam for the official year 1904-1905.

Public institutions.

Under public management.

Managed by Local Funds and Municipal Boards.							Maintained by Native States.						
Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native States revenues.	Local Funds in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
196	2,452	...	1,323	81	...	4,052	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,668	...	407	...	...	2,075	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
196	4,120	...	1,730	81	...	6,127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,545	1,96,703	3,734	9,822	1,020	1,016	2,13,840	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5,809	637	5	30	...	6,751	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,545	2,02,512	4,371	9,827	1,320	1,016	2,20,591	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	685	...	...	...	686	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	686	...	...	...	686	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,741	2,06,631	5,057	11,557	1,401	1,016	2,17,404	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,434	11,092	944	...	769	1,863	16,103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
337	12,718	30	...	33	84	13,202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,771	23,810	974	...	802	1,953	29,310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,771	23,810	974	...	802	1,953	29,310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,512	2,30,442	6,031	11,557	2,203	2,969	2,56,714	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions—*concld.*						
	Under private management.						
	Aided by Government or by Local Funds or Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
DIRECT EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ARTS COLLEGES.							
Collegiate Education ... ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.							
School Education, General. — For Boys— High Schools	10,885	163	...	28,585	1,870	1,338	42,841
Middle Schools ... ... English ...	1,021	25,877	360	23,058	14,930	3,049	68,285
Middle Schools ... ... Vernacular ...	100	6,783	...	8,550	2,472	417	18,322
For Girls— Middle Schools ... ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools ... ... Vernacular ...	...	898	483	273	457	39	2,050
Total	12,006	33,721	843	55,366	19,119	4,843	1,25,838
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
School Education, General. — For Boys ... Upper Primary	1,053	8,819	753	5,277	3,878	1,251	21,031
For Boys ... Lower ,, ...	16,000	1,669	...	...	2,076	49,108	68,853
For Girls ... Upper ,, ...	509	240	360	207	30	426	1,772
For Girls ... Lower ,, ...	502	1,016	576	218	368	2,812	5,492
Total	18,064	11,744	1,689	5,702	6,352	53,597	97,148
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.							
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters for Native Schools. — (1) For Secondary School Teachers Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(1) For Secondary School Teachers Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) For Primary School Teachers	858	...	...	...	...	594	1,452
Technical and Industrial Schools. — Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	2,600	104	217	1,232	1,444	5,597
Total	858	2,600	104	217	1,232	2,038	7,049
Total of Direct Expenditure	30,928	48,065	2,636	61,285	26,703	60,478	2,30,095
INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.							
Buildings	10,600	67,190	...	...	173	2,766	80,729
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	22,324	381	...	713	1,154	81	24,653
Total	32,924	67,571	...	713	1,327	2,847	1,05,382
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous—							
Hostel charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prizes and rewards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payments to private schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Indirect Expenditure...	32,924	67,571	...	713	1,327	2,847	1,05,382
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	63,642	1,15,636	2,636	61,998	28,030	63,325	3,35,267

TABLE No. IV—*concld.*

in the Province of Assam for the official year 1904-1905.

Unaided.				Total expenditure from								Remarks.
								All other sources.				
									Public.			
Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Private.	Native States.	Imperial contribution.	Grand total.	
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
755	3,860	...	4,615	10,263	...	...	5,604	3,860	...	...	19,727	
21,366	7,042	15	28,423	23,335	616	...	1,10,671	10,327	...	...	1,44,949	
2,795	2,040	5,149	9,984	3,205	28,329	360	27,450	21,383	3,876	...	84,603	
170	92	218	480	11,749	10,876	...	8,203	3,216	...	...	34,014	
109	...	875	984	3,637	...	...	845	875	...	...	5,407	
...	...	...	...	...	898	483	173	496	...	...	2,050	
24,440	9,174	6,257	39,871	41,976	40,719	843	1,47,342	36,297	3,876	...	2,71,053	
25	552	221	798	1,466	8,819	753	5,302	5,902	...	...	22,242	
616	344	2,022	2,982	23,877	1,98,372	3,734	10,438	55,586	...	...	2,92,007	
...	...	240	240	509	240	360	207	696	...	...	2,012	
...	384	...	384	502	6,875	1,213	223	3,864	...	...	12,627	
641	1,280	2,483	4,404	26,354	2,14,256	6,060	16,170	65,048	...	...	3,28,883	
...	...	...	...	9,788	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,788	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3,763	3,768	2,677(a)	...	...	...	4,362	...	...	7,039	(a) Including Rs. 409 paid as stipends to pupils of unaided Training schools.
2,108	...	...	2,108	...	...	...	2,108	...	...	...	2,108	
...	...	...	...	18,087	...	...	2,776	...	...	...	20,883	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,940	...	...	1,940	
...	...	55	55	...	2,600	790	217	2,731	...	...	6,338	
2,108	...	3,823	5,931	30,552	2,600	790	5,121	9,033	...	...	48,096	
27,944	13,314	12,563	54,821	1,09,145	2,57,575	7,693	1,74,237	1,15,238	3,876	...	6,67,764	
50	48	8,922	9,020	39,273	80,638	944	50	14,578	...	...	1,35,503	(b) Including Rs. 40 paid as special grant for furniture to an un ided girls' school.
417	157	101	675	32,572(b)	13,079	30	1,130	2,362	...	...	49,193	
467	205	9,023	9,695	71,865	93,737	974	1,180	16,940	...	...	1,84,696	
...	...	...	...	36,548	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,548	
...	...	...	...	42,677	5,704	...	...	...	...	...	48,381	
...	...	...	...	22,086	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,086	
...	...	...	...	2,647	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,647	
...	...	...	...	10,534	10,792	36	...	3,758	...	...	25,120	
...	...	...	...	1,329	1,039	...	...	363	...	...	2,731	
...	...	...	...	1,237	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,237	
...	...	...	...	3,017	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,017	
...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	708	...	...	734	
...	...	...	...	15,119	...	...	5,955	5,742	...	...	26,816	(c) According to the final accounts received from the Comptroller and the Examiner of Public Works Accounts in August the total expenditure exceeds the sum shewn in the report by Rs. 3,107 and amounts to Rs. 3,28,599. The discrepancies are being reconciled.
...	...	...	...	3,287	1,986	...	443	50	...	...	5,766	
...	...	...	...	...	472	...	209	170	...	...	851	
...	...	...	...	2,309	221	130	752	1,751	...	...	5,163	
...	...	...	...	3,666	5,626	385	504	2,675	...	...	12,856	
...	...	...	...	1,44,482	25,840	551	7,863	15,217	...	...	1,93,953	
467	205	9,023	9,695	2,16,347	1,19,577	1,525	9,043	32,157	...	...	3,78,649	
28,411	14,519	21,586	64,516	3,25,492(c)	3,77,152(d)	9,218	1,83,280	1,47,395	3,876	...	10,46,413	(d) According to the Comptroller's final account the total expenditure is Rs. 3,79,677, a *plus* difference of Rs. 2,525, which is being reconciled.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.								
For boys ... Government... English	12	3,310	857	...	857	804	...	804
For boys ... Government... Vernacular	14	1,249	...	...	...	205	...	205
For boys ... Local Fund... English	3	324	...	...	...	75	...	75
For boys ... Local Fund... Vernacular	4	176	...	...	...	15	...	15
For boys ... Aided ... English	70	6,809	474	...	474	1,057	...	1,057
For boys ... Aided ... Vernacular	22	1,240	1	...	1	140	2	142
For boys ... Unaided ... English	18	2,386	303	...	303	543	3	546
For boys ... Unaided ... Vernacular	1	86	...	...	...	12	...	12
Total ...	144	15,580	1,635	...	1,635	2,851	5	2,856
For girls ... Government ... English	2	84	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Aided ... Vernacular	3	144	...	...	...	...	2	2
For girls ... Unaided ... English	1	111	...	...	...	...	8	8
Total ...	6	339	...	...	...	...	10	10
Total Secondary Schools ...	150	15,919	1,635	...	1,635	2,851	15	2,866
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.								
For Boys.								
Upper Primary. Government ...	1	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary. Aided ...	83	3,624	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary. Unaided ...	3	99	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary. Government ...	23	491	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary. Local Fund ...	1,802	65,567	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary. Municipal ...	18	1,033	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary. Aided ...	564	9,419	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary. Unaided ...	84	2,671	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,518	82,969	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls.								
Upper Primary. Aided ...	3	118	...	...	...	...	1	1
Upper Primary. Unaided ...	1	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary. Local Fund ...	68	1,264	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary. Municipal ...	4	91	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary. Aided ...	27	596	...	...	...	...	5	5
Lower Primary. Unaided ...	17	387	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	120	2,513	...	...	...	...	6	6
Total Primary Schools ...	2,638	85,482	...	...	...	...	6	6
Grand total ...	2,788	101,401	1,635	...	1,635	2,851	21	2,872

RAL TABLE V.

Education in the Province of Assam at the end of the official year 1904-1905.

Upper primary stage.			Lower primary stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage.								
			Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
497	...	497	1,123	...	1,123	29	...	29	3,310	...	3,310
252	...	252	706	...	706	86	...	86	1,249	...	1,249
113	...	113	129	...	129	7	...	7	324	...	324
29	...	29	107	1	108	24	...	24	175	1	176
1,548	...	1,548	3,502	...	3,502	228	...	228	6,809	...	6,809
318	...	318	729	...	729	50	...	50	1,238	2	1,240
478	9	487	913	49	962	58	30	88	2,295	91	2,386
11	...	11	48	...	48	15	...	15	86	...	86
3,246	9	3,255	7,257	50	7,307	497	30	527	15,486	94	15,580
2	2	4	3	67	70	...	10	10	5	79	84
...	15	15	...	124	124	...	3	3	...	144	144
...	20	20	...	71	71	...	12	12	...	111	111
2	37	39	3	262	265	...	25	25	5	334	339
3,248	46	3,294	7,260	312	7,572	497	55	552	15,491	428	15,919
2	...	2	53	...	53	10	...	10	65	...	65
664	4	668	2,305	63	2,368	561	27	588	3,530	94	3,624
3	...	3	96	...	96	...	...	...	99	...	99
...	...	...	410	1	411	80	...	80	490	1	491
286	2	288	41,864	367	42,231	22,653	395	23,048	64,803	764	65,567
1	...	1	604	...	604	428	...	428	1,033	...	1,033
19	1	20	3,997	1,010	5,007	3,069	1,323	4,392	7,085	2,334	9,419
4	...	4	1,309	20	1,329	1,230	108	1,338	2,543	128	2,671
979	7	986	50,638	1,461	52,099	28,031	1,853	29,884	79,648	3,321	82,969
...	15	15	1	77	78	...	24	24	1	117	118
1	4	5	3	49	52	...	...	...	4	53	57
...	4	4	42	533	575	89	596	685	131	1,133	1,264
...	...	...	...	39	39	...	52	52	...	91	91
1	10	11	72	248	320	70	190	260	143	453	596
...	...	...	18	169	187	27	173	200	45	342	387
2	33	35	136	1,115	1,251	186	1,035	1,221	324	2,189	2,513
981	40	1,021	50,774	2,576	53,350	28,217	2,888	31,105	79,972	5,510	85,482
4,229	86	4,315	58,034	2,888	60,922	28,714	2,943	31,657	95,463	5,938	101,401

EDUCATION, GENE

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the

Nature of Examination.		Number of institutions sending examinees.			
		Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5
Arts Colleges—					
First Examination in Arts		1	...	1	2
Schools for General Education—					
Matriculation	Boys	10	9	7	26
	Girls	...	...	...	...
Middle School Examination	Boys	18	71	7	96
	Girls	...	2	1	3
Upper Primary Examination	Boys	...	62	1	63
	Girls	...	5	1	6
Lower „ „	Boys	1,210	27	15	1,252
	Girls	12	7	1	20
Schools for Special Education—					
1. Training School Examination for Masters for Native Schools.	Upper	2	...	...	2
	Lower	1	...	1	2
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses for Native Schools.	Upper	...	...	...	...
	Lower	...	...	...	...
3. Medical Examination		1	...	...	1
4. Examination in Engineering and Surveying		...	...	...	...
5. Sanskrit Examinations	First	...	...	44	44
	Second	...	...	10	10
6. Madrasah and *Maktab* Examinations		...	6	5	11

EDUCATION, GENE

Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on

Objects of expenditure.		Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on public										
		In institutions managed by Local Fund Boards.										
		Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Secondary Schools.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
School education, general. — For boys— High Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools	English	3	324	312	246	196	2,452	...	1,323	81	...	4,052
	Vernacular	4	176	167	129	...	1,608	...	407	...	...	2,075
For girls— Middle Schools—Vernacular		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		7	500	479	375	196	4,120	...	1,730	81	...	6,127
	Primary Schools.											
For boys	Upper Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lower „	1,802	65,567	60,502	45,777	1,545	1,96,703	...	8,591	1,020	1,016	2,08,875
For girls	Upper „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lower „	68	1,264	1,203	864	...	5,629	348	5	282	...	6,264
Total		1,870	66,831	61,705	46,641	1,545	2,02,332	348	8,596	1,302	1,016	2,15,139
	Schools for Special Instruction.											
School education, special.	Training Schools for Masters for Native Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings		...	...	...	...	—956	11,092	37	...	769	1,863	12,811
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)		...	...	...	...	337	12,718	...	...	33	85	13,173
Inspection		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in	Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Primary „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	—619	23,810	37	...	802	1,953	25,983
Grand total		1,877	67,331	62,184	47,016	1,122	2,30,262	385	10,326	2,185	2,969	2,47,249

RAL TABLE VI.

Province of Assam during the official year 1904-1905.

Number of examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.							
Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Buddhists.	Parsis.	Muhammadans.	Others.
												Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.				
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
46	...	20	3	69	23	...	8	1	32	...	...	10	19	...	...	3	...
132	67	60	11	270	77	38	20	...	135	...	4	32	92	...	...	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123	288	32	58	501	97	225	17	49	388	...	14	99	223	...	...	42	10
...	2	4	...	6	...	2	4	...	6	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	1
...	242	1	21	264	...	177	3	10	188	...	11	29	105	...	...	28	15
...	7	5	...	12	...	6	...	...	6	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...
4,034	104	32	2	4,172	2,083	63	18	2	2,166	...	31	236	1,286	71	...	392	150
34	25	7	...	66	28	14	9	...	51	...	4	9	32	...	...	2	4
41	...	...	17	58	27	...	...	7	34	...	...	10	24	...	...	...	...
9	...	10	...	19	5	...	5	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
20	...	...	...	20	11	...	...	...	11	...	1	3	5	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	151	1	152	...	...	92	1	93	...	...	93	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	23	1	24	...	...	19	1	20	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...
...	11	21	...	32	...	6	5	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...

RAL TABLE VII.

Public Instruction in the Province of Assam for the official year 1904-1905.

Instruction.				Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction.														
In institutions managed by			Total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.	In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.										In institutions managed by			Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on public instruction.
The department.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or associations.		Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Fund grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The department.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or associations.		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
453	...	163	616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	616
...	...	25,877	28,329	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	360	28,689
2,425	...	6,783	10,876	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,876
...	...	898	898	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	483	483	1,381
2,878	...	33,721	40,719	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	843	843	41,562
...	...	8,819	8,819	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	753	753	9,572
...	...	1,669	1,98,372	18	1,033	1,046	766	...	3,734	...	1,231	...	...	4,965	...	...	...	3,734	2,02,106
...	...	240	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	360	600
...	180	1,016	6,825	4	91	101	63	...	289	180	...	18	...	487	...	348	576	1,213	8,038
...	180	11,744	2,14,256	22	1,124	1,147	829	...	4,023	180	1,231	18	...	5,452	...	348	1,689	6,060	2,20,316
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,600	2,600	1	20	22	11	...	686	...	...	...	...	686	...	...	104	790	3,390
...	...	2,600	2,600	1	20	22	11	...	686	...	...	...	...	686	...	...	104	790	3,390
2,356	...	67,190	80,638	...	...	...	...	2,390	907	...	...	...	...	3,297	...	37	...	944	81,582
...	...	381	13,099	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	30	13,129
...	...	...	5,704	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,704
...	...	...	10,792	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	10,828
...	...	...	1,039	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,039
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	8,305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	515	8,820
2,356	...	67,571	1,19,577	...	...	...	...	2,390	937	...	...	...	...	3,327	...	37	...	1,525	1,21,102
5,234	180	1,15,636	3,77,152	23	1,144	1,169	840	2,390	5,646	180	1,231	18	...	9,465	...	385	2,606	9,218	3,86,370

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE VIII.

Return showing the Attendance and Expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses for the official year 1904-1905.

Class of hostels or boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of boarders who are students of				Expenditure from				
	Hostels or boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Total expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Managed by Government ...	26	400	45	241	...	114	12,619	...	...	3,407	16,026
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Boards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Unaided	38	556	...	347	176	33	2,500	...	5,742	2,548	10,790

Statistics of Primary Classes in Secondary Schools for Boys P. (S.) 1.

Class of schools according to management.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.		Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.		Average daily attendance.	
		Secondary stage.	Primary stage.	Secondary stage.	Primary stage.	Secondary stage.	Primary stage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Secondary Schools, English. — Government	12	1,661	1,649	1,717	1,518	1,340	1,280
Local and Municipal ...	3	75	249	70	242	55	191
Aided	70	1,530	5,279	1,632	4,896	1,273	3,911
Unaided	18	847	1,539	848	1,438	699	1,155
Total	103	4,113	8,716	4,267	8,094	3,367	6,537
Secondary Schools, Vernacular. — Government ...	14	205	1,044	197	946	156	764
Local and Municipal ...	4	15	161	15	152	13	116
Aided	22	140	1,100	149	1,034	119	764
Unaided	1	12	74	7	61	6	53
Total	41	372	2,379	368	2,193	294	1,697
Grand total	144	4,485	11,095	4,635	10,287	3,661	8,234

Expenditure on Primary Classes in Secondary Schools for Boys P. (S.) 2.

Class of schools according to management.	Provincial revenues.		Local and Municipal Funds.		Fees.		Other sources.		Total.		Total.
	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary Schools, English. — Government ...	11,648	2,790	...	453	42,278	18,716	656	26	54,582	21,985	76,567
Local and Municipal	105	91	774	1,678	462	861	27	54	1,368	2,684	4,052
Aided	9,684	2,222	10,984	15,416	30,223	21,420	8,117	12,460	59,008	51,518	1,10,526
Unaided	...	...	...	...	13,844	10,317	7,903	6,343	21,747	16,660	38,407
Total	21,437	5,103	11,758	17,547	86,807	51,314	16,703	18,883	1,36,705	92,847	2,29,552
Secondary Schools, Vernacular. — Government. ...	4,592	7,057	777	1,648	1,252	2,824	5	12	6,626	11,541	18,167
Local and Municipal	...	...	623	1,045	99	308	...	...	722	1,353	2,075
Aided	70	30	2,695	4,088	1,157	2,393	958	1,931	4,880	8,442	13,322
Unaided	...	...	...	...	40	130	115	195	155	325	480
Total	4,662	7,087	4,095	6,781	2,548	5,655	1,078	2,138	12,383	21,661	34,044
Grand total ...	26,099	12,190	15,853	24,328	89,355	56,969	17,781	21,021	1,49,088	1,14,508	2,63,596

Cost of educating each Pupil in Primary Classes of Seconaary Schools for Boys P. (S.) 3.

Class of schools according to management.	To Government.		To Public.		Total.
	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Secondary Schools, English. Government	6 12 6	2 2 2	25 0 1	12 5 6	23 10 8
Local and Municipal	12 8 10	7 4 11	6 15 9	3 12 5	12 15 9
Aided	12 10 7	3 9 7	23 7 10	6 14 8	16 14 10
Unaided	...	...	25 10 3	11 9 4	16 12 9
Total	7 12 5	2 12 9	24 4 1	8 10 9	18 9 1
Secondary Schools, Vernacular. Government	27 4 0	9 3 2	6 6 1	2 15 10	15 14 3
Local and Municipal	41 8 6	6 14 0	6 9 7	2 0 5	12 6 9
Aided	18 8 10	3 15 8	14 3 1	4 2 10	11 4 2
Unaided	...	...	22 2 3	5 5 2	7 11 0
Total	23 12 8	6 5 2	9 13 7	3 8 10	13 4 8
Grand total	9 6 9	3 8 9	23 1 9	7 9 3	17 10 7

Cost of educating each Pupil in Primary Stages in Secondary and Primary Schools for Boys P. (S.) 4.

	Rs. a. p.
IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS—	
Secondary and Primary stages taken together	17 10 7
IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS—	
Primary stage	4 0 11
Secondary schools { Secondary stage	32 2 7
Secondary schools { Primary stage	11 2 1
Secondary and Primary schools taken together ... ... } Primary stage	4 14 2

Primary Classes in Secondary Schools for Girls P. (S.) 5(a).

Class of schools according to management.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March.		Average number on rolls monthly during the year.		Average daily attendance.	
		Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Government—							
Middle English ...	1(a)	...	73	...	73	...	54
Unaided—							
Middle English ...	1	8	103	10	117	8	86
Total ...	2	8	176	10	190	8	140
Aided—							
Middle vernacular ...	3	2	142	2	129	2	97
Grand total	5	10	318	12	319	10	237

(a) Excludes European and Eurasian School at Shillong.

Expenditu re on Primary Classes in Secondary Schools for Girls P.(S.) 6.

Class of schools according to management.	Provincial Revenues.		Local and Municipal Funds.		Fees.		Other sources.		Total.		Grand total.	Cost of educating each pupil.				
												To Government.		To Public.		Total.
	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.		Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
English—		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government		764	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	764	764	...	10 7 5	...	...	10 7 5
Unaided		...	...	...	37	72	221	654	258	726	984	...	...	25 12 5	6 3 3	7 11 11
Vernacular—																
Aided		...	14	1,367	6	167	15	481	35	2,015	2,050	7 0 0	10 9 6	10 8 0	5 0 4	15 10 4
Grand total		764	14	1,367	43	239	236	1,135	293	3,505	3,798	1 2 8	6 10 10	23 4 0	4 4 10	11 7 7

Cost of educating each Pupil in Primary stages in Secondary and Primary Schools for Girls P. (S.) 7.

	Rs. a. p.
IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS—	
Secondary and Primary stages taken together	11 7 7
IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS—	
Primary stage	5 15 0
Secondary schools { Secondary stage	24 6 8
Secondary schools { Primary stage	10 15 9
Secondary and primary schools taken together	6 9 6

SHILLONG : Printed and published by [E. HILL,] Press Superintendent, Assam, at the Secretariat Printing Office : (Genl.) No. 331—410—11-10-1905.

Resolution on the Report on Public Instruction in Assam for the year 1904-1905.

REVENUE AND APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

Shillong, the 21st November 1905.

RESOLUTION No. 1110C.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in Assam for the year 1904-1905.

TAKING all classes of institutions together, the year was characterised by a decline in the number of schools, accompanied by a very considerable rise in the number of pupils. The first of these features was also exhibited by the statistics of the preceding year, and is due to the closure of a large number of village schools which were so inefficiently managed as to be unable to continue their existence under the new system. In 1903-1904 the number of pupils also showed a decrease. A very marked recovery has now commenced, and during the year under report, while schools decreased in number by 223, pupils increased by 1,848. These results are entirely satisfactory.

2. Below is shown the number of pupils in each of the successive stages of instruction during each of the last three years :—

Stages of instruction.

Year.	Number of pupils under instruction.					Total.
	High stage.	Middle English stage.	Middle Vernacular stage.	Upper Primary stage.	Lower Primary stage.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1902-1903	1,177	2,268	389	3,979	91,319	99,132
1903-1904	1,359	2,362	436	3,851	90,560	98,568
1904-1905	1,635	2,490	382	4,315	92,579	101,401

There was a considerable increase in all stages except the Middle Vernacular, which shows a decrease of 54 pupils. This is mainly due to the conversion of a Middle Vernacular school in the Kamrup district into a Middle English school, 59 pupils passing thereby out of the Middle Vernacular stage. Appendix H shows the percentage of males and females at schools to males and females of a school-going age to be 11·44. The percentage in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, nearly 10 per cent. above any other district, is noteworthy. Darrang shows very badly for a plains district, but taking the percentages, exclusive of tea garden population, this district goes three places up the list.

The percentage of successful pupils in the top class of each kind of school for each of the last two years was as follows :—

Year.	Percentage of successful pupils in top class of school.				
	Matriculated.	Obtained leaving certificates.			
	High schools.	Middle English schools.	Middle Vernacular schools.	Upper Primary schools.	Lower Primary schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1903-1904 ...	33·64	49·77	51·77	57·97	49·42
1904-1905 ...	33·83	50·60*	74·23*	67·89	50·07

This statement excludes figures from Garo Hills, from which no information has been received, and private candidates granted Middle English, Middle Vernacular, and Upper Primary leaving certificates.

* Does not include the number of Middle Vernacular Certificates granted at Middle English schools.

There was a very marked improvement in the results shown by Middle Vernacular and Upper Primary schools.

The proportion of pupils who matriculated to those in the top class of High schools remained almost the same as last year, but of those who were actually sent up for the Entrance Examination 52 per cent. passed, as against 46 per cent. in the previous year.

Collegiate education.

3. Of the two Arts Colleges, the Murarichand College at Sylhet was not so successful as last year at the F.A. Examination. The Lieutenant-Governor remarks with satisfaction that the Cotton College at Gauhati, on the other hand, attained results which were unprecedented, passing 23 candidates out of 46. This is the best result yet attained by any College in Assam.

The Principal of the College reports that the practice still continues of second-year pupils absenting themselves from lectures during the last three months of the session in order to prepare for this examination by cramming at home. The Director of Public Instruction makes the following remarks upon this subject :—

> A refusal to admit failed students, who have absented themselves without permission during February and March, would do something to check the practice, but the co-operation of the University authorities is essential, if it is to be put a stop to altogether. The power to withdraw the right of appearing at the First Arts Examination from students who have violated the rules of their College is what is required. The mere knowledge that the Principal of a College possessed this power would, as a rule, suffice to attain the end in view, and its exercise would seldom be necessary.

On the results of the Entrance Examination, 30 junior scholarships were awarded, against 34 last year. The decrease is accounted for in the Assam Valley, where the number of successful pupils in the first and second divisions in the Entrance Examination does not show satisfactory results.

High schools.

4. The number of aided and State High schools remained the same as last year. One new, unaided school was opened at Abhayapuri in the Goalpara district.

The number of students sent up for the Entrance Examination was 259, against 232 in the preceding year, and the percentage of passes rose from 47 to 52. But this improvement is not evident in the quality of the passes, those in the first division being noticeably fewer than in 1903-1904. In the Surma Valley 82 pupils passed out of 164 in the first class, and in the Assam Valley 44 passed out of 214. The unsatisfactory results shown by the Assam Valley schools are no doubt partly due to the difficulties which Head Masters in this Valley have to contend with, but the results of some schools have been so noticeably bad that it has been necessary to call the Head Masters to account. The best results were exhibited by the Sylhet, Silchar, and Sunamganj High schools and by the Murarichand Collegiate school. Taking the examination results as the criterion, the best test of the quality of High school instruction is the proportion of successful students to the total number in the top classes, not to the number who were actually sent up. This proportion was only 8·9 per cent. in the case of Government schools and 8·1 in the case of aided schools. From this point of view the most successful schools were the Sylhet Government school (28 per cent.), the Karimganj school (13 per cent.), and the Murarichand Collegiate school (13 per cent.)

The difficulty which has again been experienced in the working of the transfer rules will be largely remedied by the rules in the new School Manual.

Middle English schools.

5. The demand for Middle English schools continues, and buildings on an approved pattern and apparatus have been liberally supplied to them. There are 75 schools, the same number as last year, but the number of pupils has risen by 123. Of these schools, 60 are aided, 10 unaided, 2 are State, and 3 are Local Board schools. Forty-five out of the 75 are in the Sylhet district.

In addition to the above boys' schools, a new State Middle English school for girls has been opened at Sylhet.

Middle Vernacular schools.

6. The conversion of a Middle Vernacular school into a Middle English school in the Kamrup district reduced the number of these schools by one, bringing the total number of schools of this class to 41. Of these, 18 are entirely maintained by public funds, 22 are aided, and one school in Kamrup district is unaided. There was a slight increase in the number of leaving certificates both in these and in Middle English schools.

Upper Primary schools.

7. To raise the low standard of remuneration of the teachers in Upper Primary schools, which was assigned last year as one of the main causes of the unsatisfactory condition of these schools, minimum salaries have now been fixed both for the head master and the junior teachers. The number of pupils and the percentage of attendance have risen during the year.

8. There was a satisfactory increase of over two thousand pupils in the first three classes of the Lower Primary schools, the total increase of pupils in all classes being less than this number. Teachers are evidently abandoning the old practice of confining their attention to a few promising boys at the top of the school, to the prejudice of the others, and are distributing their attention more evenly over the whole school. This was only to be expected as a natural result of the new rules laid down for the award of capitation grants. The reform in the rules has been supplemented by the substitution of a number of certificated for uncertificated teachers.

Lower Primary schools.

There has been a decrease during the last two years of no less than 106 unaided Lower Primary schools, of which there now remain only 84. This rapid decrease in the number of private institutions is striking. The Director of Public Instruction puts forward the suggestion that primary education is now so well cared for by the Administration as to leave little room for private effort.

9. A noticeable feature in the figures for Hill district schools is the large decrease in the number of pupils in the Lushai Hills, and further enquiries should be made on this point. The number of pupils in the Mikir Hills has slightly risen and the number in the Naga and Garo Hills shows a slight decrease.

Hill district schools.

10. The number of schools for girls fell from 151 to 128, although the number of these schools working up to the Upper Primary and Middle Vernacular standards remained the same as last year. Following the general tendency, there was a decrease in the number of Lower Primary schools, and this was not accompanied, as in the case of boys' Lower Primary schools, by an increase in the number of pupils. A new State girls' school was opened in Sylhet, and three unaided girls' schools were opened, one in Lakhimpur and two in Darrang, while one unaided school was closed in Kamrup. It is in contemplation to establish schools for girls at Silchar, Dhubri, and Jorhat.

Female education.

No less than 52·88 per cent. of the girls under instruction were taught in Lower Primary schools, which are also attended by boys.

11. The number of training schools remained the same, the roll number rising by nearly a hundred. One of these schools, at Haflong, where the attendance was very unsatisfactory, has been closed. Six teachers passed the examination completely, against 4 last year, and 13 provisionally against 14. Thirty-four candidates out of 56 passed the Vernacular Masters' Certificate Examination. The establishment of two normal schools has been sanctioned for the training of Middle Vernacular and Upper Primary teachers at Jorhat and Silchar, with special classes attached for the training of village schoolmasters on the lines that have proved successful in the Central Provinces and the establishment of a Training College for High school teachers is now under consideration.

Special instruction.

Industrial apprenticeships have been started at six different centres, *i.e.*, at the Dibru-Sadiya Railway workshops, the Tezpur-Balipara Railway workshop, the Jorhat State Railway workshop, at Shillong, Gauhati, and at Silchar. At the first-named workshop three apprentices have been appointed: two at each of other two Railway workshops, and one at each of the three last-named centres. The boys are trained in blacksmiths' work, carpentry and drawing, and the fact that there is great competition for these appointments gives good ground for hope that they will prove a success.

The good work done by the staff of the Berry-White Medical School at Dibrugarh during the year is noted with satisfaction.

12. The proportion of Muhammadan boys at school to those of a school-going age is low only in the districts of Goalpara and Sylhet. The latter district shows this encouraging feature that some madrassahs and maktabs have added the Lower Primary course to their curriculum, and are now earning grants for secular instruction under the ordinary Lower Primary rules.

Muhammadan schools.

13. Two new hostels at Maulvi Bazar were opened during the year and were filled almost immediately. The question of establishing others is under consideration. Games are extending from High schools to the Middle schools in Sylhet, where the provision of improved sites with playgrounds will serve to encourage their development. *Desi-kasrat* is practised in all schools, and forms a regular part of the day's exercise.

Discipline and physical and moral training.

14. Building operations on a large scale have been undertaken during the year. A new High school is being built at Habiganj, the school building at Nowgong is being reconstructed, and at Tezpur, Dhubri, and Sibsagar the buildings are being added to. But the most extensive operations have been in connection with Middle and Upper Primary school buildings. Out of

Buildings.

the grant made by the Government of India, a sum of Rs. 1,50,193 was allotted for the improvement of these buildings. A set of detailed plans was drawn up and the buildings were classed according to the number of pupils that were to occupy them. The grants were made conditional upon the adoption of these plans. Altogether, provision was made for 120 schools, of which 47 were Middle English, 28 Middle Vernacular, and 45 Upper Primary. In Sylhet district alone 71 schools were provided for, 33 of which were Middle English, 16 Middle Vernacular, and 22 Upper Primary.

Out of the amount allotted Rs. 63,474 was expended during the year. The balance is to be expended during 1905-1906.

Hostels. Two hostels were constructed at Maulvi Bazar, and one is under construction at Mangaldai. On hostels attached to the Cotton College and to other High schools Rs. 5,169 were spent in construction and repairs.

Provision was made during the year for the supply of furniture and school accessories to all kinds of schools. For this purpose, Rs. 10,000 was allotted to High schools and Rs. 25,000 to schools of the lower grades. Out of the total allotment of Rs. 35,000, Rs. 32,572 was spent during the year.

Financial. 15. The expenditure during the year on education is shown in the following table:—

		Provincial.	Local.	Municipal.	Private.	Fees.	Grand total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct	Colleges	10,263	...	...	3,860	5,604	19,727
	Secondary schools ...	41,976	40,719	843	36,297	1,47,342	2,67,177
	Primary „ ...	26,354	2,14,256	6,060	66,048	16,170	3,28,888
	Special „ ...	30,552	2,600	790	9,033	5,121	48,096
Indirect	Buildings and apparatus	71,865	93,737	974	16,940	1,180	1,84,696
	Direction	36,548	...	...	...	...	36,548
	Inspection	42,677	5,704	...	...	...	48,381
	Scholarships... ...	40,876	11,831	36	4,829	...	57,572
	Miscellaneous ...	24,381	8,305	515	10,388	7,863	51,452
	Total	3,25,492	3,77,152	9,218	1,47,395	1,83,280	10,42,537

The total Education expenditure shows an increase of 20·48 and 7·74 per cent. during the years 1903-1904 and 1904-1905, respectively.

Inspection. 16. The results of the inspection work done during the year are on the whole not satisfactory, but there should be no ground for complaint in this connection in future now that Deputy Inspectors have been appointed to all subdivisions with Sub-Inspectors to assist them where schools are numerous. Fourteen new Deputy Inspectors have recently been appointed.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to note the special interest which the District Officers of Sylhet and the Naga Hills have been evincing in educational improvements.

School Manual. 17. A very important feature of the educational administration of the year was the publication of the School Manual. A number of very important changes having been made during the past three years, it was desirable to recast completely the rules in force in a simple and convenient form; and it is hoped that the Manual will not only assist schoolmasters and inspecting officers of the Educational Department, but will tend to increase the interest taken by Commissioners and District Officers in educational matters by facilitating their comprehension of the regulations applying to schools.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam,

P. C. LYON,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

E. B. & A. S. P. O. (Rev.) No. 560—450—22-11-1905.

GENERAL REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN

EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM

FOR

1907-1908.

BY

H. SHARP, M.A.,
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

SHILLONG:
PRINTED AT THE EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM SECRETARIAT PRINTING OFFICE.
1908.

Price 1s. 6d] [*Price* 1 *rupee.*

Agents for the sale of Books published by the Eastern Bengal and Assam Government.

Agents in India.

(1) Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.

(2) Messrs. W. Newman & Co., Calcutta.

(3) Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.

(4) Messrs. A. M. and J. Ferguson, Ceylon.

(5) Messrs. R. Cambray & Co., 6 and 8'2, Hastings Street Calcutta.

(6) Messrs. Thompson & Co., Madras.

Agents in England.

(1) Mr. E. Arnold, 41 and 43, Maddox Street, Bond Street, W., London.

(2) Messrs. Constable & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, W. C.

(3) Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 43, Gerrard Street, Soho, W., London.

(4) Mr. B. Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W.

(5) Messrs. P. S. King & Son, 9, Bridge Street, Westminster, S. W., London.

(6) Mr. B. H. Blackwell, 50 and 51, Broad Street, Oxford.

(7) Messrs. Deighton Bell & Co., Cambridge.

(8) Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, E. C., London.

(9) Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, S. W., London.

(10) Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.

(11) Messrs. W. Thacker & Co., 2, Creed Lane, London, E.C.

Agents on the Continent of Europe.

1) MM. Friedländer & Sohn, 11, Carlstrasse, Berlin.

(2) M. Otto Harrassowitz, Leipzig.

(3) M Karl Hiersemann, Leipzig.

(4) M. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.

(5) Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague.

(6) Mr. Rudolf Haupt, Halle-a.-S., Germany.

SHILLONG:

PRINTED BY E. HILL, PRESS SUPERINTENDENT, EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

No. 947.

FROM

H. SHARP, ESQ., M.A.,
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM,

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

Shillong, the 23rd November 1908.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit my General Report on Public Instruction in this province for the year 1907-1908. I regret that it is submitted late; but the exigencies of my rains tour have again interfered with its punctual preparation.

2. The report exceeds the limit of 40 pages. This is due to two causes :—

(i) The inclusion of some body statements which, I venture to think, add to the clearness of the figures produced in the report.

(ii) The changes which are taking place in the educational system of the province, and which require to be treated at considerable length.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

H. SHARP,

Director of Public Instruction, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

CONTENTS.

SECTION I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Para.		Page.
	A.—Introductory.	
1.	Intention of the Report	1
2.	Progress in reforms	*ib.*
3.	General character of the progress	3
	B.—Special features of the year.	
4.	Special features of the year	4
	C.—General Statistics.	
5.	General figures	5
6.	Progress in schools during recent years	6
7.	Progress in divisions and districts	7
8.	Distribution of pupils according to stages of instruction ...	8
9.	Institutions classed according to management	9
10.	Race and creed of pupils	*ib.*
	D.—Expenditure.	
11.	General figures	10
12.	Cost of education per pupil	*ib.*
13.	Comparison of the departmental figures with those of the Accountant-General	*ib.*
14.	The Budget	11
15.	Summary of Expenditure	*ib.*
16.	Cost per head in different classes of institutions	12

SECTION II.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

17.	Educational services	*ib.*
18.	Direction	*ib.*
19.	Inspection—Increased Inspecting Staff	*ib.*
20.	Inspectors	*ib.*
21.	Assistant Inspectors	13
22.	Deputy Inspectors	*ib.*
23.	Duties of Deputy Inspectors	14
24.	Work of Deputy Inspectors	*ib.*
25.	Sub-Inspectors	15
26.	Work of Sub-Inspectors	*ib.*
27.	Assistant Sub-Inspectors	16
28.	Inspecting Pandits	*ib.*
29.	Merits of officers	*ib.*
30.	Special Inspectors	*ib.*
31.	Female inspecting agency	17
32.	Co-operation between Educational and Executive Officers ...	*ib.*
33.	Visiting Committees	*ib.*
34.	Managing Committees	*ib.*
35.	District and Local Boards	*ib.*
36.	Education Sub-committees	*ib.*
37.	Municipal Boards	*ib.*
38.	Private agencies	*ib.*

SECTION III.
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

Para.		Page.
39.	History of progress made	17
40.	General Statistics	20
41.	Fee-rates	*ib.*
42.	Number of students in each stage of instruction	*ib.*
43.	Examination results	21
44.	Scholarships	*ib.*
45.	Hostels	22
46.	Individual institutions	*ib.*
47.	B. L. classes	23

SECTION IV.
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.

A.—General figures.

48.	General figures for boys' Schools	24

B.—Secondary Schools.

49.	Figures for Secondary schools	25
50.	High schools	*ib.*
51.	General figures	26
52.	Sources of expenditure and cost	*ib.*
53.	Examinations	27
54.	Scholarships	*ib.*
55.	Middle English schools	*ib.*
56.	Sources of expenditure and cost	28
57.	Middle Vernacular schools	*ib.*
58.	General figures	*ib.*
59.	Sources of expenditure and cost	29
60.	Examinations and scholarships in Middle English and Middle Vernacular schools	*ib.*

C.—Primary Education.

61.	Primary education—Present condition	*ib.*
62.	Application of the Imperial grants—	
	(*a*) In Assam districts	30
	(*b*) In Eastern Bengal districts	*ib.*
	(*c*) Board Lower Primary schools	31
	(*d*) Summary for the province	32
63.	Concentration in Eastern Bengal districts	*ib.*
64.	New Text-books in Assam	33
65.	Primary schools—General figures	*ib.*
66.	Upper Primary schools—General figures	34
67.	Lower Primary schools—General figures	*ib.*

D.— Lower Primary Education under Boards

68.	Progress of Lower Primary education under Boards	35
69.	Expenditure under Boards on Primary Education	*ib.*
70.	Municipalities	37

E.—Special Points.

71.	Primary pupils in Secondary schools	*ib.*
72.	Continuation schools	*ib.*
73.	Education in Native States	*ib.*

SECTION V.
INSTRUCTION IN TEACHING.

74.	Introduction	*ib.*
75.	General figures	38
76.	English teachers	39
77.	Vernacular teachers	40
78.	Vernacular teachers in Lower Primary schools	41
79.	Training of female teachers	42
80.	Number of trained teachers in the province	*ib.*

SECTION VI.

SPECIAL EDUCATION.

A.—Law Classes.

Para.		Page.
81.	B. L. classes	42
82.	Pleadership classes	*ib.*
83.	Pleaders' Survey examination	*ib.*

B.—Medical Schools.

84.	Statistics	43

C.—Civil Engineering and Industrial Schools.

85.	General progress	*ib.*

TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS.

86.	Organisation of Engineering institutions	*ib.*
87.	The Ahsanulla School of Engineering, Dacca	44
88.	Examinations	*ib.*
89.	Technical schools	*ib.*
90.	Survey classes in Technical schools	*ib.*
91.	Technical classes in schools for general instruction	45
92.	Results of the "B" Final examinations	*ib.*
93.	Mining	*ib.*

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.

94.	Artisan classes in the technical schools	*ib.*
95.	Other industrial schools and classes	*ib.*
96.	Industrial apprenticeships	46

D.—Commercial Education.

97.	"C" classes	*ib.*
98.	Commercial schools	*ib.*
99.	State Technological scholarship	*ib.*

E.—Schools for the study of Oriental Classics.

100.	General progress	*ib.*

TOLS.

101.	Organisation of *tols* that are classed as public institutions ...	*ib.*
102.	Sanskrit college and other special institutions	47
103.	Statistics of *tols*	*ib.*

MADRASSAS.

104.	Madrassas that are classed as public institutions	*ib.*
105.	State Madrassas	*ib.*
106.	Examinations	*ib.*
107.	Calcutta conference	*ib.*
108.	Privately managed Madrassas that are affiliated to the Calcutta Madrassa	*ib.*
109.	Middle Madrassas	48
110.	Other Madrassas in Eastern Bengal and Assam	*ib.*
111.	Results of the Assam Madrassa examinations	*ib.*
112.	Madrassas classed as private institutions	*ib.*

SECTION VII.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

113.	History of progress	*ib.*
114.	General statistics	50
115.	Distribution of pupils in schools	51
116.	Examination	52
117.	Zenana classes	*ib.*

SECTION VIII.

EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

A.—Europeans.

Para.		Page.
118.	Introduction	52
119.	Code of Regulations in force in this province	53
120.	Inspection	*ib.*
121.	Institution for the education of Europeans	*ib.*
122.	Schools according to management	*ib.*
123.	Statistics of expenditure	*ib.*
124.	Examinations in European schools and the scholarships to be awarded on the results	54
125.	Imperial grant	*ib.*
126.	Training arrangements	*ib.*
127.	Details of schools	*ib.*
128.	Concluding remarks	55

B.—Muhammadans.

129.	History of progress	*ib.*
130.	Progress of Muhammadans	57
131.	Stages of instruction	58
132.	Success at examinations	*ib.*
133.	Scholarships awarded	*ib.*
134.	Employment of Muhammadans	*ib.*

C.—Education in Hill Districts.

135.	Education in Hill Districts	59

SECTION IX.

DISCIPLINE AND MORAL TRAINING.

136.	Residence	0
137.	Discipline	61
138.	Moral teaching	62
139.	Physical training	*ib.*

SECTION X.

CONFERENCES.

140.	Annual Conference	*ib.*
141.	Divisional and other Conferences	*ib.*

SECTION XI.

TEXT-BOOK COMMITTEES AND LIBRARIES.

142.	Text-book Committees	*ib.*
143.	Prescription of Text-books	63
144.	Libraries	*ib.*
145.	Lanterns	*ib.*

SECTION XII.

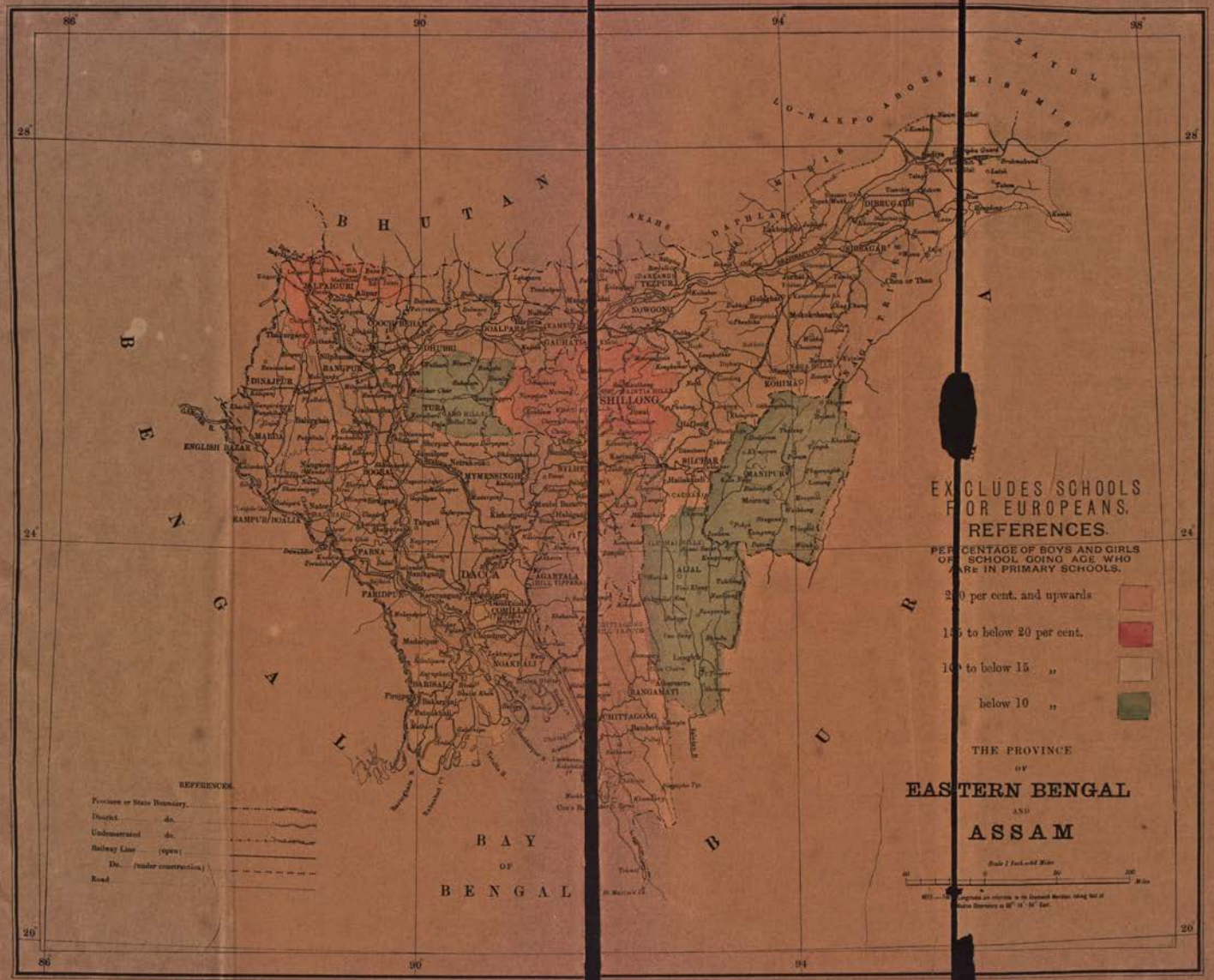
SOCIETIES AND INDIVIDUALS.

146.	Societies	*ib.*
147.	Individuals	*ib.*
	GENERAL TABLES I—VIII (INCLUDING GENERAL TABLES III, IIIA, IV AND V FOR EUROPEAN SCHOOLS) ...	1—35

MAP OF THE PROVINCE OF EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

SHOWING THE EXTENT OF PRIMARY EDUCATION FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

(EXCLUDING THOSE IN EUROPEAN SCHOOLS) IN 1907-1908.



Specially prepared for the Govt. of E. B. & Assam.

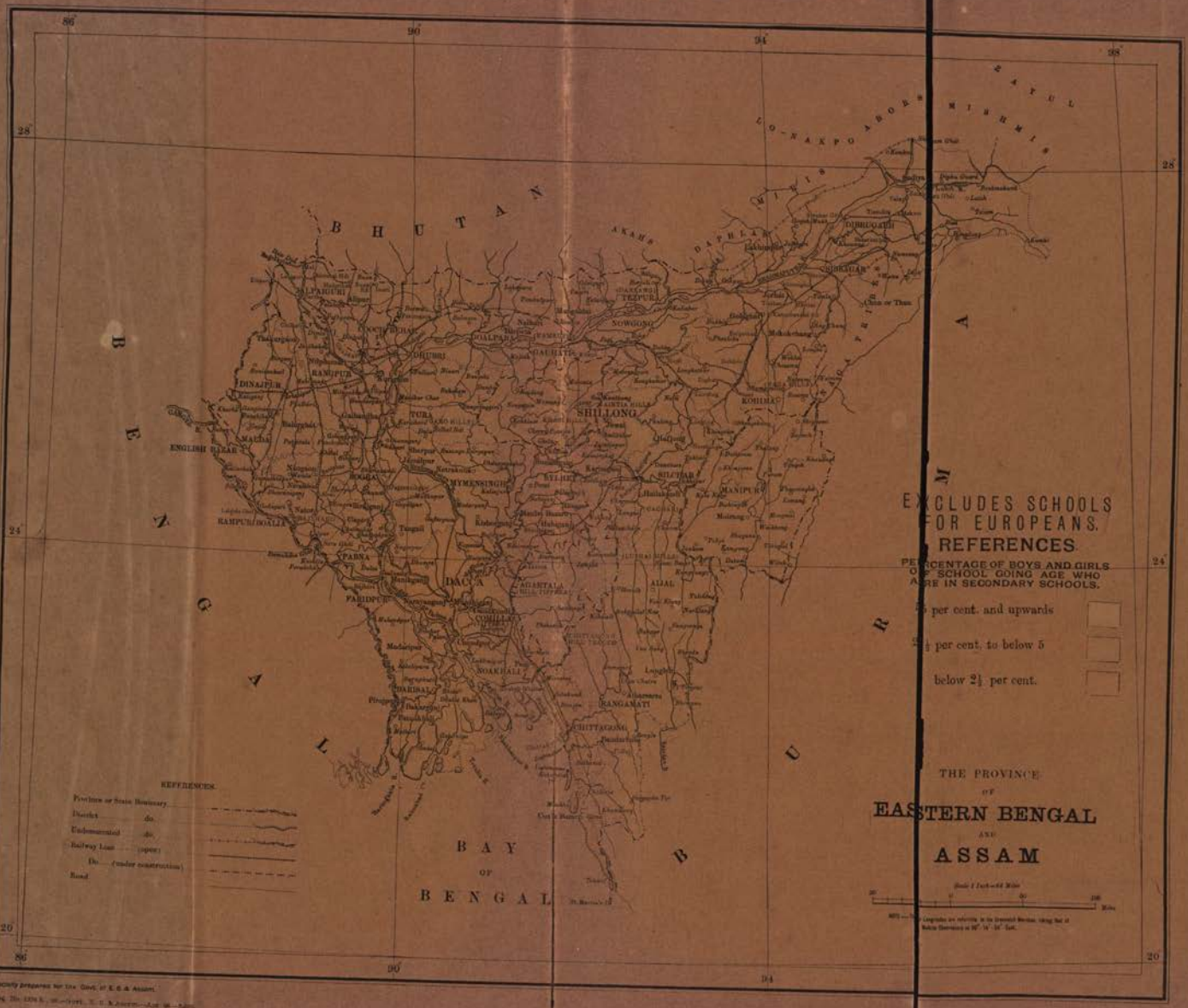
Reg. No. 1098 E., 06—Govt., E. B. & Assam—Apr. 08—4,000.

Malin, S. I. O., Calcutta.

MAP OF THE PROVINCE OF EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

SHOWING THE EXTENT OF SECONDARY EDUCATION OF BOYS AND GIRLS.

(EXCLUDING THOSE IN EUROPEAN SCHOOLS) IN 1907-1908.

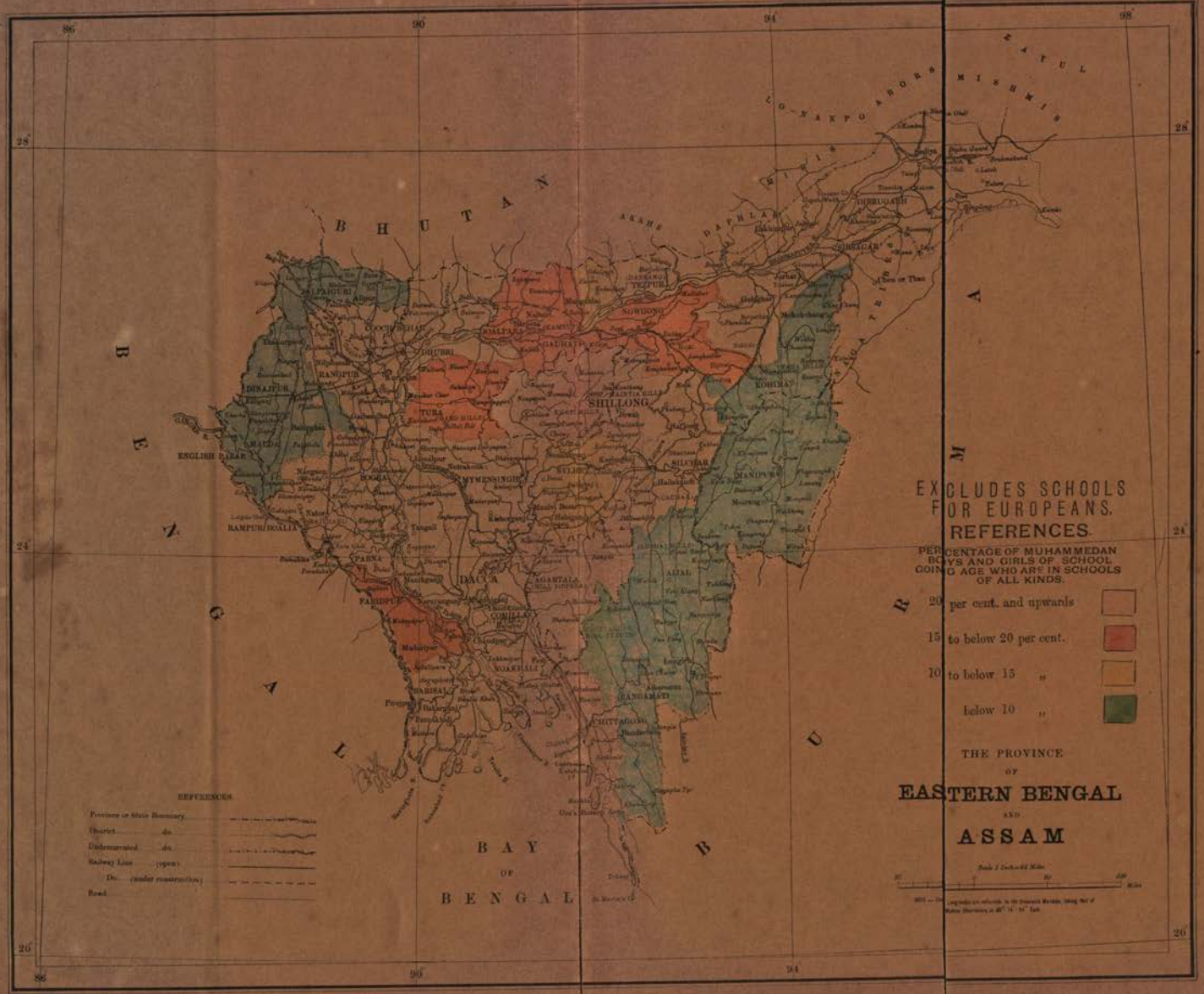


Specially prepared for the Govt. of E. B. & Assam.

MAP OF THE PROVINCE OF EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

SHOWING THE EXTENT OF EDUCATION OF MUHAMMEDAN BOYS AND GIRLS IN SCHOOLS OF ALL KINDS.

(EXCLUDING THOSE IN EUROPEAN SCHOOLS) IN 1907-1908.



Specially prepared for the Govt. of E. B. & Assam.

Reg. No. 1308 E., 1908.—Govt., E. B. & Assam.—Agt. 10.—5,000.

Malvern, R. I. O., Calcutta.

GENERAL REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN

EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM

FOR

1907-1908.

SECTION I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

A.—Introductory.

Intention of the Report.

1. At the commencement of the General Report on Public Instruction for 1905-1906, an attempt was made to sketch and to contrast the systems of education existent in the Eastern Bengal and in the Assam districts. The Report for 1906-1907 was a Quinquennial Report; and, as such, it pictured those systems in considerable detail. It is, therefore, unnecessary, in the present Report, to repeat the description already given. It will suffice if, in the succeeding sections, occasional allusion is made to salient features. But the main object of these pages will be to narrate the progress which has been made in the past two and a half years.

Progress in reforms.

2. Two years ago, I sketched a rough programme for the Department in the near future. This "formidable list of reforms" contained fourteen points. I do not pretend that it was exhaustive. But it will at least be instructive to take stock of the progress made, or the failure experienced, under each of those heads.

(i) The three large services of the Education Department in the Eastern Bengal districts—the Provincial, the Subordinate and the Lower Subordinate—have been reorganised and graded in accordance with the scheme sanctioned by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in 1905. The services have been definitely separated from those of Bengal, and independent and (in the case of the two former services) satisfactory cadres have been arranged for this Province. The pay and prospects of the Provincial and Subordinate Services have thus been materially improved. But the scheme has done very little for the Lower Subordinate Service, save for those members of it who secured promotion to the enlarged Subordinate Service. In the Assam districts, there are still no graded services in the strict sense of the term. There are, indeed, sets of grades for officers performing different kinds of functions—inspecting officers, teachers in high schools, pandits, maulvis, etc. But the grade pay in the case of teachers is also attached to posts. The system is not easy to work; and steps have been taken to rectify this.

(ii) At the time of the formation of the province, the inspecting staff was hopelessly overworked. A scheme for strengthening that staff was sanctioned by His Majesty's Secretary of State in 1906. It has been decided, in this province, to bring the scheme into effect gradually. This will avoid dislocation of administration and finance, and will afford a wider and more leisurely choice of officers. The progress made will be fully detailed in Section II.

(iii) The system of primary education in the Eastern Bengal districts is almost solely an aided system. Its results have not been altogether happy. A portion of the Imperial grant for primary education has been allotted for the establishment of a net-work of Board schools, side by side with the aided institutions. The work has commenced. It is perhaps the largest task which the Department has undertaken, and requires the greatest care in handling. (Paragraph 62.)

(iv) No characteristic of the aided system in the transferred districts is so marked as the inadequacy of the grants whether in secondary or in primary schools. Grants are gradually being increased. In the case of high schools, the increase falls on provincial revenues, and will be commensurate with budget provision. Primary schools have to look mainly (apart from the Imperial grants) to local funds, which are not elastic. A certain amount of concentration is possible and is being effected, while a capitation system has been tentatively introduced for specified kinds of instruction. (Paragraph 63).

(v) The Assam system of primary education is one of Board control, fixed salaries, capitation allowances and free instruction. An exception is found in the mission schools, which are numerous among the hill tribes, and are subsidised by a system (probably unique in India) of lump grants from provincial revenues. This system has its advantages, but is not conducive to a high standard of instruction in the schools. The important missionary bodies have now accepted the capitation system.

(vi) A curriculum has been framed for high and middle English schools. After being submitted to popular criticism and opinion, to a Conference of Inspectors and teachers, and finally to the University of Calcutta, it has been accepted. It will come into force in 1909 in the transferred districts. It approximates to the Assam curriculum; and it is hoped it may be introduced into Assam schools at a subsequent date.

(vii) This curriculum prescribes a simple and definite system of physical training. Should this prove successful, it is hoped that it may be afterwards introduced into vernacular schools. (In the Assam districts it already exists in all classes of schools).

(viii) No problem has given so much difficulty as that of the training of teachers. Material difficulties have delayed the arrangements for the training of English teachers and of mistresses. But the training facilities for vernacular teachers in the Assam districts have been put on a satisfactory (though by no means a perfect) footing by the establishment of two large institutions. In the Eastern Bengal districts, the improvement of primary teachers' training school buildings has commenced in earnest. And in both parts of the province the training curriculum has been reorganised and has received (what it previously lacked) a distinctly practical aspect. (Section V).

(ix) The initiation of any comprehensive scheme of technical or industrial education must await the result of the industrial survey, which was not complete at the end of the year. But progress has been made along existing lines. The Ahsanulla School of Engineering, Dacca, has been greatly improved. One new industrial school has been opened in the Eastern Bengal districts, and two in Assam. (Paragraphs 85-96).

(x) Additional grants have been made for female education, with the result that there has been a striking increase of the number of girls at school. A permanent Committee on this subject has been formed. (Section VII).

(xi) While the curriculum for English-teaching schools has been revised, it still remains to revise that for vernacular schools. It has been thought desirable to postpone the question of re-establishing any system of effective tests in stages below the Entrance class till the vernacular system has been considered and the strengthening of the inspecting staff has been more fully completed.

(xii) A Central Text-Book Committee has been formed. The local Committees have been reorganised. Suitable text-books have been produced for the primary stages of instruction. But it is felt that their introduction must be tentative and cautious. In selecting text-books, an attempt has been made, with considerable success, to encourage the authors of this province.

(xiii) The Imperial allotment for primary education has been fully allocated for recurring objects of expenditure in the Assam districts. In the transferred districts, it has not been fully allocated, as it was felt that hasty expenditure and the overtaxing of the spending powers of the District Boards would result only in waste of money. It is hoped gradually to expend the balances in hand upon non-recurring objects as the schemes devised attain development and settle down into assured lines.

(xiv) The Muhammadan Community has awoken in a remarkable manner to the necessity of improving their condition in the matter of education. Muhammadan pupils now form 54·6 per cent. of the total primary school population, while the percentages in secondary education, which in 1905-1906 were 74·2 of Hindus, 23·8 of Muhammadans and 2·0 of other races, now stand at 66·7 of Hindus, 31·3 of Muhammadans and 2·0 of other races.

But it is now necessary to add two other points. The new Regulations of the University of Calcutta had not appeared within the period covered by the Report for 1905-1906. Their promulgation has initiated an era of wholesome reform in those institutions whose curricula and examinations are controlled by the University :—

(xv) The conditions of affiliation for colleges have been rendered severer. And a comprehensive scheme of Government and aided colleges has been devised for this province and its realisation has already commenced. (Section III.)

(xvi) Similarly, under the orders of the University, a searching scrutiny has been made of recognised high schools, the result of which, it is hoped, will be the eradication of the defects disclosed, the allotment of more liberal grants and the complete reorganisation, not only of the recognised schools, but also of the minor secondary institutions which largely feed them. (Paragraph 50.)

General character of the progress.

3. Such, in rough detail, is the progress made in the educational programme of the province. It may be characterised as running along three different lines.

(*a*) *Amalgamation.*—Suddenly to amalgamate the systems which had grown up under different circumstances in the two parts of the province would have been a task at once unprofitable and impossible. Some of the questions at issue are bound up with broad differences of general administration, such as the existence, in the Assam districts, of the Local Board as an independent unit. The existent differences do not amount to incompatibilities. If the Board school is a rarity in the transferred districts and the rule in Assam, the distinction is one of degree rather than of kind.

But there are two matters in which amalgamation is highly desirable and has, in the past two years, been considerably effected. First, there are the routine rules governing procedure, the conditions of service for officers, the submission of returns, and details such as the method of payment to mofussil schools, etc. In these —the dull and generally unnoticeable channels of administration—many embarrassing divergencies existed. These have been largely unified, that which seemed best in either part of the province being adapted to the other. Second, there are the general rules governing school administration, the duties of the inspecting staff, etc., those rules, in fact, which go to make up the Educational Code. Here, too, harmonisation can, and has been, usefully effected. And, though the time has not yet arrived for the publication of a single code, yet the existing manuals have been largely unified and much of a common code already produced, by the notification of rules governing the appointment and examination of officers, the conditions of grant to schools and colleges, the working of the text-book committees, etc., while other important sections (such as transfer and scholarship rules) are under preparation.

(*b*). *Expansion.*—This is primarily spontaneous. But the spontaneous growth is capable of encouragement and direction by enhanced provision judiciously applied and by measures devised to suit the needs of various sections of the community. The year under review has been productive of a remarkable increase in the numbers under instruction, amounting to an excess over the figures of last year of 65,032 pupils or 7·9 per cent. During the past 2 years, the Hindu pupils at school had manifested a falling off. This decrease has now been arrested, and a small increase is shewn. The awakening among the backward classes has been fostered; and their increase in the schools has been remarkable. In two years, Muhammadan pupils have increased by 47,734 or 11·2 per cent.

(*c*). *Efficiency.*—But expansion is valueless unless accompanied by increased efficiency. Throughout the province, the colleges, with two exceptions, were inadequately housed, and, in several cases, were held in *kutcha* sheds, and fees were

often the sole means of support; the arrangements available were completely insufficient for the needs of the province. The secondary schools were (if possible) worse housed than the colleges; Government aid was almost unknown; the teachers were under-paid and ever changing. Primary schools, though satisfactory in Assam, were a byword in the transferred districts. And arrangements for training were totally inadequate. To remedy these defects will be the work of years. But the first essential is more money wherewith to initiate reforms. In one year the provincial expenditure on education has increased by some three lakhs, the local fund expenditure by a lakh and three quarters, and the total expenditure by seven lakhs. This large increase in expenditure is justified by a comparison with the budgets of other administrations, and the enormous number of educational institutions situated in this province. It has not been lightly undertaken. I devoted a year to the development of schemes, and, lest money should be frittered away on ill-devised plans, I relinquished considerable sums which were placed at my disposal in 1906-07. If utility of expenditure is anyway proportionate to its difficulty, the enhanced outlay has not been wasted. For the increased cost has been attended by greatly increased labour.

And here two remarks are necessary by way of warning. In addition to the general activity prevailing in matters educational throughout India, the Department in this province has had to grapple with the difficulties incident to the formation of a new administrative unit, the need of strenuous reform in every branch of its working, and a political situation the embarrassments of which have largely centred in educational institutions. As is evidenced by the uneven cadre of officers handed over to the transferred districts, the Department is manned by men of comparatively brief experience, and those in the higher ranks, upon whom the onus of organisation chiefly falls, are few. Loyally as all have borne the enhanced labour laid upon them, I cannot but feel that there is some danger of activity outstripping resource. Every section of the educational fabric is in the melting pot. And there is a risk of all effort being concentrated on the initiation of ever new schemes, with none to spare for the consolidation and continuance of those that are periodically launched.

Second, despite the enormous increase in the budget allotment for education there is need for a still larger capital outlay, the provision for which would mainly figure in the Public Works budget. The disabilities under which the transferred districts have so long suffered, have been brought strikingly to light. Everywhere there is urgent necessity for new or enlarged sites, for expansion or improvement of buildings, for the supply of furniture and equipment, and for the construction of new offices, residences for superintending teachers, hostels, and, in some cases, schools and colleges. For a time, a capital outlay out of proportion to recurring expenditure will be justifiable. And I calculate that, till the more pressing wants are supplied, an annual sum of seven lakhs can usefully be spent from the Public Works budget upon educational works alone.

B.—Special features of the year.

Principal events.

4. These have been briefly referred to in the foregoing part of this section, and they will be described in greater detail later on. It is only necessary here to classify the most salient events.

Control.

The inspecting staff has been gradually strengthened.

Collegiate Education.

The new buildings of the Dacca College have been nearly completed. The general improvement of the Government colleges has been commenced, and a large part of the Imperial allotment for private colleges has been given out.

Secondary Schools.

A census of all the recognised schools has been made, and the department is thus placed in possession of the necessary information for distributing the grant-in-aid allotments.

Primary Schools.

Considerable progress has been made in allocating the Imperial grants for this purpose. And the establishment of Board lower primary schools has been commenced in the transferred districts.

Training.

Improvements have been commenced in the premises of Guru Training schools.

Special Education.

The Ahsanulla School of Engineering has moved into its new quarters, and is being improved. Three industrial schools have been opened.

Special grants have been allotted. A satisfactory increasing in numbers has occurred. And a standing Committee has been formed, which, it is hoped, will give new impetus to efforts which, in the past, have not been attended with conspicuous success.

Female Education.

C.—General Statistics.

5. The following statement shews the increase in institutions and pupils during the year under review. This year, for the first time, the figures for European schools are included in the general figures and in the general tables :—

General figures.

	1906-1907		1907-1908.	
	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
Public Institutions.				
Collegiate Education.				
Arts Colleges	11	1,197	11	1,394
Professional Colleges	3	124	3	135
School Education—General.				
Secondary for boys ... High Schools ...	212	47,130	217	49,867
Secondary for boys ... Middle English Schools...	511	41,973	543	47,483
Secondary for boys ... Middle Vernacular Schools	420	24,401	414	25,812
„ „ girls ... High Schools ...	3	326	3	277
„ „ girls ... Middle English Schools...	3	353	5	546
„ „ girls ... Middle Vernacular Schools	12	824	14	1,049
Primary ... For boys	17,531	560,711	17,516	612,365
Primary ... For girls	2,789	51,180	3,284	65,172
School Education—Special.				
Training Schools and Classes for masters ...	51	1,102	54	1,054
Law Schools	5	58	5	81
Medical Schools	5	560	5	694
Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	2	327	2	341
Industrial „	12	475	15	700
Commercial „	2	65	4	156
Art „	2	54	2	5
Others ... ... Madrassahs ...	160	10,431	160	11,053
Others ... ... Tols	401	8,396	263	3,792
Total	22,135	749,687	22,520	821,976
Private Institutions—Advanced.				
Arabic and Persian	276	9,105	196	5,965
Sanskrit	223	2,425	166	1,911
Elementary ... For boys	117	2,143	264	5,341
Elementary ... For girls	7	82	35	568
Koran Schools ... For boys	2,618	46,630	2,010	38,521
Koran Schools ... For girls	320	2,562	295	2,639
Other schools not conforming to Departmental Standard. For boys	144	2,712	131	2,975
Other schools not conforming to Departmental Standard. For girls	6	253	21	735
Total	3,711	65,912	3,118	58,655
Grand Total	25,846	815,599	25,638	880,631

The total increase in public institutions is small—385 ; but that in pupils—72,289 or 9·6 per cent.—is unparalleled in the past twelve years. The number of institutions now stands at 22,520, and of pupils at 821,976. Of the latter figure 732,843 represents male, and 89,133 female pupils, while the number of male pupils has increased in the year under review by 7·9 per cent. and that of female pupils by 25·7 per cent.

Private institutions have decreased both in number and in number of pupils. Many have become public institutions.

The total number of institutions, public and private, is now 25,638 ; and of pupils 880,631, of whom 782,476 are male and 98,155 female, with a total increase of 65,032 pupils. The remainder of this part of the present section, however, deals with numbers as shewn in public institutions.

The increase has taken place in general schools of all kinds, save in girls' high schools, where the falling off is due to transfer of pupils from a single institution. The figures for special schools shew a decrease, again due to the introduction of secular courses.

Progress in schools during recent years.

6. The statement below gives the progress in the past ten years. Some inaccuracies which, from want of proper data, appeared in the statement given in paragraph 15 of the Report for 1905-1906, have been corrected :—

Increase and decrease of schools, pupils and attendance in each class of Public Schools.

Year.	High English Schools.			Middle English Schools.			Middle Vernacular Schools.		
	Schools.	Pupils.	Average daily attendance.	Schools.	Pupils.	Average daily attendance.	Schools.	Pupils.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1898-1899 ...	130	30,590	22,803	437	32,326	24,066	573	28,019	21,485
1899-1900 ...	154	37,956	27,825	435	32,359	24,032	535	26,473	19,634
1900-1901	172	42,506	32,238	426	30,922	22,441	517	25,571	19,376
1901-1902	188	46,821	35,896	422	31,903	23,994	495	25,493	19,150
1902-1903	199	47,433	37,405	436	33,554	24,599	486	25,196	18,779
1903-1904	206	49,777	38,776	456	37,684	27,298	462	27,696	19,193
1904-1905	211	49,928	40,070	471	37,272	29,429	453	24,719	19,742
1905-1906	215	49,091	39,716	500	39,340	30,608	446	24,793	19,187
1906-1907	215	47,456	38,033	514	42,326	22,202	432	25,225	19,097
1907-1908	220	50,144	38,944	548	48,029	36,342	428	*26,861	20,095

Year.	Upper Primary Schools.			Lower Primary Schools.			Special Schools.			Total.		
	Schools.	Pupils.	Average daily attendance.	Schools.	Pupils.	Average daily attendance.	Schools.	Pupils.	Average daily attendance.	Schools.	Pupils.	Average daily attendance.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1898-1899 ...	2,012	76,618	55,635	15,828	400,156	288,105	148	4,809	3,605	19,128	572,518	415,689
1899-1900 ...	2,069	77,239	56,830	16,799	425,434	301,798	186	5,872	4,276	20,177	605,335	434,395
1900-1901 ...	1,934	76,314	56,445	16,579	425,617	299,950	245	6,973	5,266	19,873	607,903	435,716
1901-1902 ...	1,964	79,936	59,355	16,960	420,772	309,306	271	7,226	5,561	19,400	612,151	453,362
1902-1903 ...	2,109	87,824	60,656	16,674	432,597	312,599	325	9,328	6,974	20,229	635,932	461,012
1903-1904 ...	2,247	98,845	73,847	17,959	479,430	350,790	343	10,277	8,029	21,673	703,709	517,983
1904-1905 ...	2,264	99,010	76,624	17,308	464,320	338,282	371	12,550	9,492	21,073	687,799	513,619
1905-1906 ...	2,347	102,798	77,841	17,837	489,967	353,280	431	14,685	11,487	21,776	720,673	532,119
1906-1907 ...	2,282	104,523	78,783	18,038	507,368	363,166	640	21,468	16,410	22,121	748,366	537,641
1907-1908 ...	2,298	113,920	86,159	18,502	563,617	415,746	510	17,876	14,066	22,506	820,447	611,353

It is needless to comment on these figures save to point out that the application of the Imperial grants for primary education is very apparent in the years 1903-1904 and 1907-1908; the increase in high school pupils is remarkable during the current year; and the number of pupils per school has increased from a little over 29 in 1898-1899 to 33·9 in 1906-1907, and nearly 36·5 in the year under review.

Progress in divisions and districts.

7. The following statement shews the condition of affairs in the different districts. The figures differ slightly from those in the other statements, as they include neither colleges nor European schools :—

District.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Number of all classes of Public schools.	Number of square miles per one school in each district.	Proportion of population to one school in each district.	Children of a school-going age.		Pupils actually at schools.			Percentage of males and females at school to males and females of a school-going age.		
						Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Dacca	2,783	2,640,522	2,007	1·3	1,320·1	196,862	200,566	70,393	10,457	80,850	35·8	5·2	20 ·3
Mymensingh ...	6,332	3,915,068	2,274	2·7	1,721·6	302,221	285,039	74,424	7,862	82,286	26·6	2·7	14·0
Faridpur ...	2,281	1,937,646	1,701	1·3	1,139·1	145,525	145,122	49,776	6,381	56,157	34·2	4·3	19·3
Bakarganj ...	3,645	2,291,752	2,666	1·3	859·6	176,385	167,377	77,607	11,168	88,835	44·0	6·7	25·8
Chittagong ...	2,492	1,353,250	1,363	1·9	1,071·4	96,209	106,779	46,005	8,103	54,108	46·7	7·5	26·6
Tippera	2,499	2,117,991	2,467	1·01	858·5	1·2,898	154,800	73,365	12,255	84,520	44·3	7·9	29·1
Noakhali ...	1,644	1,141,728	1,320	1·2	864·9	85,317	85,943	46,256	7,119	53,375	54·2	8·2	31·1
Chittagong Hill Tracts	5,138	124,762	96	53·5	1,299·6	10,236	8,479	1,529	150	1,678	14·9	1·7	8 9
Rajshahi ...	2,593	1,462,407	749	3·4	1,952·4	111,253	108,107	24,011	2,031	26,042	21·5	1·8	11·8
Dinajpur ...	3,946	1,567,080	937	4·2	1,672·4	123,596	111,466	23,166	2,133	25,299	18·7	1·9	11·7
Jalpaiguri ...	2,962	787,380	406	7·2	1,939·8	63,432	54,675	11,064	952	12,016	17·4	1·7	10·1
Rangpur ...	3,493	2,154,181	1,207	2·8	1,784·7	168,766	154,361	37,366	3,029	40,395	22·1	1·9	12·5
Bogra	1,359	654,553	575	2·3	1,486·1	65,602	62,577	21,386	2,909	24,295	32·5	4·6	18·9
Pabna	1,839	1,420,461	790	2·3	1,798·5	106,409	106,660	30,815	3,435	34,250	28·9	3.3	16·0
Malda	1,899	884,030	363	5·2	2,435·3	65,646	66,959	11,629	806	12,435	17·7	1·2	9·3
Cachar	3,769	455,593	2·9	13·04	1,576·4	36,624	31,714	10,849	455	11,304	29·62	1·43	16·54
Sylhet	5,443	2,241,848	1,228	4·4	1,825·6	171,159	165,118	52,274	3,410	55,684	30·54	2·06	16·55
Khasi and Jaintia Hills.	6,027	202,260	373	16·1	542·2	14,588	15,755	5,424	2,841	8,265	37·19	·18	27·24
Naga Hills ...	3,070	102,402	38	80·7	2,694·7	7,748	7,612	932	10	942	12·03	·13	6·13
Lushai Hills ...	7,227	82,434	30	240·9	2,747·8	6,851	6,514	960	27	987	16·40	·41	7·98
Goalpara ...	3,961	462,052	299	13·2	1,545·3	36,403	32,905	9,093	701	9,794	24·90	·02	14·13
Kamrup	3,858	580,187	369	10·4	1,596·7	43,930	44,448	17,210	830	18,040	39·17	1·86	20·43
Darrang	3,418	337,313	189	18·09	1,784·7	26,405	24,192	5,912	324	6,236	22·38	1·33	12·32
Nowgong ...	3,843	261,160	178	21·5	1,467·1	19,949	19,225	6,827	268	7,095	34·22	1·39	18·11
Sibsagar	4,996	597,969	353	14·1	1,693·9	47,548	43,147	14,669	519	15,188	30·83	1·22	17·00
Lakhimpur ...	4,207	371,396	223	18·8	1,665·4	29,904	25,806	7,051	376	7,427	23·91	1·45	12·35
Garo Hills ...	3,140	138,274	107	29·3	1,292·2	10,505	10,236	2,025	370	2,395	19·18	3·61	11·54
Manipur ...	3,284	284,465	1	3,284	284,465	20,944	21,634	154	...	154	·73	...	·36
Total	101,147	30,788,134	22,500	4·4	1,368·3	2,351,911	2,266,309	731,131	88,921	820,052	31·08	3·9	17·7
Total for 1906-1907 ...	101,147	30,788,134	22,121	4·5	1,391·8	2,330,966	2,244,58	677,083	71,160	748,243	29·4	3·1	16·3

Columns 4, 5, 12, 13 and 14 are of particular interest, as shewing the sufficiency of educational arrangements in each district. The Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Noakhali still hold the highest positions. Chittagong, Bakarganj, Tippera, Kamrup and Dacca are also well to the front. Mymensingh, and all the districts of the Rajshahi Division save Bogra and (to a lesser degree) Pabna, still shew very poor figures for open districts.

In the Dacca Division, the number of institutions has declined; that of pupils has increased by 7·9 per cent. The percentages of pupils to children of a school-going age are 33·1 of boys, 4·5 of girls, and 18·9 of both together. The number of pupils per school has risen from 29·3 to 32·3.

In the Chittagong Division, there is an increase in both institutions and pupils—in the latter by 10·6 per cent. The report rather suggests that progress is judged by increase of schools. Increase of pupils is the more proper criterion. And I notice that, in Tippera, schools are so closely packed that there is one for every 66 boys of a school-going age. The percentages of children at school are 46·8 of boys, 7·7 of girls, and 27·3 of both together—far the highest figure in the province. The number of pupils per school has risen from 34 to nearly 38.

In the Rajshahi Division, institutions decreased, and pupils increased by 6·3. The percentages are 22·6 of boys, 2·3 of girls, and 12·7 of both—the lowest figure in the province. The number of pupils per school has risen from 32·1 to 34·7

In the Surma Valley, though there has been an increase in institutions, the increase in pupils is smaller than in any other division. It is only 2·5 per cent. It is curious to find Cachar, with its hills and jungles and sparsely scattered schools, slightly more literate than Sylhet. This is probably due in part to concentration of population in certain tracts of the former district. The percentages of children at school are 30·5 of boys, 1·9 of girls, and 16·6 of both together. The number of pupils per school has risen from 42·8 to 44·1.

In the Assam Valley and Hill Districts, both schools and pupils have increased, the latter by 7·4 per cent. The percentages are 26·5 of boys, 2·4 of girls, and 14·8 of both together. The number of pupils per school has risen from 22·8 to 35·4.

Distribution of pupils according to stages of instruction.

8. The following statement gives the numbers of male pupils in different stages of instruction. :—

Stage.	1905-1906.		1906-1907.		1907-1908.	
	Number of pupils.	Percentage.	Number of pupils.	Percentage.	Number of pupils.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Collegiate (*Arts*)	1,520	·23	1,197	·18	1,394	·19
High	19,559	3·0	18,952	2·9	19,872	2·8
Middle	23,386	3·7	23,385	3·6	24,949	3·4
Upper Primary	45,081	7·0	44,002	6·8	46,844	6·6
Lower Primary (*a*)	342,572	53·2	354,569	54·0	394,255	55·2
Lower Primary (*b*)	211,023	32·9	213,765	32·6	227,610	31·9
Total	643,141	100·0	655,870	100·0	714,924	100·0

(*a*) Reading printed books.
(*b*) Not " "

Decline or stagnation in the collegiate, secondary, and upper primary stages has been arrested, while there have been great additions in the lower primary classes. It is interesting to remark that the Dacca Division, with its mass of high schools, and the highly educated Subdivision of Munshiganj, has 3·7 per cent. of its male pupils in high school classes, while Chittagong is, in this respect, curiously behind-hand, having only 1·8 against 2·4 in Rajshahi. But the reason for this is that, the total in Rajshahi being inadequate, the high class pupils make a larger show; and the figure, as compared with Chittagong, is in reality an indication of general backwardness.

Institutions classed according to management.

9. The figures regarding management can best be shewn in a statement :—

—	Kind of schools.	1906-1907. Number of schools.	1906-1907. Number of pupils.	1907-1908. Number of schools.	1907-1908. Number of pupils.	Increase or decrease in schools, + or —	Increase or decrease in pupils, + or —
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Public Institutions ...	Government ...	210	15,091	248	16,653	+ 38	+ 1,562
	Board or Municipal	2,691	103,596	2,802	113,076	+111	+ 9,480
	Aided ...	16,169	523,641	16,401	573,954	+232	+50,313
	Unaided ...	3,048	106,950	3,065	118,151	+ 17	+11,201
Private institutions ...	.....	3,711	65,912	3,118	58,655	—593	— 7,257
Native states ...	.....	17	409	4	142	— 13	— 267
Total	.....	25,846	815,599	25,638	880,631	—208	+65,032

The remarkable features are in great part played by aided institutions, and the decline of private institutions.

Race and creed of pupils.

10. The following statement shews the classification of pupils according to race and creed. (There is an obvious error in the figure supplied for Europeans and Eurasians for 1906-1907.)

Classification of pupils according to race or creed.

Year.	Public Institutions. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus. Brahmans.	Hindus. Non-Brahmans.	Hindus. Total.	Muhammadans.	Miscellaneous. Budhists.	Miscellaneous. Parsis.	Miscellaneous. Others.	Miscellaneous. Total.	Grand Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1906-1907	56	8,538	47,609	307,017	354,626	364,791	4,142	...	17,534	21,676	740,687
1907-1908	409	10,083	48,656	320,928	369,584	421,059	4,174	...	16,586	20,760	821,976

Year.	Private Institutions. Native Christians.	Hindus. Brahmans.	Hindus. Non-Brahmans.	Hindus. Total.	Muhammadans.	Miscellaneous. Budhists.	Miscellaneous. Parsis.	Miscellaneous. Others.	Miscellaneous. Total.	Grand Total.
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1906-1907	409	2,287	1,228	3,515	61,049	770	...	79	849	65,912
1907-1908	780	1,709	2,598	4,307	52,524	975	...	69	1,044	58,655

The fall in the proportion of Hindu pupils to the total, and the rise in the case of Muhammadans, noted in the Quinquennial Report, continues. The proportion of Hindus has declined from 47·3 to 44·9 ; that of Muhammadans has increased from 48·6 to 51·2. Of the total increase in the Dacca Division, Muhammadans contributed 57·8 per cent., Hindus 16·6 per cent. But further analysis of the figures still serves to shew the backwardness of the Muhammadans as regards both school population and the standard to which instruction is carried. While the number of Hindus at school is 36·1 per cent. of the Hindu population of a school-going age, the figure for Muhammadans is only 29·0 per cent. And the percentages in different classes of schools to the school-going population are :—

	Hindus.	Muhammadans.
High Schools	4·2	0·8
Middle „	3·1	2·1
Primary „	26·1	24·6

These points are very strikingly illustrated in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions. The former shews, for Hindus, in High schools, 8·05, Middle 7·02, Primary 29·64, and total 46·04 per cent. ; and, for Muhammadans, the corresponding figures are 0·86, 2·04, 23·34, and 26·84 per cent. In the latter division, the figures for Hindus are, in High Schools, 5·4, in Middle 10·5, in Primary 44·3, and total 61·6 per cent. ; while for Muhammadans they are 0·9, 2·8, 36·3 and 41·7 per cent.

D—Expenditure.

Expenditure. General figures.

11. The total expenditure on public instruction rose from Rs. 51,24,074 to Rs. 58,28,536, that is, by Rs. 7,04,462, or 13·7 per cent. Expenditure from provincial revenues increased from Rs. 13,02,991 to Rs. 16,13,036, that is, by Rs. 3,10,045, or 23·79 per cent. The larger part of this increase was in indirect expenditure, especially on buildings, furniture and apparatus. Local funds contributed Rs. 13,57,378, against Rs. 11,78,596, an increase of Rs. 1,78,782, or 15·16 per cent. Here, again, the major portion of the increase was in indirect expenditure, largely owing to the erection of Board schools in the transferred districts. Municipal funds contributed Rs. 34,036, against Rs. 31,933 last year—an increase of Rs. 2,103, or 6·5 per cent. Fee collections rose from Rs. 18,51,674 to Rs. 20,05,026, that is, by Rs. 1,53,352, or by 8·2 per cent. The expenditure from all other sources was Rs. 8,19,060, against Rs. 7,58,880, the increase being Rs. 60,180 or 7·9 per cent.

Hence the increase from public funds was Rs. 4,90,930, and that from private Rs. 2,13,532 ; and the bulk of the expenditure from the former has been on indirect objects.

Cost per pupil.

12. The average cost (if direct expenditure be reckoned) per pupil rose from Rs. 5·1 in 1906-07 to Rs. 5·3. To this latter amount, public funds contributed Rs. 2·0 and private funds Rs. 3·3. If direct and indirect expenditure be reckoned in, the cost per pupil comes to Rs. 7·7.

The average expenditure (both direct and indirect) on instruction per head of population rose from Re. 0-2-8 to Re. 0-3-0, the share borne by public funds rising from Re. 0-1-3 to Re. 0-1-7, and that borne by private funds from Re. 0-1-4 to Re. 0-1-5.

Comparison of Director's figures with those of the Accountant-General.

13. The comparison of figures is rendered difficult by the fact that the headings in General Table IV do not agree with those of the Accountant-General's books. Hence, if a discrepancy occurs, it is impossible to trace it. No system of current reconciliation exists ; and the only means of verifying is to take the grand totals at the end of the year and see if they agree. This year the task was rendered peculiarly difficult by the occurrence of expenditure through other than the usual sources, *e.g.*, the special inspecting staff which reported on high schools to the University. Nevertheless, the figures almost coincide, though in the gross expenditure the Accountant-General's figures shew a slight excess of Rs. 609, and in the net expenditure, of Rs. 220.

The figures for gross expenditure arrived at in this office are as follow :—

	Rs.
Provincial Revenues	16,13,036
Local funds applied in State institutions	5,448
Municipal fund ditto	577
Fees in ditto	2,36,948
Subscriptions in ditto	1,685
Endowments and other funds in ditto	33,485
Total ...	18,91,179

From this must be deducted the following figures, which are not included in the Accountant-General's statement :—

	Rs.
Amount spent on Medical schools	58,677
Amount spent on educational buildings by Public Works Department.	3,78,606
Amount spent from local funds as contribution	5,448
Ditto Municipal ditto	577
Ditto endowments and other sources	33,485
Total ...	4,76,793

Deducting this sum from the total given above, we arrive at Rs. 14,14,386, against a gross total shewn by the Accountant-General of Rs. 14,14,995.

The net expenditure arrived at in this office, as shewn in column 34 of General Table IV, is Rs. 16,13,036.

From this we deduct the following net expenditure :—

	Rs.
Amount spent on Medical schools	50,234
Amount spent on educational buildings by Public Works Department	3,78,606
Total ...	4,28,840

Deducting this from the total of net expenditure given above, we arrive at Rs. 11,84,196. To this is to be added the contribution from provincial revenues to the Mohsin Fund, amounting to Rs. 9,244. The total net expenditure thus becomes Rs. 11,93,440, against Rs. 11,93,660 in the Accountant-General's statements.

The Budget.

14. The education Budget in 1906-07 was originally Rs. 26,73,000, which was subsequently reduced to Rs. 23,50,000. Of this total Rs. 10,24,000 was provincial. The expenditure was Rs. 22,68,668, of which Rs. 10,90,072 was from provincial revenues. In 1907-08, the Budget was originally Rs. 25,50,000, but was subsequently raised to Rs. 26,32,000. Of this total, Rs. 14,03,000 was provincial and Rs. 12,29,000 was local. The total expenditure from these sources amounted to Rs. 27,72,373, of which Rs. 14,14,995 was from provincial revenues, and the balance from local funds. Thus the expenditure from these sources rose by some five lakhs and the provincial budget estimate, representing as it did an increase of nearly four lakhs over that of last year, was slightly exceeded.

Special information about the Imperial grants for private colleges, and for primary education will be found in paragraphs 39 and 62.

Summary.

15. The position may thus be summarised :—

	Rs.
Expenditure from provincial revenues (including Public Works Department and other expenditure excluded from the Accountant-General's figures).	16,13,036
Expenditure from District and Local Board Funds. } Allotments*	4,88,314
Other than allotments ...	8,69,064
Expenditure from Municipal funds	84,036
Ditto fees	20,05,026
Ditto all other sources	8,19,060
Total	58,28,536

* These include the allotments from the Imperial grants for primary education made in 1902-03, 1903-04 and 1905-06, the special allotments for technical schools, and the Rs. 10,000 specially sanctioned for equipment in schools aided or maintained by Boards.

Cost per head.

16. The following table shews the cost per pupil in colleges and schools of various classes :—

Class of institution.	1906-07.								1907-08.							
	Provincial Revenues.		District or Local and Municipal Funds.		Private Funds.		Total.		Provincial Revenues.		District or Local and Municipal Funds.		Private funds.		Total.	
	Amount.	Cost per head.	Amount.	Cost per head.	Amount.	Cost per head.	Amount.	Cost per head.	Amount.	Cost per head.	Amount.	Cost per head.	Amount.	Cost per head.	Amount.	per head.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Arts Colleges...	87,080	72·7	...	...	87,700	73·3	1,74,780	146·0	88,928	65·5	...	...	1,02,624	75·7	1,91,552	141·2
Professional Colleges.	...	...	...	...	5,832	47·0	5,832	47·0	...	...	...	...	4,624	33·02	4,624	33·02
Secondary Schools.	1,80,463	1·5	1,39,192	1·2	13,29,667	10·6	15,49,326	13·5	2,21,284	1·9	1,40,631	1·2	13,84,790	10·8	16,46,705	13·9
Primary Schools	67,663	·1	6,60,465	1·1	8,70,235	1·4	15,98,363	2·6	91,135	·14	7,27,504	1·2	9,28,114	1·5	17,46,843	2·8
Training ,,	73,963	67·1	147	·1	3,731	3·4	77,846	70·6	88,808	79·3	652	·6	3,736	3·3	93,196	83·2
Other special schools.	76,911	3·8	32,921	1·6	1,50,230	7·3	2,60,062	12·7	85,937	5·4	27,878	1·7	1,62,430	10·1	2,76,245	17·2

The fall in the cost per head in colleges is due solely to the rise in numbers. The total cost here, and the total cost and cost per head in all other cases, have risen.

SECTION II.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Educational services.

17. Allusion has already been made to the condition of the Educational Services of this province in paragraph 2 of the report. It has been stated that the Provincial and the Subordinate Educational Services have been finally separated from those of Bengal and independent and satisfactory cadres have been arranged. The condition of the Lower Subordinate Educational Service is still unsatisfactory; but it is hoped that steps will be taken to improve the pay and prospects.

Direction.

18. The various schemes of educational reform that have been launched forth since the formation of the province have much increased work and have rendered the increase of the staff necessary. The appointment of an Assistant Director of Public Instruction has been sanctioned, and the office establishment has been increased.

I was in charge of the office of the Director of Public Instruction throughout the year, and spent 206 days on tour and paid 10 visits to colleges, 23 to high, 9 to middle, 34 to primary and 23 to special schools. From 8th October 1907, Mr. G. S. Oddie, I.C.S., filled the post of Assistant Director, while Maulvi Matloob Ahmed Khan Choudhuri continued as Personal Assistant.

Inspection. Increased inspecting staff.

19. The share of this province in the increased inspecting staff sanctioned by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has already been shewn in paragraph 46 of the last Quinquennial Report. It has been decided to devote at least three years to the work of gradual increase.

Inspectors.

20. The scheme for the increase of the inspecting staff alluded to above, provides for the addition of three Inspectors, so that each of the Eastern Bengal Divisions may be manned by two Inspectors. The post of the Inspector of Schools in the Provincial Educational Service was filled up during the year under review, but the number of officers on duty in each division did not exceed one as one of the officers was on leave, and his post was not filled.

The two officers of the Indian Educational Service arrived after the close of the year under review, but one of them has since been transferred to the tutorial staff of the Dacca College, and one to this office as Acting Assistant Director of Public Instruction. Each of the five Inspectors aided in the visiting of and reporting on recognised high schools for the University.

Dacca.

Mr. H. E. Stapleton was in charge of the Dacca Division. He spent 192 days on tour and visited 181 schools, of which 70 were high, 37 middle, 26 primary, 35 girls' and 13 special.

Chittagong.

Maulvi Abdul Karim was in charge of the Chittagong Division for five days from the 1st to the 5th April 1907, when he went on leave owing to bad health. The charge of the current duties of the office of the Inspector of Schools remained with the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Chittagong, till the 23rd April, when Maulvi Ahsanulla assumed charge of the Division, and retained it for the remainder of the year. He was out on tour for 184 days, and visited 162 schools, of which 65 were secondary schools, 74 primary and 23 special and indigenous schools. He has made a good beginning as an Inspector.

Rajshahi.

Rai Saheb P. K. Basu was in charge of the Rajshahi Division from the beginning of the year till the 27th June, when he was succeeded by Babu Bisweswar Sen, who remained in charge for the remainder of the year. The Rai Saheb could not do any inspection work as he was detained at headquarters for the writing of the Quinquennial Report. Babu Bisweswar Sen was out on tour for 130 days or 171 days reckoned in proportion to a full year, and visited 140 schools, of which 41 were high schools, 27 middle, 37 primary, 21 girls' and 14 special.

Surma Valley.

Babu Joy Gopal De was in charge of the Division from the beginning of the year till the 2nd July, when he was succeeded by Rai Saheb P. K. Basu. Babu Joy Gopal De spent 43 days out of headquarters, and visited 48 schools, of which 3 were high, 9 middle, 29 primary, and 7 special. Rai Saheb P. K. Basu spent 133 days out of headquarters which, reckoned in full proportion of a year, amount to 178 days. He visited 117 institutions, of which five were high, 44 middle, 61 primary, and 6 special. He also visited the second grade college at Sylhet.

Assam Valley.

Mr. J. R. Barrow was in charge of the Division throughout the year. He was out on tour for 151 days, and visited 26 secondary, 81 primary, and 5 special schools. Compared with the amount of inspection work done by Inspectors of Schools in other divisions, the work of this officer cannot be considered satisfactory.

Assistant Inspectors.

21. Of the seven additional appointments of Assistant Inspectors that have been allotted to the share of this province out of the 14 appointments sanctioned in connexion with the scheme of increase of inspecting staff in Bengal and Eastern Bengal, four were filled up during the year under review. A set of rules was framed defining the duties of the Assistant Inspectors of Schools and their relation with the Inspectors of Schools, Deputy Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors on the one hand, and District Magistrates and Commissioners on the other.

The actual number of Assistant Inspectors on duty in Eastern Bengal including the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division (appointed previous to the scheme) was five. Of these five, only one worked throughout the year. The outturn of work of all the officers was satisfactory, and some of the new officers are reported to have thrown themselves into the work with commendable zeal and activity. But the arrangement of tours of some of them was not very satisfactory. In the Dacca Division 82·2 per cent. of the middle schools, and 3·2 per cent. of the primary schools were visited by these officers, in the Chittagong Division 22·1 per cent. of the middle schools, 1·6 per cent. of the primary schools, and in the Rajshahi Division 33·9 per cent. of the middle schools and 3·6 per cent. of the primary schools.

Deputy Inspectors.

22. Of the 26 new posts of Deputy Inspectors of Schools, sanctioned in connexion with the scheme of the increase of the inspecting staff, eight were filled up during the year under review.

The distribution of the appointments of Deputy Inspectors, both old and new in the Eastern Bengal districts, is shewn in the following statement:—

Division.	Number of appoin ments before increase.	Number of new appointments sanctioned.	Number of new appointments made.	Total number of officers on duty.
1	2	3	4	5
Dacca	8	13	3	11
Chittagong	3	3	2	6*
Rajshahi	7	5	3	10
Total	18	26	8	27

* The raising of the status of the Sub-Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Hill Tracts, to a Deputy Inspectorship accounts for the increase of one in the total strength of the staff of Deputy Inspectors.

Duties of Deputy Inspectors.

23. With the increase in the number of Deputy Inspectors the question of the division of duties among the various officers in each district had to be considered. For the purpose of educational administration the district is still considered as the unit and the Deputy Inspector in charge of the educational operations of the district is styled the "District Deputy Inspector of Schools." For the purpose of inspection the district has been divided into as many circles as there are Deputy Inspectors, each being placed under one officer styled simply "Deputy Inspector of Schools," the old title of Additional Deputy Inspector being abolished. The District Deputy Inspector of Schools is responsible for the educational administration of the district and is authorised to tour in the jurisdiction of each of the Deputy Inspectors for a few days in the year in order to acquaint himself personally with the state of education in the district. He is a member of the District Board; and all questions involving principles pass through him. The annual report and returns are collated in his office. The Deputy Inspector of Schools is simply responsible for the inspection of the schools under his charge. These arrangements have been made provisionally.

Work of Deputy Inspectors.

24. The number of touring days prescribed for Deputy Inspectors in the Eastern Bengal districts (150) was previously too small; that in Assam (240) too large. A uniform rate of 180 days for each District Deputy Inspector, and 210 for each Deputy Inspector, has been prescribed throughout the province. Hence it appears fair to judge of work by this new standard.

It appears that the work of all the Deputy Inspectors in the Eastern Bengal districts except that of Babu Bubaneswar Gupta (whose work fell considerably short and who was reported upon last year also), may be considered satisfactory. All the middle schools, save four in Dacca, and one in Faridpur, were visited during the year under review. Under the rules, a Deputy Inspector of Schools is required to visit all the middle schools under his charge at least twice a year. This condition is, perhaps, with the present number of Deputy Inspectors, too exacting. And it does not appear to have been fulfilled.

In Assam the number of Deputy Inspectors was the same as in the preceding year. They are Subdivisional Officers. It therefore seems fair that their work should be calculated on a requirement of 210 days. Reckoning thus, I find that, out of 20 Deputy Inspectors, no less than six failed to put in the minimum number of tour days. They all belong to the Assam Valley Division. Their names may be enumerated:—

Assam Valley.

1. Maulvi Muhammad Ali, North Lakhimpur ... 178 days (reckoned in proportion to a full year).
2. Srijut Ghana Kanta Goswami, Sibsagar ... 163 days (ditto).
3. Srijut Deveswar Barua, Jorhat ... ... 174 „ (ditto).
4. Srijut Mahiram Das, Barpeta ... ... 190 „ (ditto).
5. Babu Surja Kumar Das, Goalpara ... ... 187 „ (ditto).
6. Babu Bidhu Bhusan Majumdar, Dhubri ... 193 „ (ditto).

Similar unsatisfactory reports were received regarding Maulvi Muhamad Ali and Babu Surja Kumar Das, last year. The explanations offered by these officers for their short work cannot be accepted as satisfactory. The state of affairs in the Assam Valley shews that insufficient supervision is exercised over the work of Deputy Inspectors.

Sub-Inspectors.

25. In the Eastern Bengal districts some of the Sub-Inspectors of Schools are in the service of the District Boards and some (those, that is, who have been appointed in connexion with the scheme of strengthening of the inspecting agency) are in the service of Government. In Assam the Sub-Inspectors are all in Government employ.

In Assam the number of Sub-Inspectors remained unchanged. In Eastern Bengal the strength of the staff is being gradually increased. The following table shews the distribution of Sub-Inspectors and the strength of the staff during the year under review :—

Division.	Number of Sub-Inspectors under Board.	Number of Sub-Inspectors to be recruited in connexion with the scheme of the strengthening of staff.	Appointments made in connexion with the scheme.	Total number on duty during the year under review.
1	2	3	4	5
Dacca	35	26	9	44
Chittagong	22	16	5	27
Rajshahi	35	7	1	36
Total ...	92	49	15	107

Work of Sub-Inspectors.

26. Under former rules, the Sub-Inspectors of Schools in Eastern Bengal were required to tour for at least 200 days in the year. They were permitted to count half the number of days during which they were engaged in the compilation of the annual returns and reports in the offices of Deputy Inspectors and Inspectors of Schools, as days on tour. In Assam the Sub-Inspectors were required to be out on tour for 260 days in the year. The orders have now been unified. Sub-Inspectors are no longer permitted to count as tour days any part of the days spent in the compilation of reports, and they are required to tour for at least 230 days in the year.

Dacca Division.

In the Dacca Division, the average number of primary schools under the inspection of a Sub-Inspector declined from 225 to 164, owing to the addition to the staff. The average number of visits also declined from 246 to 237, because some of the officers were appointed in the course of the year. The number of unvisited primary schools, however, declined largely from 826 to 147.

Chittagong Division.

In the Chittagong Division, the average number of primary schools under the inspection of a Sub-Inspector of Schools was 195. The average number of days spent on tour was 231 and the average number of primary schools inspected was 262. The number of primary schools left unvisited decreased from 345 to 185.

Rajshahi Division.

In the Rajshahi Division, the number of Sub-Inspectors was increased by one only, the number of schools under each officer being less excessive than elsewhere. Hence, the average number of primary schools under the inspection of each remained practically the same, *viz.*, 132. The average number of days spent on tour was 228, and the average number of visits to primary schools 281. The number of unvisited primary schools was 147.

Surma Valley.

In the Surma Valley Division, the average number of primary schools under each Sub-Inspector was 156. All the schools in this Division save two lower primary schools in Habiganj were visited. In Assam, the number of secondary schools being small, it would be more correct to regard the Deputy Inspectors largely as Inspectors of primary schools.

Assam Valley.

In the Assam Valley Division, the average number of primary schools under each Sub-Inspector was 187. The number of schools left unvisited was 74, mainly in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, where schools are difficult of access.

Reckoning according to the old standard in the transferred districts and according to the new in Assam, I find that five officers in the Dacca Division, one in the Chittagong Division, three in the Rajshahi Division, five in the Surma Valley, and four in the Assam Valley failed to put in the required number of days out of headquarters. The excuses that have been put forward are detention at headquarters on account of ill-health, compilation of Quinquennial Report, and other similar causes.

I notice the following cases :—

*1. Babu Purna Chandra Gupta, Dacca.

2. „ Pramatha Nath Das Gupta, Mymensingh.

3. „ Sarada Prasad Ghose, Rajshahi (who appears to have toured sufficiently, but whose work is reported unsatisfactory).

4. Sheikh Sujan, Bogra.

5. Babu Brajendra Chandra Ghose, Malda (who toured sufficiently, but whose work is perfunctory).

*6. Babu Binode Behari Das, North Sylhet.

*7. Srijut Paramananda Gohain, Sibsagar.

*8. Babu Kamakhya Charan Sen Gupta, Dibrugarh.

The work of these officers is reported highly unsatisfactory. Those whose names are indicated with asterisks were reported against last year; they appear to be unfit for the posts they hold, and action will now be taken.

In connexion with the short work of Sub-Inpectors, the following remarks of the Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, are worth quoting :—

> Some officers are still in the habit of making very few inspections before the Pujas, but afterwards inspect two or three schools a day, as the year draws to a close, in order to finish the schools under them. This bad habit needs to be severely checked by the Deputy Inspectors, who should see that the inspections are evenly distributed throughout the year.

Assistant Sub-Inspectors.

27. None of the 31 Assistant Sub-Inspectors sanctioned in connexion with the scheme of the increase of the inspecting staff were entertained during the year under review. There were 13 officers under the Boards, ten in Bakarganj, two in Jalpaiguri, and one in Rajshahi. The average number of schools under the inspection of each was 188·1, and the average number of visits paid was 211·0.

Inspecting Pandits.

28. There were altogether 124 inspecting pandits during the year under review, and the average number of visits paid by each was 358. The posts of Inspecting Pandits will be gradually abolished, the existing incumbents being provided, as opportunity occurs, with other posts. The process of abolition has begun.

Merits of officers.

29. Among Inspectors, the work of Mr. Stapleton and Maulvi Ahsanulla has been particularly good. Dr. Chatterji also submitted very good reports on recognised schools for the University. Babu Mahim Chandra Bose has done particularly well as an Assistant Inspector of Schools.

Among Deputy Inspectors, I would specially mention the work of Babu Moti Lal Das, Dacca; Babu Mathura Nath Guha, Mymensingh; Babu Romesh Chandra Das, Tippera; Babu Kali Kamal Chatterji, Dinajpur; Maulvi Azad Ali Chaudhuri, Habiganj; Maulvi Tayab Ali, Sunamganj; Babu Behari Lal Dhar, Gauhati; and Babu Karuna Kanta Das Gupta, Goalpara.

The following Sub-Inspectors deserve mention :—Babu Har Kumar Bose and Maulvis Tasaddak Ahmed and Abdus Salaam of Dacca; Babu Mahim Chandra Majumdar, Faridpur; Maulvi Kazi Majid Baksh, Bakarganj; Babu Rajani Kanta Chakravarti, Chittagong; Maulvi Sabkutuddin Ahmed, Noakhali; Maulvi Abdul Latiff, Tippera; Srijut Bisweswar Chankakati of Gauhati; Srijut Nil Kanta Barua, Nowgong; and Srijut Jagneswar Sarma Barua, Gauhati.

Special Inspectors.

30. As the number of European schools is very small the services of the Divisional Inspector of Schools, Dacca, are utilised in the inspection of them. The Head Lama of Darjeeling High School is authorised to inspect an indigenous school in the Duars in which instruction is conveyed through the medium of Thibetan. The Pali teacher of the Chittagong

collegiate school, and the Persian teacher of the Gauhati collegiate school inspect the Burmese schools in Cox's Bazar and the Persian classes of some of the high schools in the Assam Valley, respectively.

Female inspecting agency.

31. Proposals for the appointment of an Inspectress of Schools of the Indian Educational Service were submitted to Government.

Co-operation between Educational and Executive Officers.

32. The relation between Educational and Executive officers was defined more clearly. There was no case of friction during the year.

Visiting Committees.

33. The Visiting Committees of some of the high schools in the Rajshahi Division are reported to have done good work.

Managing Committees.

34. Under the new University Regulations no college or school can be affiliated to the Calcutta University unless it is placed under the management of a Governing Body or a Committee on which the teaching staff is represented. With a view to meet the requirements of the University Regulations the constitution of Managing Committees of high schools was sanctioned during the year under report. The teaching staff is represented on the Committee by the Head Master of the school, who is also the Secretary to the Committee. A set of rules has been framed defining the duties of the Committees.

District and Local Boards.

35. The District and Local Boards in the province continued to exercise the powers defined in paragraphs 54 and 55 of the last Quinquennial Report. The relation between the Boards and the Department also continued to be satisfactory. Of the Local Boards in Eastern Bengal, those of Tippera are said to have been entrusted with the distribution of stipends to primary schools within their jurisdiction, subject to the sanction of the District Board.

Education Sub-Committees.

36. From the divisional reports it appears that there were Educational Sub-Committees in connexion with all the District Boards in Eastrrn Bengal and Local Boards in Assam. All questions relating to education are first dealt with by these Sub-Committees before being put up to the Boards for discussion.

Municipal Boards.

37. Hitherto the Education Department had had no voice in the educational expenditure of Municipalities, but during the year under report an important point has been conceded in favour of the Department by entrusting the preparation of the educational budget estimates of Municipal Boards to the Deputy Inspectors in consultation with the Inspectors of Schools. It has been reported that some of the Municipalities in Eastern Bengal have failed to expend the prescribed portion of their income on primary education. Necessary enquiries will be made.

Private agencies.

38. Missionary bodies continue to do useful work among the hill tribes and backward classes in the plains. The Hita-Sadhini Sabha of Tippera holds examinations for adult females and distributes prizes. The Provincial Muhammadan Association and the Anjumans of Mymensingh and Barisal towns continue to work in the cause of education, the two last maintaining useful hostels.

SECTION III.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

History of progress made.

39. The main features of the year have been the operation of the New University Regulations and the partial distribution of the Imperial grant for aided colleges.

(i) As regards the former of these points, the colleges retained, during this year, their previous affiliation. But no college in the Province had previously enjoyed affiliation in Science, nor did the University grant it to any for the year under review. The colleges were inspected by Dr. P. K. Roy, who was accompanied by Mr. B. N. Das and myself at Dacca, Rajshahi, Chittagong, Comilla, and Sylhet. The Science arrangements at the Dacca and Rajshahi Colleges were also inspected by Messrs. Küchler and Cunningham. I accompanied them during their tour. And Mr. Cunningham kindly consented to travel on with me to Chittagong and give me the benefit of his advice upon laboratories, etc., in the new site and buildings to which it has been decided to remove that institution.

With a view to meet the requirements of the New Regulations and to improve the somewhat inadequate arrangements hitherto existing in the province for Collegiate Education, proposals were laid before the Government of India for raising the Cotton College, Gauhati, to the status of a First Grade College, for adding to the staff and general efficiency of the Dacca and Rajshahi Colleges, and for the establishment of a new Government College at Sylhet, which will take the place and the name of the present aided Murarichand College. Proposals regarding the Chittagong College—the most inadequately housed and equipped of the Government institutions—were not laid before the Government of India this year. This delay was due to the formation (under a Government Resolution) of a local committee, to deal with this and kindred questions. The results of its deliberations were made known to Government at the close of the year under review; and proposals have since been submitted to the Supreme Government.

Of the schemes already submitted, sanction has been received, in whole or in part, to the following :—

College.	Present number of teachers.	Present recurring cost.	Sanctioned number of teachers.	Sanctioned recurring expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.
Dacca College	15	62,024	23	1,22,489
Rajshahi College	11	27,192	15	51,432
Murarichand College	(At present a private institution.)		7	24,960

In addition to this, considerable capital expenditure is being incurred. And, should all the full schemes meet with the approval of the Government of India and the Secretary of State, the total recurring expenditure on Government colleges will rise from Rs. 1,20,512 to Rs. 2,78,288, giving an increase of Rs. 1,57,776, per annum ; while, in the same institutions, new capital expenditure to the amount of some Rs. 2,57,000 (exclusive of Rs. 12,00,000 for the new Dacca College) will have to be incurred.

Dispositions for the improvement of existing buildings and equipment were made during the year under review. The new Dacca College (all save the Curzon Hall) was completed. And, since the close of that year, operations have commenced in other colleges. Special library grants and increased funds for laboratory requisites have also been sanctioned.

The staff of the Dacca College has been increased by the addition of Mr. E. R. Watson, M.A., B.SC., whose services are a great addition. At the Rajshahi College, three of the newly sanctioned posts have been filled, one by a Cambridge graduate of long experience, another by a Premchand Roychand scholar.

(ii) As regards the second point — the distribution of the Imperial grant— it will be remembered that the share of this province was :—

	Rs.
1905-1906	45,000
1906-1907	20,000
1907-1908	20,000
1908-1909	20,000
Total	1,05,000

Dr. Chatterji was deputed to visit each of the seven private colleges, ascertain their wants and wishes, and, if grant were desired, to see how it could most usefully be spent. Dr. Chatterji submitted his report to me on the 5th of March, 1907. The Jagannath (Dacca), City (Mymensingh), Victoria (Comilla) and Pabna Colleges requested aid. The Braja Mohan Institution (Barisal) and the Pramatha Manmatha College (Tangail) declined grant. The Murarichand College (Sylhet) was offered the choice of

Government grant or of complete Government management, because it was understood that the establishment of a Government college would be much appreciated in the Surma Valley, while it was doubtful whether an aided college could be efficiently maintained. I framed proposals in accordance with the results of Dr. Chatterji's enquiries. My proposals were submitted to Government on the 4th April 1907, and were sanctioned. They were likewise submitted for opinion to the University who had no criticisms to offer on the scheme. These proposals contemplated the giving out of Rs. 65,000 during the year under review and of Rs. 40,000 in 1908-1909, partly in capital and partly in recurring grants. As a matter of fact, capital grants of Rs. 28,000, Rs. 12,000, and Rs. 3,000 were made, respectively, to the Victoria, Jagannath and Murarichand Colleges (the last being treated and classified as an aided college till it passes under Government control in 1909); while recurring grants of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 208 and Rs. 208 a month were made to the Jagannath, Victoria and Pabna Colleges, respectively.

These grants are being made in accordance with the rules notified as regulating such grants in the Provincial Gazette of the 6th April 1907.

The dispositions for giving out the remainder of the grant and a considerable additional grant from provincial revenues, are being rapidly pushed forward. The general lines of the original proposals which I made are being retained. But subsequent events have introduced modifications. On the one hand, the desirability of having a second first grade college at the capital of the new Province, and the further demands of the University in regard to efficiency, have led Government to enhance the grants to the Jagannath, City and Victoria Colleges. The authorities of the Pabna College were unable to complete the negotiations for grant within the year under review. This and the requirements of the University (only recently made known to their full extent) render it problematical whether the continuance of grant to that institution will be either possible or desirable. The delay in giving out the proposed grant to the City College will be explained later.

Supposing that it is not found possible to aid the Pabna College, I put down the ultimate disposal of the grant as follows:—

	Capital.	Recurring (annual).
	Rs.	Rs.
Jagannath College	85,000	12,000
City College	50,000	6,000
Victoria College	32,658	4,200
Total ...	1,67,658	22,200

Hence, the capital grant alone will have exceeded the Imperial allotment by Rs. 62,658.

The total expenditure involved in rendering the Government and aided colleges fully efficient is likely to work out (if the sum of Rs. 12,00,000 for the new college buildings at Dacca be excluded) to:—

—	Recurring cost (annual).			Proposed capital expenditure.
	Present.	Proposed.	Increase.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Colleges	1,20,512	2,78,288	1,57,776	2,57,000
Aided Colleges	25,634	42,024	16,390	1,67,658

This expenditure will give the province, what it has hitherto lacked, a proper provision for Collegiate Education. There will be a Government college in each division. These colleges will be of the first grade, save that at Sylhet, which, for a short time to come at least, will have to remain a second grade institution. The Dacca

Division, which is far the most advanced in the point of education, will also have a first-grade aided college at the capital, and a second-grade aided college at Mymensingh. The healthy and popular educational centre at Comilla in the Chittagong Division will also have (indeed already has) a second grade aided college well equipped and staffed. This, quite apart from the unaided colleges, will go far to meet the requirements of the province, while an attempt is being made so to arrange the course in the different institutions that they shall, so far as possible, supplement each other and offer a wide field of choice to students.

General Statistics.

40. The following statement gives general figures :—

Kind of Institutions.	1906-1907.					1907-1908.				
	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils.		Average attendance.	Total direct expenditure.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils.		Average attendance.	Total direct expenditure.
		Number of pupils on 31st December.	Number of pupils on 31st March.				Number of pupils on 31st December.	Number of pupils on 31st March.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Rs.					Rs.
State	4	614	496	405	1,28,534	4	606	555	487	1,27,019
District or Local Boards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided	...	...	...	...	...	3	444	422	354	34,574
Unaided	7	881	761	652	46,246	4	427	417	332	29,959
Total ...	11	1,495	1,197	1,057	1,74,780	11	1,477	1,394	1,173	1,91,552

The number of colleges remains eleven. But three institutions—the Jagannath, Victoria and Pabna Colleges—are now returned as aided. The number of pupils enrolled remains practically unchanged. The increase in the attendance and in the numbers remaining in the colleges on the 31st March is a satisfactory feature, showing the beneficial effect of the new Regulations, which require plucked candidates to attend for a full academical year before re-appearing. For purposes of comparison, however, the figures of December 31st have been taken, since comparisons based on those of March 31st would be misleading.

Direct expenditure has risen from Rs. 1,74,780 to Rs. 1,91,552. Provincial Revenues provided Rs. 88,928 of this total; fees Rs. 68,508 ; private sources Rs. 34,116. These figures represent an increase over last year's of Rs. 1,848, Rs. 12,070 and Rs. 2,854, respectively. The cost per student was as follows :—

	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
In State Colleges	229 11 0	148 9 7
In Aided Colleges	86 3 6	16 13 3
In Unaided Colleges...	74 8 4	...

There has been a considerable fall in the cost per student, and a very small increase in the total cost to Government, in Government colleges. These changes are due to the increase of average attendance and the increase in the teaching staff.

Fee rates.

41. The rates are as follow :—

	Rs.
Dacca College	6
Cotton College	5
Jagannath, Murarichand and Pabna Colleges	4
In the rest	3

Numbers of students in each stage of instruction.

42. The numbers of students in the various stages of instruction show a falling off in the higher classes, owing to paucity of entries in previous years, but a large increase in new admissions. Eight students were in the M. A. Class. The other figures

for this year and the previous year (on December 31st), respectively, in other classes were—4th year class, 18 against 232; 3rd year class, 88 against 90; 2nd year class 626 against 781; 1st year class, 573 against 380.

Examination results.

43. The following statement shews examination results :—

Year.	F. A. Examination.				B. A. Examination.				B. Sc. Examination.				M. A. Examination.				B. L. Examination.				B. E. Examination.			
	Number of pupils in the second year class on 31st December.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of success on the pupils in the class.	Number of pupils in the fourth year class on the 31st December.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of success on the pupils in the class.	Number of pupils in the class.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of success on the pupils in the class.	Number of pupils in the class.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of success on the pupils in the class.	Number of pupils in the class.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of success on the pupils in the class.	Number of pupils in the class on 31st December.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of success on the pupils in the class.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1906-1907 ...	781	748	278	35·6	232	230	41	17·6	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1907-1908 ...	626	604	336	53·6	182	186	69	37·9	...	...	...	...	8	10	4	50·0	38	66	28	73·6	...	...	...	...

The percentage of success was remarkably high, 53·6 against 35·6 last year in the F. A. Examination, and 37·9 against 17·6 in the B. A. Examination. In the F. A. Examination, the Cotton College again easily heads the list. The others follow in order—Chittagong, Dacca, City, Rajshahi, Victoria, Jagannath, Braja Mohan, Murarichand, Pramatha Manmatha, and Pabna. It is understood that the Jagannath College passed a larger number of students in this examination than any other college of the University. In the B. A. results, the Rajshahi College stands first as regards percentage of success, Dacca second and Braja Mohan third.

A comparative statement of the results in various years is given below, from which it is seen that the success in the B. A. Examination, as regards both numbers and percentage, was greater than in any year during the past quinquennium.

Statement of Examination results during the past Quinquennium.

Year.	F. A. Examination.				B. A. Examination.				B. Sc. Examination.				M. A. Examination.				B. L. examination.				B. E Examination.			
	Number of pupils in the second year class on 31st December.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of success on the pupils in the class.	Number of pupils in the fourth year class on 31st December.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of success on the pupils in the class.	Number of pupils in the class.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of succession the pupils in the class.	Number of pupils in the class.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of success on the pupils in the class.	Number of pupils in the class.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of success on the pupils in the class.	Number of pupils in the class.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of success on the pupils in the class.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1903-1904 ...	1,028	1,000	394	38·3	254	250	32	12·6	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	35	77	31	88·3	...	...	...	...
1904-1905 ...	948	885	357	35·1	210	204	65	30·9	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	75	78	15	20·0	...	...	...	...
1905-1906 ...	885	801	257	32·4	251	239	53	20·7	...	...	...	...	11	5	2	18·2	74	20	1	1·3	...	...	...	...
1906-1907 ...	781	748	278	35·6	232	230	41	17·6	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1907-1908 ...	626	604	336	53·6	182	186	69	37·9	...	...	...	...	8	10	4	50·0	38	66	28	73·6	...	...	...	...

Scholarships.

44. During the year under review, scholarships were disbursed to the extent of Rs. 6,333 in the Dacca, Rs. 4,218 in the Rajshahi, Rs. 3,407 in the Cotton, Rs. 909 in the Chittagong and Rs. 1,579 in the Jagannath Colleges. Figures for other colleges are not available.

Hostels.

45. The total number of Collegiate hostels is 14, of which 7 containing 300 boarders are managed by Government, 1 containing 57 boarders is aided, and 6 containing 155 boarders are unaided. The total expenditure is Rs. 31,061, to which provincial revenues contribute Rs. 4,463, and fees Rs. 25,760. The amount debited to provincial revenues is spent mainly at the Cotton College, Gauhati. The charges here are heavy—Rs. 3,129, and require some explanation. The Muhammadan hostel is a private house, for which rent is paid; the superintendents have at present only bachelors' rooms among the rooms of the students and so receive allowances, while the pay of menials and the cost of repairs make up the rest.

Individual institutions.

46. The Dacca College showed a very slight decline, both in numbers and in cost. The cost of educating each student is Rs. 301-11-3. A considerable addition was made to the Library.

The Rajshahi College shews a similar insignificant decline. The decline in expenditure appears improbable in view of the appointment, already reported, of three new Professors. But this is accounted for by the fact that, in the preceding year arrears of increased pay under the reorganization scheme were drawn (a fact which affects the figures in other colleges also). The cost per student was Rs. 159-6-4, that is, Rs. 8 in excess of the cost in the preceding year. A special sum of Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned for the library, in addition to the annual grant of Rs. 300 for purchase of books. The accommodation in the hostels, previously very inadequate, was improved by the turning out of the collegiate school boys in accordance with the new Regulations. But yet more accommodation is required.

The Chittagong College shows insignificant increases in numbers and expenditure. The cost per student was Rs. 182-8-1—Rs. 9 less than last year. The percentage of success in the F. A. Examination far exceeded any figure in the previous quinquennium—partly, no doubt, because the number presented was smaller. The library was improved and was fairly well used.

In the Cotton College, numbers and expenditure have materially increased. But the cost per student has, owing to the increased enrolment, sunk to Rs. 200-4-3—a decrease of some Rs. 63. Owing to its admirable examination results, numbers would have increased still further, had there been sufficient hostel accommodation. The existing hostel has been improved, and a large plot of land has been acquired at a cost of some Rs. 31,000 for further expansion, in view of the raising of the college to the first grade.

The numbers in the Braja Mohan Institution have somewhat declined. Owing to the political activity of this institution and the failure of the proprietor to give any assurance that this activity shall cease, scholarship-rights have been withdrawn.

The numbers in the Jagannath College have increased. Great changes are in contemplation as regards this college, it has been handed over to a body of trustees who are at present in negotiation for a capital grant of Rs. 85,000, which, it is hoped, will enable the institution to become a first-grade college. An instalment of Rs. 12,000 has already been given out, and the college is in receipt of a monthly grant of Rs. 1,000. The large measure of success secured in the F. A. Examination has already been noted; and, in point of numbers placed in the first division, this college occupied the third place in the University. The only point to be regretted in this year's record is the fact that the college has been obliged, in view of rising house-rents, to give up its very fine hostel and transfer the boarders to less satisfactory premises.

The City College (Mymensingh Branch) shews an insignificant decline in numbers and expenditure. The improvement in examination results was most marked; and the college occupied a high position in the percentage of success. It is, however, in great need of better accommodation, etc., and applied for a capital grant of Rs. 50,000 as well as for a recurring grant. The application was favourably entertained; but an unfortunate incident on August 7th caused Government to suspend the negotiations. No further breach of discipline, however, occurred. And, at the close of the year, the negotiations were re-opened, the college subsequently receiving a recurring grant of Rs. 350 a month. The Principal has submitted a very interesting report which, however, will more properly find a place in my next year's review.

The Victoria College shews a slight decline in numbers, a slight increase in expenditure. A recurring grant of Rs. 2,500 (since raised) a year was made to this college; and a sum of Rs. 28,000 was given out towards the new building and equipment. The college had already been transferred to a body of trustees upon terms which have now been ratified. His Highness the Chief of Hill Tippera and the former proprietor, Babu Ananda Chandra Roy, are to be congratulated on the promptitude with which they carried through the negotiations.

The Pramatha Manmatha Institution (at Tangail in Mymensingh District) rose in numbers. The Proprietor declined Government aid, as he desires to maintain the college himself. The examination results are not satisfactory.

The numbers in the Pabna College rose very slightly, while expenditure rose in an extraordinary degree. The college changed its site during the year, moving into a rented house. It obtained a recurring grant from Government on the scale of Rs. 2,500 a year, and was offered a capital grant of Rs. 25,000. But, though I twice visited Pabna, the Governing body could not complete the negotiations; and the continuance of grant is now problematical.

The Murarichand College fell in numbers; the expenditure, too, slightly decreased. The college is poorly housed. The late proprietor asked Government to take over its management. This will be done in 1909. Meantime, Government gave a small grant of Rs. 3,000 during the year under review. Just after the close of the year, the death occurred of the proprietor, Raja Girish Chandra Roy, who had very liberally supported this institution.

A pleasing feature of the Government colleges, especially Dacca and Rajshahi, is the keenness which the students exhibit in games.

The following table, comparing the salient figures of each college, may prove useful:—

Name of College.	Number on rolls on December 31st.	Total direct expenditure.	Amount of total expenditure debitable to Provincial funds.	Cost per student.	Amount of cost per student debitable to Provincial funds.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dacca College	249	69,091	50,212	277 7 7	201 10 5
Rajshahi College	201	26,755	8,893	133 1 9	44 3 10
Chittagong College ...	83	13,015	9,654	156 12 10	116 5 0
Cotton College	73	18,158	13,419	248 11 10	183 13 1
Brajamohan Institution ...	227	11,437	...	50 6 1	...
Jagannath College ...	286	19,471	3,000	68 1 8	10 7 9
City College (Mymensingh branch)	96	6,728	...	70 1 2	...
Victoria College	107	9,180	1,875	85 12 8	17 8 4
Pramatha Manmatha College (Tangail)	57	7,063	...	23 14 7	...
Pabna Institution ...	51	5,923	1,875	116 2 2	36 12 2
Murarichand College ...	47	4,731	...	100 10 6	...

B. L. Classes.

47. Law classes for teaching up to the B. L. degree exist at the Dacca, Rajshahi and Brajamohan Colleges. In these institutions there were 147 students, of whom 47 were reading for the B. L. Examination, the others for the Pleadership Examination.

The expenditure in the two Government colleges was Rs. 4,224 against Rs. 3,960 last year. The increase is due to the fact that, during the year, a second lecturer was appointed at Dacca. A sum of Rs. 3,000 has also been sanctioned for the purchase of law library books. The cost of the class at the Brajamohan Institution remained Rs. 400. The cost per pupil in the Government colleges was Rs. 39-1-9; in the Brajamohan Institution, Rs. 12-14-5.

Sixty-six candidates appeared at the examination, of whom 28 passed, only one of these being a Muhammadan.

SECTION IV.

SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.

A.—General Figures.

General figures for boys' schools.

48. This section treats of schools for general instruction of Indian boys, divided into secondary and primary. (In the review of progress, however, figures for girls' schools have, as usual, been included).

It will be convenient to commence the section with a few general figures and remarks, and then to recount the main occurrences of the year in connexion with each class of school.

The following statement shews the progress made :—

Class of schools.	1906-07.		1907-08.		Remarks.
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Secondary.					
High Schools	212	47,130	217	49,867	
Middle English Schools ...	511	41,973	541	47,302	
Middle Vernacular Schools ...	420	24,401	414	25,812	
Total	1,143	1,13,504	1,172	1,22,981	
Primary.					
Upper Primary	2,218	1,02,070	2,227	1,11,195	
Lower Primary	15,313	4,58,641	15,289	5,01,170	
Total ...	17,531	5,60,711	17,516	6,12,365	
Grand Total ...	18,674	6,74,215	18,688	7,35,346	

The total number of schools has remained practically stationary, high, middle English and upper primary schools exhibiting an increase, middle vernacular and lower primary schools a slight decrease. But the number of pupils in each class of schools exhibits an increase, amounting in the aggregate to 61,131, or 9·06 per cent., the great bulk of this increase (42,529 pupils) being in lower primary schools.

The following statement shews the percentage of success of pupils in various stages of instruction :—

Year.	Percentage of successful pupils in top class of schools.														
	Matriculated. High Schools.			Middle English Schools.			Middle Vernacular Schools.			Upper Primary Schools.			Lower Primary Schools.		
	Number of pupils in the top class.	Number of successful pupils.	Percentage.	Number of pupils in the top class.	Number of successful pupils.	Percentage.	Number of pupils in the top class.	Number of successful pupils.	Percentage.	Number of pupils in the top class.	Number of successful pupils.	Percentage.	Number of pupils in the top class.	Number of successful pupils.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1906-07	3,297	1,102	33·4	3,371	2,366	70·1	1,649	1,166	70·7	5,771	3,999	69·2	23,007	14,054	61·0
1907-08	3,434	1,331	38·7	3,331	2,497	74·9	1,379	1,283	68·2	5,890	4,032	68·4	26,369	14,446	56·7

There has been a remarkable increase in success at the Entrance Examination; and the decline at the middle vernacular, upper primary and lower primary leaving tests shews greater strictness exercised by the school authorities. (There are no public examinations in those stages.)

B.—Secondary Schools.

Figures for Secondary schools.

49. The following statement shews figures of secondary schools:—

Kind of institutions.	1906-07.						1907-08.					
	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils.			Average attendance.	Total expenditure.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils.			Average attendance.	Total expenditure.
		Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Total.				Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
						Rs.						Rs.
State	46	6,329	1,848	8,397	6,896	2,67,665	46	6,506	2,122	8,881	6,791	2,86,626
District or Local Board ...	59	2,642	1,616	4,338	3,734	42,574	67	3,188	2,134	5,521	4,092	50,247
Municipal	3	631	251	984	729	12,222	3	624	359	992	776	10,211
Aided	745	40,275	18,364	60,524	36,630	3,12,347	741	40,206	21,581	62,908	48,324	6,88,750
Unaided	290	30,176	9,507	39,261	30,681	5,12,910	315	31,427	12,932	44,679	33,897	5,59,990
Total	1,143	80,043	31,586	1,13,504	78,670	15,17,718	1,172	81,951	39,128	1,22,981	93,880	15,95,826

There has been a slight increase in the number of schools. The increase in pupils amounted to 9,477, or 8·3 per cent. Hindu pupils increased by 1,908, Muhammadans by 7,542.

Direct expenditure increased by Rs. 78,108, or 5·15 per cent. and now stands at Rs. 15,95,826. To this increase provincial revenues contributed Rs. 30,399, Board funds Rs. 304, fees Rs. 38,068 and other sources Rs. 9,445—only in Municipal funds is there a decrease, amounting Rs. 108.

(i)—High Schools. Appendix E.

50. One of the principal features of the year has been the formal inspection of recognised high schools for the University. Not all the high schools shewn in the returns enjoy recognition. Some have only provisional recognition; some have not even that. But 198 out of the 212 schools which existed at the close of the previous year enjoyed this privilege; and, as such, were required to fulfil the conditions set forth in Chapter XXII of the New Regulations. The University decided to make a complete inspection of all these recognised schools and asked the Local Government to appoint one or more special Inspectors. Rai Saheb Dr. Chatterji was placed on deputation throughout the year for this purpose; and, later on, Babu Satyendra Nath Bhadra was added to assist. The Divisional Inspectors also inspected for the University. And, shortly after the close of the year, the work was finished. Reports on all the 198 recognised schools were submitted to the Syndicate within, or shortly after, the year, each report, or small group of reports, being accompanied by a covering letter from myself with a view to introducing uniformity into the standards adopted by the various inspecting officers. The benefits of this wide and systematic inspection cannot be exaggerated. It has placed in the hands of the University and of the Department a mass of most useful information, which will serve as a basis for the introduction and carrying out of reforms. Such inspection is also beneficial in bringing the inspecting officers into closer touch with the views and aims of the University.

Even more important than the actual inspection was its necessary corollary—the initiation of measures of reform indicated by the reports. It was obviously desirable that the provinces of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam, situated as they are within the jurisdiction of the same University, should work hand in hand in this matter. And, just before the close of the year, a series of conferences was held at Calcutta, at some of which the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor of the University was present, and at the last, and most important of which, His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of

Bengal presided. It is hoped that these conferences will prove fruitful of most important and beneficial results in the sphere, not merely of high schools, but of secondary education generally.

General figures.

51. The number of high schools increased from 212 to 217, and of pupils from 47,130 to 49,867, this latter being an increase of 5·7 per cent. against a total increase, during the last quinquennium, of 0·9 per cent. Hindu pupils increased from 37,931 to 38,412, that is, by 481 or 1·2 per cent. Muhammadan pupils from 8,869 to 11,096, that is, by 2,227 or 25·1 per cent.

The middle school at Armenitolla in the city of Dacca was, at public request, raised to the status of a high school (though not yet recognised). The headmaster is an experienced European teacher. And the institution bids fair to become (what it is intended to be) a model high school attached to the new Training College. The increase in pupils is shared by all kinds of schools (but chiefly by Government and unaided institutions), save aided schools. Aided schools have declined by 7, and their pupils by 1,100. The reason is that aid was withdrawn, on account either of hopeless inefficiency or participation in political agitation (in defiance of the Government of India Circular letter on this subject), from a few schools, whose pupils now figure as reading in unaided schools.

The attendance at high schools remains generally satisfactory at over 81 per cent. of the average enrolment.

Sources of expenditure and cost.

52. The total expenditure increased from Rs. 9,30,147 to Rs. 9,82,668. Of this latter sum, Rs. 1,40,827 or 14·4 per cent. is met from provincial revenues, Rs. 1,344 or 0·1 per cent. from Local or Municipal funds, Rs. 7,08,861 or 72·1 from fees and Rs. 1,31,636 or 13·4 per cent. from subscription, etc. The most noticeable increases are Rs. 25,850 from provincial revenues and Rs. 24,237 from fees. There has been an increase of Rs. 19,513 in Government schools. This is accounted for by more liberal expenditure from provincial revenues, amounting to an increase of Rs. 23,143, while the new rules regarding free-pupils have slightly reduced fees. In aided schools, owing to the reduction in numbers, there has been a reduction of general expenditure; but the expenditure from provincial revenues (the inadequacy of which was remarked in paragraph 4 of the Resolution on the Quinquennial Report) on this kind of school, has nevertheless increased to Rs. 26,659, which, though a slight improvement, can still only be regarded as a very unsatisfactory figure. The expenditure on unaided schools rose from Rs. 4,20,530 to Rs. 4,64,407. Though the Inspector of Dacca reports a raising in the rate of fees in nearly all aided and unaided schools in that division, yet the average annual amount payable by each pupil has fallen from Rs. 14-8-0 to Rs. 14-4-0. Whether this is due to incommensurate rates in other divisions or to a larger number of free pupils, it is hardly a satisfactory feature, since only increased fee-rates and increased aid will avail to render the majority of private schools fully eligible under the requirements of the new Regulations.

The cost per pupil and the percentage of the different sources of expenditure are shewn in the following statement:—

	1906-07.						1907-08.					
	Cost per pupil.		Percentage defrayed by				Cost per pupil.		Percentage defrayed by			
	Total.	To Government.	Government.	Local funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Total.	To Government.	Government.	Local funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
Government Schools ...	39 11 2	14 12 3	37·2	·5	61·5	·8	38 8 7	16 11 9	43·3	0·1	56·0	·6
Municipal „ ...	17 7 5	0 7 8	2·3	...	97·2	·05	10 5 1	0 14 3	8·6	...	91·4	...
Aided „ ...	19 1 1	1 12 11	9·5	·5	77·1	12·9	20 1 1	2 2 7	10·7	·5	75·9	12·9
Unaided „ ...	16 0 8	...	...	...	77·9	22·1	16 2 0	...	...	...	78·8	21·2

Examinations.

53. It is interesting to compare the expenditure and the results in the two portions of the province with the figures given in paragraph 58 of the report for 1905-06. Notwithstanding the increase of expenditure, the cost per pupil in State schools in the transferred districts has, owing to the increased number of pupils, fallen from Rs. 34-8-0 to Rs. 29-2-7, while in aided and unaided schools it has risen to Rs. 19-1 7 and Rs. 16-9-11, respectively. In Assam the cost now stands at Rs. 28-15-8 in State, Rs. 25-11-2 in aided, and Rs. 20-3-3 in unaided, institutions. The average grant to aided schools in the transferred districts has increased from Rs. 331 to Rs. 382, and in Assam from Rs. 954 to Rs. 966. While the percentage of success has increased in a most striking manner in both parts of the province, stricter methods and improved staff have helped to bring the figures in the Eastern Bengal divisions up to those in the Assam divisions, with the result that the private schools in the former have surpassed those in the latter. The Assam aided schools have, indeed, done remarkably badly; and the Inspector of the Assam Valley deplores the inferior nature of the staff and the poor results, which are now the lowest, as, in 1905-06, they were the highest among those of the various kinds of schools in both parts of the province.

The following statement compares the results :—

Percentage of successful candidates.

	1905-06.			1907-08.		
	State Schools.	Aided Schools.	Unaided Schools.	State Schools.	Aided Schools.	Unaided Schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Eastern Bengal	38·4	2[illegible]·8	25·0	60·1	56 8	63 9
Assam	45 4	52·0	35·1	82·0	40·6	62·7

The contrast in these figures is so remarkable as to suggest that variation in the standard of examination has combined with the causes mentioned above to bring about this great change. But the figures of the year under review shew a marked improvement over those of 1906-07 also. In that year 1,102 or 62·2 per cent. passed in the Entrance examination out of 1,769 presented. In 1907-08, 1,331 or 64·3 per cent. passed out of 2,069 presented.

Scholarships.

54. Junior college scholarships were awarded to 78 pupils during the year, of whom 61 were Hindus, 14 Muhammadans, and 3 hill boys or aborigines.

(ii) Middle English Schools. Appendix F. General figures.

55. The great majority of middle English schools are of the aided type. Government supports an infinitesimal number. Local bodies support a few and aid a great number. But two-thirds of the expenditure comes from private sources. The numbers are now 4 Government schools, 23 under local bodies, 365 aided, and 149 unaided schools. The total number has increased from 511 to 541; the number of pupils from 41,973 to 47,302, while the average attendance (if correctly reported) is surprisingly good.

The main features of the year's work have been the maintenance of 31 middle madrassas (classed [illegible]nglish schools) in the Dacca Division (see paragraph 129) and the introdu[illegible]Assam districts, into these and into middle vernacular and upper prim[illegible]of a capitation system. It is too early yet to judge of the effect of this sys[illegible]e aim of which is to infuse greater energy into the teachers and thereby to i[illegible]cre[illegible]the number of pupils reading in the higher stages. (At present only 19·6 of the pupils are in the middle stage of instruction; 27·7 in the upper primary, and no less than 52·7 per cent. in the lower primary stage). The suitability of this system for schools of this class is open to some question; and I consider that the amount of aid should (in view of the inferior quality of the teachers generally found in these schools) depend rather upon adequacy of staff than upon classification of pupils.

On the whole, apart from rising numbers, progress has been small. The efforts of the superior inspecting staff have been directed to the general census which has been made of high schools; and they have had but little time to devote to the great mass of middle schools. But, with the gradual increase in the number of Assistant and Deputy Inspectors, more attention should be paid to this class of institutions. The

schools are often (save in the Assam districts) poorly housed and equipped; and the teaching staff is almost always inadequate. Their present condition, indeed, constitutes a serious drag on secondary education in general. The removal of these defects by closer inspection and the judicious application of such provincial funds as may be allotted to this purpose is very necessary.

Sources of expenditure and cost.

56. The total expenditure has risen from Rs. 4,02,605 to Rs. 4,21,843. Of the latter sum, Rs. 9,399 was met from provincial resources, Rs. 94,565 from local funds, Rs. 1,99,020 from fees, and Rs. 1,18,859 from subscriptions and other sources. The cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 9-7-0—a paltry rise over the figures for the previous year. Of this, Re. 0-3-4 came from provincial and Rs. 2-1-10 from local funds; while fees supplied Rs. 4-7-4 and subscriptions Rs. 2-10-6.

It is interesting to consider these figures division by division.

In Dacca, the Government practising school at Armenitolla was turned into a high school. (This accounts for the decrease of one in State schools). The cost per pupil in this Division was Rs. 8-4-6, of which sum 2 per cent. came from provincial, and 16·4 per cent. from local funds.

In Chittagong, the cost was Rs. 7-2-4, of which 2 per cent. came from provincial and 21 per cent. from local funds.

In Rajshahi, the condition of things has not been fully reported. But it appears to be unsatisfactory. The Municipal middle school at Bogra has been turned into a high school apparently without due consideration of the needs of the place. There has apparently been a decrease in the cost per pupil. And the Inspector speaks vaguely of suspension and reduction of Board grants. I fear the Inspecting staff in this Division have not given proper attention to the subject; and the nature of the report leaves much to be desired.

In the two Assam divisions, the condition of things is more satisfactory. The schools are much better housed and equipped than in the transferred districts, while the number of English-learning pupils is not beyond the limited powers of the staff. Moreover, public funds play a much larger part in the up-keep of the Assam schools; and there is a general desire to turn aided schools into Board schools. Thus the management of six middle English schools has passed to the Boards during the year under review. And the cost per pupil is about double that in the transferred districts. The Inspector of the Assam Valley has not supplied full figures; but in the Surma Valley the cost is Rs. 14-6-3, of which 2·5 per cent. is met from provincial and no less than 47·4 from local funds. A remarkable point is that, in the Assam Valley, the cost in an unaided middle English school is returned as Rs. 18 per pupil. The Inspector remarks that this expenditure is hardly justified by results, and doubts the accuracy of the figures. It is a matter of common report that subscriptions, which figure rather largely in the finances of middle English schools, are often a mere paper entry. And, while touring this year in the Assam Valley, I found a flagrant case of this, in which the teachers of the school habitually returned a portion of their pay, which was entered as subscription. Such things are not easy to check. But I certainly think the inspecting staff should do more to remedy this very undesirable state of affairs.

(iii) Middle Vernacular Schools. Appendix G.

57. As previously reported, the classification of middle vernacular schools in the transferred districts, constitutes a distinction without a difference, since English is freely taught. "It may be noticed," says the Inspector, Dacca, "that pure Vernacular education is not popular and many middle vernacular schools would have ceased to exist but for the fact that provision had been made for the teaching of English as in middle English schools. From [redacted] of schools boys are allowed to compete for the middle English as well as the Vernacular scholarships."

Hence there is always a tendency for a middle vernacular school to turn itself into a middle English school. Nevertheless, while this process causes a constant diminution in the number of institutions classed as vernacular, yet, owing to the introduction of English into the vernacular course, the number of pupils has risen. The rise is accounted for wholly in the transferred districts. In Assam, the teaching of English in these schools is not permitted. Hence the Surma Valley exhibits a slight decline in numbers, while in the Assam Valley they are stationary.

General figures.

58. The number of schools declined from 420 to 414. Of the latter number 16 are State schools, 45 are managed by Local Bodies, 320 are aided and 33 are unaided. But the number of pupils

increased from 24,401 to 25,812, while attendance is reported excellent. Of the pupils enrolled, no less than 62·6 per cent. read in the lower primary stage.

Sources of expenditure and cost.

59. The total expenditure increased from Rs. 1,84,966 to Rs. 1,91,315. To this sum, provincial revenues contributed Rs. 43,411, local funds Rs. 38,714, fees Rs. 83,877, and subscriptions Rs. 25,313.

The cost of educating a pupil is very little less than the cost in a middle English school. Throughout the province, it averages Rs. 8-0-4, to which Rs. 1-13-2 is from provincial revenues, Rs. 1-9-11 from local funds, Rs. 3-8-4 from fees, and Rs. 1-0-11 from subscriptions. In the Surma Valley, the cost per pupil is Rs. 12-0-4 more than the cost of a pupil in a middle English school in the transferred districts.

Examinations and scholarships in Middle English and Middle Vernacular schools.

60. There have been no public examinations closing the Middle course since 1904-05. In the transferred districts the teaching staff, in the Assam districts the inspecting staff, conduct a leaving examination *in situ* and give certificates. The Inspector of Rajshahi declares that the abolition of a general public examination has caused the efficiency of middle schools to deteriorate. While one of the Deputy Inspectors of that Division remarks of the so-called "Primary examination" (the leaving test conducted by the staff at the close of the middle course) that "it is attended with partiality and injustice." It is only natural that an inferior staff, pressed by the competition of neighbouring schools, and desirous of attracting pupils by an appearance of good results and numerous promotions into higher institutions, should relax the standard, and thus seriously hamper the high schools which are consequently flooded with unqualified pupils. The remedy lies largely with the high schools themselves, where a stricter class admission test should be insisted on. Unfortunately, the same causes which press upon the middle schools exercise an injurious influence in many of the worse-managed and struggling high schools.

The total numbers presented and passed at these informal tests was 8,143 and 6,080, respectively, against 7,777 and 5,888 during the previous year.

In the transferred districts there is no distinction between middle English and Middle Vernacular scholarships. The number examined for scholarships in the course of the year was 389 and the number of those who were successful was 100.

C.—Primary Education.

Primary Education. Present condition.

61. The administration of Primary Education lies mainly with the local bodies. The unit of administration is the District Board in the transferred, the Local Board in the Assam, districts. In the former, the great bulk of schools, both upper and lower primary, are aided. In the latter, the bulk of lower primary schools are Board institutions, upper primary schools, however, and schools managed by Missions in hill tracts, being aided. Another remarkable difference is to be found in the cost. In the transferred districts, a primary school costs Rs. 83·7; and each pupil Rs. 2-10-6; in Assam, the figures are Rs. 131·9 and Rs. 2-14-3. In the transferred districts, again, fees form a large contributing factor in the maintenance of these schools; in Assam, lower primary schools are, to all intents and purposes, free schools. Thus, while in the former districts the amount of the average cost per school debitable to public funds is Rs. 26·03, in the latter it is Rs. 107·3. In the Eastern Bengal districts, the grant to a primary school is calculated in ways peculiar to each district, but generally approximating to a test-card system which prevails most uniformly in the Chittagong Division. In Assam, a lower primary teacher is paid a salary proportionate to his qualifications, and a capitation allowance based on the attendance and classification of his pupils. This system was extended during the current year to upper primary and middle schools.

The natural tendency in the transferred districts has been for mushroom schools to spring up side by side in the hope of receiving some small pittance from the District Board. The Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division, gives an amusing picture of the origin of a *pathsala*, though he probably paints the extreme, and not the common, case. The result, he says, is that the school exists for the teacher, not the teacher for the school. Hence large tracts of the country have been over-schooled with inefficient institutions; and public funds have been dissipated. In Assam, the rule is that no school may be established within two or three miles of another. This, together with the control exercised by the Boards, has tended to a satisfactory distribution. Nevertheless, there are still jungly or inaccessible tracts in both parts of the province, where, owing to the sparseness and backward character of the population, the disinclination of inspecting officers to traverse them, etc., there is a paucity

of schools. In paragraph 5 of the Government Resolution on the last Quinquennial Report, it was remarked that "the areas where, owing to the backwardness of the population, the remoteness of the locality or other causes, there are not sufficient schools to give reasonable facilities, must be surveyed and the gaps filled up. The mere multiplication of schools will not, however, solve the problem; and where it connotes weak schools with badly-paid *gurus*, such multiplication is in itself a serious evil."

Application of the Imperial grants.
(*a*) In Assam districts.

62. The dispositions now made for applying the Imperial grants for primary education aim, so far as possible, at remedying these defects. In Assam, these dispositions were made in 1904-1905; and the grant of Rs. 1,00,000 allotted to that portion of the province was promptly expended—mainly on the establishment of 700 new lower primary schools, the increase of the subordinate inspecting staff, and the opening of two large classes for training lower primary teachers. Up to date, Rs. 3,00,000 has fallen due on this head. A reference to paragraph 29 of the last Quinquennial Report will shew that this was being well expended. The allocations, up to date, are as follow :—

Year.	To Local Boards.	Spent provincially.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1905-1906	66,210	2,292	68,502
1906-1907	74,950	13,253	88,203
1907-1908	91,780	22,324	1,14,104
Total ...	2,32,940	37,869	2,70,809

As regards the expenditure of these sums, it suffices to say that, quite apart from inspection and training, which are met direct by the Department, the actual expenditure, recurring and non-recurring, met by Boards on primary schools alone, has been :—

	Rs.
(Assam) 1904-1905	2,79,673
1905-1906	3,32,785
1906-1907	3,95,915
1907-1908	4,03,171

Thus, the Board expenditure attained in the last three years has been Rs. 2,92,852 in excess of the scale of 1904-1905. And this sum exceeds the total of the Imperial allotments by Rs. 59,912 (see last column in Appendix D). Thus the full amount of the Imperial grant has been almost expended under Boards alone. And, in addition, new provincial expenditure on primary education has been incurred to the extent of Rs. 37,869, with the result that Rs. 3,30,721 has been expended against Rs. 3,00,000 granted.

(*b*) In Eastern Bengal districts.

In the transferred districts, the grant allotted was Rs. 3,33,000. Only at the close of 1905-1906 was a contribution of Rs. 2,57,200 made—principally to District Boards for school buildings. The Boards could not spend the whole of this amount (nor even half) during 1906-1907; hence no contribution was made to them that year. In 1907-1908, the following allotments were made to District Boards :—

	Rs.
(*a*) For additional capitation to girls reading in boys' schools ...	9,000
(*b*) For new primary girls' schools...	10,000
(*c*) For capitation for Urdu teaching	7,800
(*d*) For aid to *Muktabs* and *Koran* schools giving secular education ...	9,300
(*e*) Various objects, such as residual grants in Board schools, prizes, books, etc.	6,250
(*f*) Building of Board lower primary schools	1,08,580
(*g*) Additional allotments for lower primary schools made to Tippera (Rs. 7,200), Bogra (Rs. 4,484), and Jalpaiguri (Rs. 7,630) ...	19,314
Total ...	1,70,244

The intention of (*a*) was to encourage girls to read more freely in boys' schools, since, by this means, female education can be spread without the expensive expedient of establishing special schools. The scheme was purely experimental. The Inspector of Dacca does not regard it as successful, though his figures to some extent belie his opinion. The Inspector of Chittagong reports it successful. (See paragraph 114 in the section on Female Education.) Object (*b*) was simply intended to multiply elementary girls' schools. It has succeeded in raising the numbers, though the standard doubtless remains low. (*c*) is a very tentative scheme for meeting a demand for simple Urdu teaching as an extra subject among classes who do not give their children an English education but wish them to become acquainted with the language of many of their religious books and of respectable Muhammadan society. Object (*d*) is an attempt to utilise a large number of existing indigenous institutions as elementary schools, by introducing secular instruction. Of (*c*) the Inspector of Dacca says that the teachers hardly know enough Urdu to make the giving out of the grant useful. This is merely a matter for proper inspection. I note that, of the 214 primary schools of the Dacca Division, in which the scheme was started, only 73 were of the new type of Board schools. The selection was confined to Board and chosen upper primary schools. It was probably not wisely made. Moreover, by the Inspector's own admission, the second condition of the grant, namely, that the teacher should be capable of giving instruction in simple Urdu was not fulfilled. The total number of *Muktabs* and *Koran* schools into which secular instruction was introduced during the year is 1,243, mainly 669 in the Dacca, 405 in the Chittagong, and 169 in the Rajshahi Divisions. But far the most important object of expenditure was the establishment of Board lower primary schools. Such schools as a general feature and in large numbers are a new feature in the transferred districts, where the aided institutions has hitherto been the mainstay of primary education. The intention of this scheme is to spread over the country a net-work of these schools, one to about each nine square miles of area. Some 4,700 schools will have to be established. But, by utilising existing upper primary schools as part of the scheme, this number may be reduced. And, in the first instance, it is proposed to erect 2,500 schools of this new type. By this means, the hitherto unschooled portions of the country will come to enjoy facilities for elementary education, while model schools will be set up, with proper buildings and equipment and with trained teachers on decent pay, who will be servants of the Boards. The first step is to provide land and buildings which shall be Board property. Talukdars or tenants are generally willing to hand over land on a simple deed to the Boards. In some instances, however, Boards have not fully secured their title. Correspondence has passed on this subject; and it is hoped greater care will be exercised in the future. When, as sometimes happens in these densely-populated districts, land is not freely forthcoming, there is no reason why acquisition should not be resorted to. The next thing is to provide buildings. A number of type plans were prepared, so that each Board might exercise its choice. The cost of a building is about Rs. 600. But, save in the poorest localities, the Board does not provide the whole cost. Subscriptions of Rs. 100 or more are generally forthcoming. In this way 225 schools were built during the year under review. The distribution by districts was as follows:—

(*c*) Board lower primary schools.

Dacca	8	Noakhali	22
Mymensingh ...	51	Dinajpur	8
Faridpur	17	Rangpur	24
Bakarganj	17	Jalpaiguri	37
Chittagong	8	Pabna	3
Tippera	27	Bogra	3
			225

It will be noticed that figures for Rajshahi have not been received. Malda has constructed no schools—or at least not reported their construction.

The money was placed in the hands of Boards during the rains of 1907. Hence the work shewn above does not indicate the whole of that undertaken. There were other schools still under construction at the close of the year. And it is expected that the work will proceed at the rate of about 300 schools a year. The scheme is popular; and, save in the Rajshahi Division, subscriptions are liberally offered. And, in some districts, the difficulty is to find money to meet them. The supply of land and the erection of buildings, however, do not end the matter. Much else remains to be done. Care must be exercised in distribution. For this purpose, maps have been prepared, presenting a regular plan of operations. These maps

will be yearly scrutinised in order that the distribution may be checked. Next, the schools will have to be decently equipped. And, most important of all, they must be properly staffed. To secure this, larger facilities than heretofore must be afforded for training. Prepartions for this were made during the year by the enlargement of some of the Guru-training schools, and the provision of hostels. And, in order to induce the *gurus* to come and be trained (an unpopular process), higher pay in the schools where they teach must be guaranteed to them. This will be met by some concentration of Board-grants and by a special contribution to be made to Boards next year. Eventually, it is hoped, a regular scale of pay will be fixed, and a regular service of teachers created, though, in view of the fact that the *guru* is a local institution and his personality a prime factor in the school, teachers already established in the villages must, as far as possible, be employed, and transfers reduced to a minimum.

Hence the allotments have been :—

Year.	To Boards.	Spent provincially.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1905-1906 ...	2,56,000	... 1,200	... 2,57,200
1906-1907 ...	...	... 330	... 330
1907-1908 ...	1,70,244	... 78,958	... 2,49,202
Total. ...	4,26,244	80,488	5,06,732

Against this, the expenditure met by Boards on primary schools has been :—

	Rs.
(Eastern Bengal), 1904-1905	5,09,270
(„), 1905-1906	5,00,685
(„), 1906-1907	6,11,026
(„), 1907-1908	7,67,115

Thus, the Board expenditure attained in the last three years has been Rs. 3,51,016 in excess of the scale of 1904-1905. And this sum falls short of the total of the Imperial allotment by Rs. 75,228 (see last column in Appendix D). Thus the total enhancement of expenditure, if allotments be considered, has been Rs. 5,06,732; but, since Boards have not fully expended their allotments, the enhancement, if actual expenditure be considered, has been only (Rs. 3,51,016+80,488=) 4,31,504. This is against an available grant of Rs. 9,99,000. There is thus a balance in the hands of Government of Rs. 4,92,268; and a further balance lies in the hands of Boards amounting to Rs. 75,228. The total balance, therefore, is Rs. 5,67,496. This appears very large. But this shortage of expenditure is justified. Had larger amounts been thrust immediately upon Boards, the money (as is shewn by the fact that they have not found it easy to expend the modest allotments made) would have been either wasted, or diverted to other uses, or would have gone to swell the balances. The policy of keeping up a steady capital expenditure on Board school buildings and gradually increasing the recurring expenditure upon the growing number of these institutions, makes the retention of a large balance for the future highly desirable. And it is also hoped to find allotments in the future for Municipal Bodies, which have not yet participated in this grant.

(*d*) Summary for the province.

Thus, in three years, out of a total of Rs. 12,99,000 which has fallen due from the Imperial grant, the whole allotment of Rs. 3,00,000 in Assam, save Rs 29,191, has been allocated to recurring purposes, while Rs. 5,06,732 has been allocated in the Eastern Bengal districts, leaving a balance, for allotment, of Rs. (29,191+4,92,268=) 5,21,459, and, for expenditure, of Rs. 5,67,496, in Eastern Bengal, while the actual expenditure in Assam has exceeded the grants.

Concentration in Eastern Bengal districts.

63. While allotments are being made to Boards for the improvement of primary school buildings and the pay of the staff, grant is being withdrawn from those inefficient schools in the transferred districts, which, while diminishing the funds available for the better schools, themselves really added nothing to the numbers under instruction,

since they simply drew boys away from better schools. In making my general proposals in 1906, I had to notice that a lower primary school in these districts costs on the average some Rs. 62 a year (fees included), and educates less than 28 pupils. The figure should in each case be doubled; and many schools are obviously superfluous. The diminution in these districts during the year is returned as 112 schools. In reality, it is greater, since new aided *muktabs* have been reckoned as a counter-balancing increase. It is necessary for the Boards to proceed with caution in this matter. But that the withdrawal of grant has been so far judicious appears to be proved by the fact that it has (as reported by the Inspector of Dacca) been followed in almost all cases by the closing of the school and has been accompanied by a marked rise in the numbers of pupils.

New text-books in Assam.

64. In the Assam districts, the condition of affairs is very different. The teachers receive a solid income from the Boards and do not rely on fees. The number of schools is not excessive. It has increased during the year by 97. It would perhaps have shewn a further increase had larger funds been available. The Imperial grant has been very fully allocated in recurring expediture. And, after the great increase in 1905-1907, there is a lull. The further multiplication of schools will require further allotments. And the necessity for such contributions is the more apparent when we consider the new obligations laid upon Boards by the up-keep of 700 new schools, and the very large percentage of their income (amounting to 31·4), which these bodies spend on education in general. In the meantime, consolidation rather than expansion is indicated. The text-books in use were capable of much improvement. In 1905-1906, Mr. Abdul Majid and Rai Bhupal Chandra Basu Bahadur collaborated in the production of two readers which contain a large amount of nature study and simple agriculture. Tenders were invited for the production of these works. The tenders of Messrs. MacMillan & Co. were the most satisfactory. And these readers, together with two Primers, both freely illustrated and containing coloured prints, were published during the year, and in January were partially introduced into the curriculum.

Primary schools. General figures.

65. The following statement shews the general figures:—

Kind of institution.	1906-1907.						1907-1908.					
	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils.			Average attendance.	Total expenditure.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils.			Average attendance.	Total expenditure.
		Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Total.				Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
						Rs.						Rs.
State	83	1,091	615	2,757	2,237	12,369	93	909	744	2,942	2,401	16,916
District or Local Board ...	2,476	63,427	33,139	93,278	64,243	2,88,986	2,560	67,187	25,223	100,572	67,491	3,25,273
Municipal	25	986	499	1,523	1,142	7,394	25	1,048	550	1,627	1,184	7,678
Aided	12,829	150,961	2,44,126	410,092	308,413	11,21,092	12,762	152,952	280,062	448,039	339,690	11,92,494
Unaided	2,118	17,597	33,949	53,061	39,284	74,070	2,077	19,547	37,763	59,185	43,684	82,458
Total ...	17,531	234,062	3,01,328	5,60,711	415,324	15,03,811	17,516	241,642	344,342	612,365	4,54,450	16,24,819

While the number of institutions has remained practically steady, the number of pupils has increased from 560,711 to 612,365, or by 51,654 and 9·2 per cent. against an increase of 86,937 and 18·3 per cent. during the whole of the last quinquennium. The number of girls reading in boys' schools increased from 18,845 to 23,609. Of the total increase, Hindu pupils accounted for 7,580, Muhammadan pupils for 43,014. The proportion now reading in these schools is, Hindus 39·4 per cent., Muhammadans 56·2 per cent.

The following statement shews the progress made during the past six years :—

Year.	Upper primary.		Lower primary.		Total.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1902-1903	2,953	86,152	14,933	403,134	16,986	489,286
1903-1904	2,194	97,181	15,566	438,710	17,760	535,891
1904-1905	2,204	96,890	14,926	422,899	17,130	519,789
1905-1906	2,281	100,528	15,349	446,791	17,630	547,319(*a*)
1906-1907	2,218	102,070	15,313	458,641	17,531	560,711(*b*)
1907-1908	2,227	111,195	15,289	501,170	17,516	612,365(*c*)

N.B.—The number of girls in boys' schools (for the last three years) :—(*a*) 18,027 (*b*) 18,845 (*c*) 23,609

Expenditure increased from Rs. 15,03,811 to Rs. 16,24,819, or by Rs. 1,21,008 and 8·04 per cent. The total expenditure was met as follows from the various sources :—

	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	Differences.	Per cent. of total.	Per cent. of increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Provincial revenues ...	52,724	68,958	+ 16,234	4·2	30·7
District or Local Board Funds	5,85,996	6,35,677	+ 49,681	39·2	8 4
Municipal Funds ...	16,305	17,230	+ 925	1·0	5·6
Fees	649,370	6,93,650	+ 44,280	42·7	6·8
Other sources ...	199,416	2,09,304	+ 9,888	12·9	4·9
Total ...	15,03,811	16,24,819	+1,21,008	100	8·04

The average cost per pupil was Rs. 2-14-5, of which Re. 1-4-7 was debitable to public funds.

(i) Upper primary schools. General figures.

66. Upper primary schools increased from 2,218 to 2,227, and pupils from 102,070 to 111,195, or by 8·9 per cent. The former increase was entirely in unaided schools, which rose from 26 to 55. And hence the increase in expenditure, from Rs. 3,44,771 to Rs. 3,64,869, though shared from all sources, is chiefly accounted for by an increase of Rs. 14, 534 from fees. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 3-9-3, of which Re. 1-5-3 was debitable to public funds.

There are no regular examinations. But out of 14,030 pupils who presented themselves for leaving certificates, 11,054 were successful. Scholarships were awarded to 149 pupils, of whom 43 were Muhammadans.

(ii) Lower primary schools. General figures.

67. The following statement shews the general progress in lower primary schools :—

Kind of school.	1906-1907.				1907-1908.			
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Average daily attendance.	Total expenditure.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Average daily attendance.	Total expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				.Rs.				Rs.
State	44	1,107	566	3,341	53	1,252	1,118	5,843
Local or District or Municipal Board.	2,495	94,539	65,139	2,94,242	2,575	101,759	68,340	3,30,098
Aided	10,682	311,198	233,748	7,93,261	10,639	341,921	259,281	8,51,232
Unaided	2,092	51,797	38,385	68,196	2,022	56,238	41,489	72,777
Total ...	15,313	458,641	337,838	11,59,040	15,289	5,01,170	370,228	12,59,950

While the number of schools decreased by 24, the total number of pupils increased by 42,529, or 9·2 per cent. Expenditure increased by Rs. 1,00,910, the proportion from different sources being :—

	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	Differences.	Per cent. of total.	Per cent. of increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Provincial revenues ...	32,136	45,982	+ 13,846	3·6	43·08
District or Local Funds ...	4,78,013	5,27,055	+ 49,042	41·9	10·2
Municipal Funds ...	12,461	13,074	+ 613	1·0	4·9
Fees	4,75,828	5,05,574	+ 29,746	40·1	6·04
Subscriptions and other sources	1,60,602	1,68,265	+ 7,663	13·4	4·7
Total ...	11,59,040	12,59,950	+1,00,910	100	8·7

The average cost per pupil was Rs. 2-12, of which Rs. 1-4-5 was debitable to public funds.

Here again there are no public examinations. But, out of 40,214 pupils who presented themselves for leaving certificates, 28,269 were successful. Scholarships were awarded to 545 pupils.

D.—Lower Primary Education under Boards.

Progress of lower primary education under Boards. Appendices B and C.

68. These appendices shew figures for girls as well as for boys; they give only a rough idea of the comparative progress of lower primary education in the two parts of the province, since they have been compiled on different principles, the table for Assam shewing only schools maintained by Local Boards, while the table for the transferred districts shews schools in non-Board areas also. This arrangement is highly inconvenient and will be improved in the next report.

The increase in the number of pupils is 54,407 in the Eastern Bengal districts, and 7,760 in the Assam districts. In order to shew the effect of the capitation in the latter districts, I compare the figures of 1904-1905 and 1907-1908 :—

	Schools.	Pupils.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1904-1905...	1,870	66,830	6,058	9,154	13,224	38,394
1907-1908...	2,686	103,708	8,407	13,954	20,064	61,283
Increase	+ 816	+ 36,878	+ 2,349	+4 800	+ 6,840	+ 22,889
Percentage of increase...	43·6	55·1	38·7	52·4	51·7	58·4

Expenditure under Boards on primary education. Appendix D.

69. The question of expenditure is, in view of the giving out of the Imperial grant for primary education, an exceedingly important one. But the tables (called Appendices C and E), which have hitherto figured in reports, were, besides being most unwieldy, not well calculated to shew the expansion of outlay. They dealt with estimates and actuals, whereas what is required is a comparison of proper and actual expenditure. It was also quite impossible to get correct figures, since different Boards included different kinds of estimates or expenditure (and not merely, as was required, those for primary education), with the result that the tables were practically worthless. I have now devised a simpler table (Appendix D) which institutes an intelligible comparison, and is (subject to the possibilities of error noted below) correct. This table takes the expenditure of Boards in 1904-1905 (including the old Imperial and the Provincial allotments) as a basis, and then adds on, year by year, such portion of the Imperial grants as was made over to Boards, and compares the resultant proper expenditure with the actual expenditure; while the last column shews the excess or deficit of expenditure for each Board, each division, each of the two parts of the province, and for the province as a whole, over the three years dealt with. It will be seen that, in 1905-1906, there was a large deficit in expenditure under the Eastern Bengal District Boards. This practically amounted to the

sum of Rs. 2,56,000, which was given out at the close of that year for the construction of upper primary and middle school buildings. The expenditure under Assam Local Boards shewed a negligible deficit. In 1906-1907, no part of the Imperial grant was made over to Eastern Bengal District Boards, because they were fully employed in spending the sum just referred to. Hence all those Boards shewed an excess of expenditure during that year, save Dinajpur and Malda. The total excess, however, was inadequate, and was not fully made up in 1907-1908, a total deficit of Rs. 75,228 still remaining. Meantime, the Assam Local Boards had increased their expenditure, and shewed considerable excesses in the years 1906-1908, those in the Assam Valley being particularly large. The excess under Assam Local Boards has balanced the deficit under Eastern Bengal District Boards, with the result that, while the proper expenditure for the three years throughout the province was Rs. 30,26,013, the actual expenditure was Rs. 30,10,697, or a deficit of Rs. 15,316. And the total annual expenditure by Boards upon primary education has increased from Rs. 7,88,943 in 1904-1905 to Rs. 11,70,286 in 1907-1908, or by Rs. 3,81,343.

There are, however, still some elements of error in this table.

(i) It is not altogether easy to fix the expenditure of 1904-1905, since in District Boards, where Board inspecting officers are employed, a percentage of their total cost is debited to primary education, and other small adjustments have to be made. Thus, the Board of Mymensingh considers its scale of expenditure for 1904-1905 to have been pitched too high. And it appears probable that the same figure for Silchar should be reduced from Rs. 25,672 to Rs. 22,831.

(ii) The sum of Rs. 2,56,000 was given out to District Boards in Eastern Bengal in 1905-1906, for expenditure on middle and upper primary school buildings. Middle schools were included, because they are principally made up of primary classes, and generally approximate to primary schools. Boards have not clearly indicated how much of the expenditure has been shewn against secondary education. The Board of Chittagong alone reports an expenditure of Rs. 3,885 on this object, which is not included in the figure shewn in the table. Hence, a good deal of expenditure has probably been incurred, but shewn as expenditure on education other than primary.

(iii) In some cases, money was due or had been advanced to contractors at the close of the year, but the works were not completed, nor vouchers for completed works ready. Bakarganj had thus expended Rs. 7,777 out of the allotment of 1905-1906, and Rs. 8,270 out of that of 1907-1908, which sums are not shewn in the table, but the inclusion of which would reduce the total deficit under that Board to Rs. 11,154. These payments should be adjusted in next year's account. I may mention that, when I called for figures regarding expenditure on school buildings out of the two allotments for 1905-1906 and 1907-1908, the Boards informed me that they anticipated an approximate expenditure of Rs. 3,82,739 on this object alone by the end of the latter year.

Taking these points into consideration, I consider that the deficit shewn under the Eastern Bengal District Boards is not really so large as is shewn, while there is certainly an excess, rather than a deficit, in expenditure for the whole province. The result reflects the greatest credit upon these local bodies. In Assam, the Boards have done uniformly well (the apparently large deficit in Silchar being reduced if the 1904-1905 expenditure is reduced in each year). If the Eastern Bengal District Boards have not done so well, it is because the system of Local Self-Government is more highly centralised, the problems are more difficult, and the giving out of large capital grants on a number of small objects is a novelty to face which the Boards have not been fully equipped. Dacca has still much lee-way to make up; it would be interesting to learn if considerable expenditure out of the first allotment was incurred on secondary schools. Mymensingh, despite its considerable deficit, has done well in view of the very large allotments which have been poured into this educationally backward district. The deficit in Bakarganj is, as explained above, largely apparent. And the only two districts in which (unless large sums have been expended on middle schools) no effort appears to have been made, and no explanation is offered of the large deficits, are Dinajpur and Malda. In both these cases, the total expenditure falls slightly below what it should have been during the three years had no Imperial grants at all been made; while the distribution map of proposed Board schools in Malda shews that the instructions regarding them have been either misunderstood or neglected.

I shew in tabular form the percentages of expenditure on education and on primary education to the ordinary income of the Boards, that in Assam being calculated by subtracting the balances and all contributions from the total income :—

	Ordinary income.	Total expenditure on education from District or Local Funds.	Expenditure on primary education from District or Local Funds.	Percentage of column 3 to column 2.	Percentage of column 4 to column 2.	Percentage of column 4 to column 3.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Eastern Bengal	31,95,939	8,98,456	7,67,115	28·1	24·0	85·3
Assam	14,58,112	4,58,922	4,03,171	31·4	27·6	87·8

Municipalities.

70. Municipal bodies do not play a large part in the educational scheme. Mr. Stapleton complains that, in seven Municipal areas in the Dacca division, the expenditure on primary education falls below the required 3·2 per cent. of the Municipal income. I propose to allot a portion of the Imperial grant to Municipal bodies in 1909-1910. The town primary schools are capable of much improvement; and it is only fair they should participate in the primary grant. In Dacca, a provincial subsidy of Rs. 560 a year has been made, while the Municipality has raised its expenditure from Rs. 2,800 to Rs. 4,172, the resultant increase being expended on a scheme previously laid down.

E.—Special points.

(i) Primary pupils in secondary schools.

71. Of the total of 124,674 pupils reading in secondary schools, 79,799, or 60·8 per cent. are in primary classes. This shews a slight diminution in the percentage.

(ii) Continuation schools.

72. In the Dacca division, day-labourers and children of cultivators, who are employed in field work, read at night in the ordinary primary schools, which receive special grants for the purpose. The arrangement, however, was not fully supervised, and both the grant utilised and the number of pupils (which, however, is still 4,785) have dwindled. The Inspector does not explain this. But I should gather that these night classes, admittedly ill-inspected, were of a somewhat phantom nature and have largely vanished before increased facilities for supervision.

In the Chittagong Division there are 39 night schools, mainly in the Tippera and Noakhali districts. Adult pupils are few; figures are not supplied. The system is similar to that prevailing in the Dacca Division.

In the Rajshahi Division there are 74 similar night classes attended by 1,307 pupils. They are supported by provincial and district funds (Rs. 747 and Rs. 692, respectively), fees, etc. One of their objects is the education of tea-garden coolies.

This question of night classes is one into which Inspectors should look more thoroughly. A fuller account of the numbers, expenditure and standard of instruction attained, would be interesting. And I should be glad if the Assam Inspectors give information on the same subject.

(iii) Education in Native States.

73. There is nothing to add to previous reports regarding Cooch-Behar. The Inspectors of Chittagong and the Assam Valley and Hill Districts appear to have collected no information regarding Hill Tippera and Manipur. This is regrettable.

SECTION V.

INSTRUCTION IN TEACHING.

The present section shews what has been done during the past year.

Introduction.

74. In the general Report on Public Instruction in this province for 1905-06 it was observed that no part of the educational system was so defective in this province as were the arrangements for the training in teaching. In the last Quinquennial Report it was noticed that one of the most urgent requirements for the province was some adequate machinery for the training of teachers, both male and female.

75. The following statement shews the general figures for training schools and classes :—

General figures.

Kind of institution.	1906-1907.						1907-1908.					
	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils.			Average attendance.	Total expenditure.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils.			Average attendance.	Total expenditure.
		Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Total.				Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
						Rs.						Rs.
State	66	590	355	991	720	77,887	67	527	359	945	826	93,406
District or Local Board ...	6	42	3	47	35	1,161	3	56	5	69	51	2,311
Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided	56	165	58	434	337	9,411	41	160	51	373	297	9,299
Unaided	1	3	...	3	1	102	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	129	790	416	1,465	1,093	88,561	116	743	395	1,387	1,274	1,05,007

In the statement, however, are included 78 schools in 1906-1907 and 62 schools training 333 pupils and costing Rs. 11,811 in 1907-1908, which are, in reality, not training schools at all. They are middle schools in Assam, permitted to take apprentice pupils who will become lower primary school teachers. The system is a very defective one, and is being gradually replaced by training in the two divisional classes at Silchar and Jorhat. Those of the schools which are least fitted to receive pupils are being removed from the list. Hence the fall from 78 to 62 schools and from 363 to 333 pupils.

The following table shews, division by division, the figures of these institutions which are specially intended for the training of teachers :—

	1906-1907.										1907-1908.											
	Government.		District, Local and Municipal Fund.		Aided.		Unaided.		Total.		Government.		District, Local and Municipal Fund.		Aided.		Unaided.		Total.		Percentage of increase decrease.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Dacca Division	19	287	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	287	19	288	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	288	...	+·34
Chittagong Division.	9	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	168	9	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	137	...	−18·4
Rajshahi Division	16	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	201	16	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	194	...	−3·4
Burma Valley Division.	1	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	115	2	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	105	100	−8·69
Assam Valley Division.	3	126	...	...	3	205	...	...	6	331	5	143	...	...	3	187	...	...	8	330	+33·3	−·30
Total ...	48	897	...	...	3	205	...	...	51	1,109	51	867	...	...	3	187	...	...	54	1,054	+5·88	−4·95

It will be seen that there are 44 institutions in the transferred districts. These are the three divisional training schools, the 39 Guru Training schools, and two Circle schools in Bakarganj, converted, as an experimental measure, into training

classes. (This experiment will probably not be carried further.) The schools in the Surma Valley are shewn as two against one, because the school and the class at Silchar are now shewn as different institutions, their functions being quite distinct. In the Assam Valley and Hill Districts, the number of schools has increased from 6 to 8. These 8 institutions include the Jorhat School and class (classed separately), the training class for Khasi teachers of English at Shillong, the school for Khasi vernacular teachers at Jaiaw, the newly-established school for Garo vernacular teachers at Tura, and (as aided institutions) the Mission training schools at Kohima and Impur for Nagas and at Tezpur for Cacharis. The slight decrease in the number of pupils will be accounted for in the succeeding paragraphs.

I. English teachers.
(a) Existing arrangements.

76. The existing arrangements have been described in previous reports, and are very inadequate. They are:—

(i) The training arrangements made in the Shillong Government High School for teachers in middle English schools in the Khasi Hills.

(ii) The half-yearly examination in pronunciation and idiom. The rules regarding this have been extended to Assam.

(iii) The half-yearly examination in the Art of Teaching for teachers in secondary schools. None of these arrangements can be regarded as satisfactory; and their results are infinitesimal.

(b) Training College.

This scheme, when completed, will efficiently remove the present want of training arrangements in the English teaching classes of secondary schools. The progress of the scheme has been attended by difficulties which are being gradually removed.

(i) The first difficulty to be encountered was the want of a suitable building. There exists in Dacca a building erected and designed for a training college for teachers. Pending the initiation of the college, this building had been utilised for the Training school and its practising school. Nor, till after the close of the year under review, could suitable accommodation be provided for the latter institution. Arrangements have, however, been made for hostels contiguous to this building. And it now only remains to put these hostels and the compound in which they stand in proper repair and to provide some residential quarters for the staff.

(ii) The next difficulty is that of staff. The principal of the future college and the head-master of the practising school, sanctioned in the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 183, dated the 30th November 1906, arrived in India at the close of 1906. At that time, the arrangements for accommodation were not completed. The principal resigned his appointment. The head-master has been employed in the practising school attached to the Training school. This practising school has been raised to the status of a high school, and will serve the purpose of a model school for the new Training College. The recruitment of a new Principal has been requested.

(iii) Finally, there is the question of the scheme itself. The original scheme, framed before the formation of the new province, contemplated the establishment of an English teachers' college at Hooghly for graduates and two Normal Colleges, one at Dacca and the other at Bhagalpur. The teachers' college was to teach the University course, while the Normal colleges were to train pupils who had passed a general examination not inferior to the University Entrance. "The course of training in the latter institutions was to extend over two years and was not only to comprise professional subjects, but also a revision and extension of the ordinary studies in high school. The principal of the teachers' college was to be the Superintendent of the Normal Colleges." It now appears, necessary, in view of the formation of the new province and of the very large number of high schools which it contains, to establish an independent college, which shall provide its students with facilities for obtaining the Licentiate of Teaching and the Degree of Bachelor of Teaching. Such a college would train teachers of Government and aided schools and also certain members of the Inspecting staff. The curriculum would be that laid down in the syllabus for the University Degrees of Licentiate and Bachelor of Teaching. The scheme is under the consideration of the Government of India.

(c) Training scholarships for Assamese graduates.

Owing to the paucity of Assamese graduates in Brahmaputra Valley, two special scholarships of Rs. 50 have been sanctioned to enable Assamese graduates to equip themselves as teachers in any training institution in India.

II. Vernacular teachers.
(a) In Secondary and Upper Primary schools.

77. Teachers of the higher classes of vernacular schools and the lower classes of high schools are trained in training schools. This is the only portion of the existing arrangements which can be regarded with complacency. There are five such schools, one in each division. Even here the material requirements of the institutions had not been fully met. The newly-opened school at Silchar, under its able Superintendent, Babu Aghore Nath Adhikari, is rapidly taking its place as one of the most efficient of these schools. But adequate provision had not been made for a practising school upon the premises. A scheme has been sanctioned to remove this want. The Chittagong school possesses inadequate accommodation. Considerable additions to the building have been sanctioned; and work will soon be commenced. The hostel and class-room accommodation at Rangpur (where the school for the Rajshahi Division is situated) is very miserable. A fine additonal plot of land has been acquired. Its full utilisation is contingent upon the provision of funds; but certain buildings which already stand upon it and will be utilised in the future scheme are already used as hostels. The completion of these various buildings and the sanction of a very small number of additional stipends, will render adequate the needs of the province in this respect.

The Training schools in the two parts of the province now work under a uniform curriculum. But there are still slight differences. In the transferred divisions, the value of the stipend is Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 according to the qualifications of the pupil. At Silchar it is Rs. 4, at Jorhat Rs. 5. In the former divisions, certificates of different value are granted after a one year's or after a two years' course, though most pupils proceed to the second year's course. In Assam schools the course is of two years, though a certificate is granted after one year to teachers in employ. In all divisions, the chief aim of these schools, however, is to train, not existing teachers, but new candidates.

Short casual classes are held in the schools of the transferred divisions for special kinds of teachers. The teachers attend these classes carrying their own pay, while the school committees provide (or are supposed to provide) substitutes. Save in the Dacca school, where it has been found necessary to offer stipends, there were 111 teachers trained in this way during the year. But the system is eminently unsatisfactory and gives rise to difficulties. It will be eliminated with the fuller organisation of the training system.

The following statement shews the figures for training schools :—

Statistics of the First-grade Training schools.

Name of school.	1906-1907.				1907-1908.			
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Expenditure.		Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Expenditure.	
			Provincial.	Total.			Provincial.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Dacca	1	84	16,444	16,493	1	94	19,064	19,098
Chittagong	1	87	10,811	10,811	1	62	10,761	10,761
Rangpur	1	75	8,773	8,798	1	71	8,669	8,669
Silchar	1	38	1,399	1,446	1	38	4,727	4,727
Jorhat	1	39	4,218	4,218	1	42	4,521	4,521
Total	5	323	41,545	41,766	5	307	47,742	47,776

The fall in numbers is due to greater strictness in admission at the Chittagong school. Training being popular in that division, large numbers of candidates present themselves; and selection in the past, as remarked above, had not been judicious. The increase in expenditure is due to the fact that the Silchar school opened only towards the close of the preceding year.

(*b*) Examinations.

The examination results in these schools have always been bad, owing to the large number of inferior candidates admitted. This year, again, only 84 (of whom 29 were Muhammadans) passed the examinations of the two grades against 215 candidates presented. The large number of failures occurred chiefly in the Jorhat school, where only 7 out of 17 passed, and, still more, in the Chittagong school, where only 13 passed out of 85, the reason being that due care has not in the past been exercised in that school in selecting and admitting candidates. Orders were passed in the course of the year which will, I hope, remedy this state of things. The results in the other schools, though by no means what they should be, are much better than in these two cases.

III. Vernacular teachers in Lower Primary schools.

78. The classes at Silchar and Jorhat are satisfactory. There are hostels attached and the staff is well qualified, though it may be found desirable to increase it. In the transferred districts, the condition of the 39 Guru Training schools is sufficiently described in paragraph 170 of the last Quinquennial Report. Efforts have been made during the current year to improve them. The rate of stipend was raised, towards the end of the year, to Rs. 7. Grain compensation was granted to the instructors. And the allotment for contingencies (previously inadequate) was raised. But the chief feature of the year was the commencement of the supply of small hostels attached to these schools, which, it is hoped, will ameliorate the condition of the gurus, and will also improve the attendance. Rupees 62,811 was spent on this purpose, and hostels were erected at the Raipura, Agla, Rajbari, Tangail, Jamalpur, Netrokona, Aliganj, Feni, Ramu, Malda, Alipur Duars, Pachagar, Bogra, Kurigram and Pabna Guru Training Schools.

The following statement gives figures :—

Statistics of the Guru Training Schools and Training Classes.

Division.	1906-1907.				1907-1908.			
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Expenditure.		Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Expenditure.	
			Provincial.	Total.			Provincial.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Dacca	18	203	10,330	11,364	18	194	11,889	13,122
Chittagong	8	81	5,396	6,126	8	75	6,965	7,668
Rajshahi	15	126	8,917	10,391	15	123	9,905	11,417
Surma Valley	1	77	...	...	1	67	1,324	1,321
Assam Valley	1	57	407	407	1	57	5,831	5,824
Total ...	43	544	25,050	28,288	43	516	35,908	39,432

There was a slight fall in pupils. The enhanced rate of stipends was introduced too late last year to have any effect on the figures, while the high prices ruling throughout the province acted as a deterrent.

It may seem curious that the stipend for lower primary teachers has been raised beyond that for middle and upper primary teachers. But the Guru Training schools and Training classes, unlike the Training schools, train, not new candidates, but

teachers already in employ, of more advanced age, who, while under training, have to maintain their families and homes in the mofussil. Moreover, they have not the same prospects to look forward to, which induce candidates for the higher class of vernacular schools to submit to training on a lower stipend. It is doubtful whether, even now, the stipends will prove sufficient.

IV. Training of female teachers.

79. No facilities exist for training mistresses. But a modest scheme has been sanctioned for starting a class in connection with the Eden Female School at Dacca. There are difficulties of accommodation, but it is hoped to make a small beginning next year. As it is, the number of mistresses is very small. I quote from Mr. Stapleton's report:—

"*Female Teachers.*—The number of female teachers returned on the 31st March last was 150, 59 coming from Dacca, 41 from Mymensingh, 32 from Bakarganj and 18 from Faridpur. Of these, two were graduates, 4 Matriculates, one plucked Entrance, 5 passed senior and one junior Teachership Examination, 14 holders of Middle certificates and 123 of qualifications below the middle standard. The number of female teachers in the previous year was 119.

It is thus seen that, out of 1,574 teachers in girls' public schools in this division, only 150 were females, and of these again over 80 per cent. had less qualifications than middle vernacular. Until qualified mistresses are available in sufficient numbers, female education cannot be expected to make any great progress."

Number of trained teachers in the province.

80. I regret that Inspectors have not given sufficient data in their reports to permit of the inclusion of figures under this head. In future years they should submit careful comparative figures.

SECTION VI.

SPECIAL EDUCATION.

A.—Law Classes.

B. L. Classes.

81. There is no separate Law College for the teaching of the Law Degree in this province; but classes exist in connection with the three first grade colleges (namely, the State colleges at Dacca and Rajshahi, and the unaided college at Barisal) in this province. During the year under report there were 47 pupils in these classes against 57 of the previous year. The number of successful candidates in classes attached to State colleges was 25 out of 60. At the Dacca College steps have already been taken to place the classes on a satisfactory basis. A second law lecturer has been appointed, and provisions have been made for furnishing the law library of the college. It has been reported that work has begun according to the new Regulations and moot courts are being held regularly.

Pleadership classes.

82. There are eight classes (including those which are taught along with B. L. classes) for preparing candidates for the pleadership examination with 169 pupils against the same number of classes and 155 pupils of the previous year. No information is available as to the number of successful candidates at this examination, as the connection of the pupils with the colleges ceases with the grant of a certificate of attendance.

Pleaders' Survey Examination.

83. Before the formation of this province there were three centres for holding the Pleaders' Survey Examination—one at Dacca at which the pleaders of the Eastern Bengal Districts appeared, one at Sylhet, and one at Gauhati, at which the pleaders of Assam appeared. The examination at the former was held under the supervision of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal; at the two latter under the supervision of the Director of Land Records of Assam. These arrangements continued till 1907 when the two divergent systems were unified, and in 1908 an examination was held at Dacca at which candidates from both parts of the province appeared. Eighteen candidates presented themselves at the examination, of whom only one passed. In the previous year at this centre 5 passed out of 25. The candidates have generally had no proper practical training.

A scheme has been formulated for the training of pleaders. At the same time a Joint Board for the Pleaders' Survey Examination for Bengal and this province has been proposed with a view to unify the standard of examination. The matter is under consideration.

B.—Medical Schools.

84. There are two medical schools in this province, the Dacca School and the Berry-White Medical School at Dibrugarh. The following report has been supplied by the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals :—

Statistics.

(1) The total number of students on the rolls of the two schools on the 31st March 1908 was 299 against 291 in the previous year. There were 115 students in the Berry-White Medical School against 119 and 184 (including three females) in the Dacca Medical School against 172, of whom five were female students.

(2) Out of 22 students in the 4th year class of the Berry-White Medical School 18 or 81·81 per cent. passed the final examination and got their diplomas. Fifty-six male and two female students were allowed to appear at the final examination from the Dacca Medical School, of whom 38 male and one female passed : the percentage of passed students was 67·24 only.

The percentage of students in the Berry-White Medical School, who were successful in the 1st License Examination was 80·95, against 92·85 in the previous year. In the case of the Dacca Medical School, the corresponding ratio for male students was 55·5 against 31·70 and for female students *nil.* against 50.

(3) Among the 115 students of the Berry-White Medical School 35 were residents of the Brahmaputra Valley (including three Khasis and two Nagas), 23 of the Surma Valley, and the rest outsiders. Out of a total number of 184 students in the Dacca Medical School, 181 (including one female) were Bengalis, one an Assamese, and two (females) Eurasians.

There were altogether 20 scholarship-holders (including four special scholarships of Rs. 15 each granted to two Naga and two Khasi students) in the Berry-White Medical School, while 23 students obtained free-studentships, one free-studentship in the 1st year class having lapsed for want of a deserving candidate. In the Dacca Medical School there were 24 scholarship-holders getting Rs. 5 a month and five bonded students getting Rs. 20 a month. There were also two female students receiving scholarships of Rs. 7 each a month. One Muhammadan female student received a scholarship of Rs. 12 per month from the District Board of Mymensingh and Rs. 10 from the Nawab of Dacca. There were 27 Muhammadan male and one female students in the Dacca Medical School during the year. These students paid only half the school fees, the other half being met from the Mohsin Fund.

(4) The total expenditure of both the schools was Rs. 62,092, *viz.*, 29,062 in the Berry-White Medical School and Rs. 33,030 in the Dacca Medical School. Of this amount Rs. 53,619 was derived from Provincial Revenues, Rs. 7,694 from fees and fines, Rs. 390 from admission fees, etc., of compounders, Rs. 348 from the Mohsin Fund, and Rs. 11 from other sources. The expenditure in the Berry-White Medical School during the previous year amounted to Rs. 25,108, of which Rs. 21,539 was contributed from Provincial Revenues. The increase in the expenditure during the year under review is due to (1) the grant of an increased allowance to the junior demonstrator of Anatomy and of four special scholarships of Rs. 15 each per month to two Khasi and two Naga students, (2) the improvement of the compound, and (3) the promotion of a demonstrator from the 3rd to the 2nd grade of Hospital Assistants. The expenditure of the Dacca Medical School during the year was Rs. 30,045-13, of which Rs. 24,822 was met from Provincial Revenues. The increase in the expenditure is due to the promotion of two teachers to the senior grade and of one to the 2nd grade of Civil Assistant Surgeons in the months of January 1907 and October 1906, respectively.

(5) The total recurring charges amounted to Rs. 22,842 against 21,763 in the previous year in the Berry-White Medical School, and Rs. 29,566 against Rs. 26,899 in the Dacca Medical School. The reasons for the increase are detailed in paragraph 4 above.

(6) The average annual cost to Government of educating each pupil was Rs. 175 against Rs. 149 in the Berry-White Medical School and Rs. 138 against 130 in the Dacca Medical School.

C.—Civil Engineering and Industrial Schools.

85. There is an increasing popular demand, manifested in increasing numbers of pupils, for institutions of a technical and industrial order. The former give a professional training ; and the general lines are already laid down by the requirements of the Public Works Department, of Boards, and of other employers. Any organised development of the latter must await the result of the industrial survey now being made. But improvements have been introduced in both branches. The Ahsanulla School of Engineering has moved into its new buildings, to which a spacious hostel is attached. The Foreman Mechanic's Certificate course has been added. And an electric installation is in process of erection which will give facilities for the teaching of Electrical Engineering and supply the surrounding buildings with light and fans. And as a tentative measure, three new industrial schools have been opened.

General progress.

TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS.

86. It was stated in the last Quinquennial Report that there are no institutions for the University course of Engineering in this province, which has still to look to the Sibpur Engineering College for this branch of education. In accordance with the arrangement

Organisation of Engineering Institutions.

made with the Government of Bengal, three vacancies in the Engineering Department of the Sibpur College are to be annually reserved for natives of Assam, and, excluding these three vacancies, one-fourth of the total number of vacancies are to be reserved for natives of Eastern Bengal. It has been decided that the pupils from this province will participate in all scholarships (except Forbes' Scholarships) that are attached to the Sibpur College.

Next in scale come the engineering and technical schools. These have grown up arround the Sibpur College to which all (except the Ashanulla School of Engineering) were affiliated, in accordance with the principles enunciated by the Government of India in 1883. Mr. Heaton, the Principal of the Civil Engineering College, still inspects the technical schools of this province and controls the examinations. But the examinations, for both the engineering and the technical schools, will now be entrusted to a Board called the "Technical Examination Board," in which two members from this province will be included.

The Ashanulla School of Engineering, Dacca.

87. The only engineering school that exists in this province is the Ahsanulla School of Engineering. It has three departments, the apprentice, the survey and the artizan. The apprentice department prepares pupils for the Sub-Overseer and the Overseer Examinations and for the Foreman Mechanic's Certificate. Arrangements are being made for instruction in electrical engineering. The survey department prepares pupils by a two years' course for the Survey Final Examination. The Amin's Certificate, however, is granted at the close of the first year course.

The enrolment of the apprentice department has increased from 161 to 184 and that of the survey department from 108 to 141. The artizan classes both here and in the technical schools are, strictly speaking, institutions for industrial training and will be treated under that head.

The curricula of the apprentice and survey departments are the same as in the previous years; but an entrance test has been instituted in connexion with the survey department with a view to selecting candidates of sufficient qualifications to follow the course with advantage.

A Board of Visitors has been constituted for the school for the first time. The duties of the Board will be mainly advisory.

The late Mr. Arnold, to whose indefatigable exertions the improvement of the school is mainly due, died in July, in Calcutta, while on his way home. Temporary arrangements were made in his place. But it was found that a suitable head-master could not be had on pay less than that offered to the members of the Indian Educational Service. Accordingly proposals were submitted for the appointment of a head-master on the usual pay of the members of the Indian Educational Service. Some slight alterations in the scale of the staff have also been sanctioned.

Examinations.

88. At the examinations at the end of the 4th year (Overseer) 22 pupils appeared, of whom 14 succeeded against the same number of candidates and 11 passed in the preceding year. At the Sub-Overseer Examination 56 pupils appeared, and 36 passed. At the Survey Final Examination 33 candidates appeared, of whom 26 passed. Eighty-eight candidates appeared for the Amin's Certificate, of whom 72 succeeded. Of the eleven students who passed the Overseer Examination in 1906-1907, eight continued their practical training in the workshop.

Technical Schools.

89. There are six technical schools. These generally have the same departments which are found in the Ahsanulla School of Engineering. But the apprentice department teaches only up to the sub-overseer standard. That at Mymensingh, however, does not possess sub-overseer classes. The technical school at Rampur-Boalia gained affiliation to Sibpur this year. Hence there are now five schools (excluding Dacca) which teach to the sub-overseer standard. All these schools are under the management of District Boards and are aided from provincial revenues.

There were 207 pupils in all the sub-overseer classes during the year under review against 160 of the previous year. The results of the Sub-overseer Examination are not yet out.

Survey classes in technical schools.

90. Besides the survey classes attached to the Ahsanualla School of Engineering, there are three classes in the three technical schools in the Rajshahi Division. These classes prepare pupils for the Amin's Certificate Examination. There were 226 pupils in these classes against 143 of the previous year. A scheme for the affiliation of the Amin classes to that of the Ahsanulla School of Engineering is under consideration.

91. In connexion with the technical schools, there are "B" classes in high schools situated in towns where technical schools exist. The part which they play in the organisation of technical education was fully described in the last Quinquennial Report. In some of these schools, difficulty is felt owing to the dual control over the pupils, who do most of their work in the high schools and receive their practical training in the technical schools.

Technical classes in schools for general instruction.

These classes have been very successful so far as this province is concerned. During the year under review there were 290 pupils in the seven "B" classes attached to the Government high schools against 175 of the previous year. The most remarkable increase was at Comilla. Here I found the "B" classes in a moribund condition, with only four pupils. I suggested the circulation of a pamphlet showing the advantages of the technical course, with the result that the classes rose during the year to forty.

92. The students from this province appear at the "B" Final Examination conducted by the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, and compete along with the boys from Bengal for the "B" class scholarships mentioned in paragraph 186 of the last Quinquennial Report. Out of 67 candidates who appeared at the examination 36 passed, of whom nine secured scholarships. Next year the examination will be conducted by a temporary board of four members, two from Bengal and two from this province.

Results of the "B" Final Examinations.

93. There are no mining classes in this province corresponding to those that have been opened in connexion with the apprentice department of the Engineering College at Sibpur. The mining classes there form a part of the overseer course. It has been decided that six vacancies in these classes will be reserved for pupils from this province. Proposals have been submitted to Government for the creation of scholarships to be awarded to pupils from this province, who seek admission into these classes.

Mining.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.

94. Artisan classes were opened in connexion with the Ahsanulla School of Engineering on the 15th January 1906. There were 12 pupils against 13 of the previous year. Of the 12 pupils, 9 obtained stipends from Government and three from the District Board of Dacca. No information is available as to how the artisans have been subsequently employed.

Artisan classes in the technical schools.

There are artisan classes in connexion with each of the technical schools mentioned in paragraph 89. There are 123 pupils in these classes against 72 of the previous year. The subjects in which the pupils receive instruction in these classes are generally carpentry and blacksmithing. Instruction in tinsmithing is imparted in the Comilla Artisan School.

95. Besides these there are other schools in which industrial education is imparted. The Kashi Kishore Technical School (mentioned among technical schools in paragraph 89) under the management of the District Board of Mymensingh, is really more an industrial than a technical institution. It imparts instruction in carpentry and blacksmithing. A scheme for the improvement of the school is under consideration.

Other industrial schools and classes.

The Victoria Technical Institution at Chittagong had 28 pupils on the roll, 8 in the goldsmith's class, 17 in the tinsmith's class and three in the carpenter's class. This school is a very interesting place. It is a private institution, with a grant of Rs. 30 a month and rewards to successful pupils from provincial revenues. The pupils are of the higher castes. In view of the success of the school, it is proposed to develop it along more liberal lines.

There are sericulture schools at Rampur-Boalia and Malda. The former had 18 and the latter 16 pupils. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,249 from provincial revenues, Rs. 502 from District and Rs. 37 from Municipal Funds. It is curious that the Inspector makes no mention of the weaving school at the latter place.

An industrial school at Bogra opened towards the close of the year under review. There are 39 pupils on the roll. Thirty-four scholarships have been sanctioned—30 from Government, of the value of Rs. 4, tenable for one year, and four from other sources, of the value of Rs. 4, tenable for one year.

Two schools for hill tribes in Assam—the Fuller Industrial School, Kohima, and the Fuller Industrial School at Shillong—were opened during the year.

There are 15 scholarships tenable at the Kohima and 15 at the Shillong Technical School. It is too early to pronounce any opinion on the work of these schools.

Industrial apprenticeships.

96. There is no need to make special mention of the apprenticeships held at Pahartali near Chittagong, and in the railway and other workshops in Assam, since these were fully described last year. But it is noticeable that, in Assam, only 9 out of 15 scholarships tenable in workshops were taken up; while all those tenable in private workshops remain vacant. There appears to be little demand for this kind of education in the Brahmaputra Valley.

D.—COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

"C" Classes.

97. The bifurcation scheme which resulted in the opening of "B" classes in connexion with Government high schools in Eastern Bengal also produced what are known as "C" classes in those institutions. These classes are intended to impart instruction in modern subjects, such as drafting, docketing, *precis*-writing. Two such classes were opened in this province. But they are complete failures.

Commercial schools.

98. There are four commercial schools in the city of Dacca and one in Chittagong. They are private ventures. I visited them all, and found them to be doing useful work, though the qualifications of those admitted to the shorthand courses are generally too low to permit of the production of really efficient shorthandists.

State Technological Scholarship.

99. One of the State Technological Scholarships of £150 a year was awarded in this province for the study of mining, etc., at Birmingham.

E.—SCHOOLS FOR THE STUDY OF ORIENTAL CLASSICS.

General progress.

100. The institutions which exist for instruction in Oriental classics are mainly indigenous and of a semi-religious character. Hence great caution is required in handling them. The following reforms have been introduced :—

(i) The Sanskrit College at Rampur-Boalia has been suitably housed in a building which is the gift of the Rani of Puthia.

(ii) Just as last year the staff of the Anglo-Persian Department of the Dacca Madrassa was strengthened, so, in the year under review, that at Chittagong has been improved by supplementing the Mohsin Fund with a provincial allotment.

(iii) The growth of middle madrassas has been fostered, and, in the Dacca Division, they have received aid. (See paragraphs 55 and 129.)

(iv) The inclusion of secular subjects in the curriculum has been encouraged by the giving out of grants. (See paragraph 129).

There is still much to be done; and this can only be effected on the advice of a strong Committee thoroughly conversant with the subject. At present a tendency towards over-secularisation is, perhaps, exhibited. Elsewhere, I have noticed that the selection of middle madrassas has not always been judicious. And care must be taken not to rob this class of institutions of their intrinsic characteristics.

TOLS.

Organisation of *tols* that are classed as public institutions.

101. The principles underlying the system of *tol* education are the same in both the parts of the province; but there are some differences in points of details. The syllabus of Sanskrit examinations in Eastern Bengal is higher than that in Assam. The *tols* in Eastern Bengal confine themselves to the teaching of special subjects, whereas in Assam they instruct the pupil in several subjects at the same time. The title course in which the career of students in Eastern Bengal culminates is absent in the Assam system, and the Sanskrit examinations are conducted by the department, whereas in Eastern Bengal they were, till recently, conducted by the Principal, Sanskrit College. Now, however, a Sanskrit Examination Board has been constituted. The Sanskrit examinations of Eastern Bengal will henceforth be conducted by this Board. It has not yet been finally decided whether the Assam *tols* will adopt the Bengal system and take the Bengal examination. The views of persons interested in Sanskrit learning in Assam are being canvassed, and such action as may seem necessary will then be taken. A special feature of the Assam *tols* is that there are often lower primary departments in connexion with them, the management earning grant-in-aid

from provincial revenues in the same way, but without the same limitations, as in ordinary lower primary schools. But such *tols* cannot earn stipends for their teachers on the results of the Sanskrit examinations.

Sanskrit College and other special institutions.

102. Remarkable among the *tols* of the province is the Sanskrit College at Rampur Boalia. It is the gift of Rani Hemanta Kumari Devi of Puthia, who maintains three professors and has erected a very pleasing building for it within the Arts College precincts. Other institutions are the East Bengal Saraswat Samaj and the aided *tol* called the Jagatpur Asram. This last is a monastic establishment. It has attained remarkable success in its examination results, especially among its female candidates, who received liberal rewards from Government.

Statistics of *tols*.

103. During the year under review the number of *tols* which are classed as public institutions increased from 256 to 263 and their pupils from 3,702 to 3,792. The total expenditure, however, slightly declined. Two hundred and sixty-two pupils passed out of 732 sent up to the First examination and 93 pupils succeeded against 341 sent up to the Second examination. At the title examination twenty-nine pupils passed out of 83 during the year under review against 38 out of 90 candidates of the previous year.

Private *tols*, that is, those which do not conform to the prescribed standards, shew a general falling off. Institutions decreased from 223 to 166, pupils from 2,425 to 1,911.

MADRASSAS.

Madrassas that are classed as public institutions.

104. The number of institutions remained stationary at 160, but the pupils in them increased from 10,431 to 11,053. The number of aided madrassas increased by 9, while that of the unaided madrassas decreased by the same number.

(*a*)—State madrassas.

105. Of the three madrassas under Government management, those at Dacca and Chittagong are senior madrassas. They have two departments, namely, the Arabic Department, which prepares pupils for the Bengal Central Madrassa Examinations, and the Anglo-Persian Department, which prepares pupils for the University Entrance Examination. The Rajshahi Madrassa does not teach up to the standard of the Bengal madrassas, nor is any high school attached to it. The expenditure on account of these madrassas is met out of the Mohsin Fund. But the assets of the fund are not sufficient to meet the legitimate expenses of these institutions, and contributions to the extent of Rs. 1,200 had to be made from provincial revenues in order to re-organise the staff of the Anglo-Persian Department of the Chittagong Madrassa, in addition to the sum of Rs. 2,400 sanctioned on account of the re-organisation of the Anglo-Persian Department of the Dacca Madrassa in the preceding year. During the year under review there were 604 pupils in the Arabic departments of these madrassas against 609 pupils of the preceding year, and 435 pupils in the Anglo-Persian Departments against 388 pupils in the preceding year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 38,493, of which Rs. 16,812 was met from the Mohsin Fund, the rest from provincial revenues and fees.

Examinations.

106. The Central Madrassa Examination is held under the supervision of the Principal, Calcutta Madrassa. During the year under review, 113 pupils went up for the Central Madrassa Examination, of whom 68 passed. Thirty-five pupils went up for the University Entrance Examination from the Anglo-Persian Departments of the madrassas, of whom 13 passed.

Calcutta Conference.

107. The question of madrassa reform engaged the attention of a Conference which was held in Calcutta in December and April last, under the presidentship of Mr. Earle, at which representatives from the province attended. The conclusions arrived at by the Conference require to be examined with a view to ascertain how far they will be workable in this province. A representative Committee has been proposed in order to consider this and other allied problems on Muhammadan education.

(*b*)—Privately managed madrassas that are affiliated to the Calcutta madrassa.

108. Besides the two Government senior madrassas there are six senior madrassas that send up candidates to the Central Madrassa Examinations. Three of these are in receipt of grant-in-aid from Mohsin Fund and one from Provincial Revenues.

During the year under review 90 candidates were sent to the Madrassa Central Examination from these madrassas, of whom 28 passed.

Middle madrassas.

109. The scheme of middle madrassas will be fully described in the section on Muhammadan education. There were altogether 37 of these institutions with 4,449 pupils against 16 institutions and 1,885 pupils of the previous year. The Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, speaking of these madrassas in his division, says:—

"The organisation of these madrassas has not yet been perfected. Attempts are, however, being made to place them on a better footing by the adoption of the curriculum recommended by the Middle Madrassa Committee. It should, however, be pointed out that such madrassas with duplicate staff of teachers are expensive affairs and cannot be efficiently conducted without decent grants from the department."

(c)—Other madrassas in Eastern Bengal Districts.

110. The other madrassas teach the curriculum of the lower classes of the Government madrassas. They act as feeders to the senior madrassas. The Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, remarks with regard to these madrassas :—

"The quality of instruction imparted in these institutions is very poor, as has been demonstrated by the results of the semi-public examination held during the last two years by the Superintendent, Dacca Madrass, *e.g.*, out of 15 pupils sent up only one passed. A better state of things cannot be expected from these institutions, which are nearly all insufficiently staffed and badly taught. If these schools are to be brought up to a useful standard it is urgently necessary as I recommended in my monograph on *muktabs* and Middle madrassas last year, that measures should be adopted to improve the quality of instruction in them, *e.g.*, inspection by Arabic and Persian-knowing officers and liberal grants to qualified teachers."

In Assam.

There are no senior madrassas in Assam like those at Dacca and Chittagong, nor do any of them teach for the Central Bengal Madrassa Examination. For this reason separate figures are given for Assam. Here departmental tests, called the first and second examinations, are held in order to test the proficiency of pupils in Arabic and Persian; and stipends and scholarships are awarded to pupils on the results of these examinations. There are also lower primary departments attached to these madrassas; and for these the management earn remuneration in the same way as ordinary lower primary schools, except that there is no limit to the amount of capitation earned by the school. During the year under review there were 28 madrassas with 1,912 pupils against 21 madrassas and 1,319 pupils of the preceding year. The number of aided madrassas increased from 14 to 25, while that of unaided institutions diminished from 7 to 2.

Results of the Assam Madrassa Examinations.

111. During the year under review 68 pupils appeared at the First Examination from 15 madrassas in Assam, of whom 24 passed from 10 madrassas. Six pupils obtained scholarships. Twenty pupils appeared at the 2nd examination from six madrassas, of whom five passed and three pupils obtained scholarships. Only one teacher obtained a stipend of Rs. 10 on the results of these examinations.

The organisation of these madrassas leaves much to be desired. Madrassa education is capable of further development in the Surma Valley, especially in Sylhet, where the percentage of Muhammadan population is large, and it has yet to be considered if the madrassas in this Valley cannot be brought on a line with the senior madrassas in Eastern Bengal.

(d)—Madrassas classed as private institutions.

112. There are also 196 madrassas, with 5,965 pupils, classed as private institutions. They adopt no prescribed standard. The Inspector, Chittagong, says of them :—

"Though these institutions do not conform to the departmental standard, and are mostly of religious character, they are not without use. In fact they form the nucleus of our public schools. It is by the introduction of secular subjects that they are generally transferred from the private to the public classes. This process of evolution is constantly at work—a fact which accounts for the ever increasing growth of primary schools.

SECTION VII.

FEMALE EDUCATION

History of progress.

113. The main features of the year's work in Female Education are the following :—

(i) A representative Committee was constituted by a Government Resolution to consider and advise Government upon the whole question of Female Education

Preparatory to this, a mass of opinion was collected from ladies and gentlemen interested in the subject throughout the province. This was collated by an Assistant Inspector, specially deputed for the work. The Committee itself comprises seventeen members, besides the President, Mr. R. Nathan, C.I.E., I.C.S. It met in Dacca for the first time from the 26th to the 29th of February 1908. Its deliberations on this occasion were of a most exhaustive character. Before, however, effect can be given to its resolutions, they will have to undergo criticisms from various sources, additional information will have to be collected, and further meetings held. The Committee is to be of the nature of a standing Committee which will continue to meet and to give its advice from time to time. It is hoped that the existence of this Committee will lead to the happiest results.

(ii) While the main schemes must await the maturer views of this body and the acceptance of them, in whole or in part, by Government, progress has been made along already existing lines: Additional grants have been made to District Boards in Eastern Bengal for the opening of new girls' schools and for the encouragement of girls reading in boys' schools. For the former purpose Rs. 10,000, and for the latter Rs. 9,000 were allotted. This second sum was to be expended in capitation allowances to teachers at rates varying from two to eight annas per pupil, subject to fixed maxima.

(iii) At the same time, there has been a remarkable awakening among the Muhammadans of certain districts to the benefits of female education. Of the total increase of 18,054 girls at school, 11,461 are Muhammadans. This is equivalent to an increase in the number of Muhammadan girls at school of 45·1 per cent., whereas the total increase in female pupils of all creeds is 25·4 per cent. Muhammadans now contribute 36,826 out of the total of 88,921 girls at school. This result has largely come about by the introduction, facilitated by the special grants made through District Boards, of a simple course of primary instruction into Muktabs and Koran schools. The movement was most clearly marked in the district of Bogra, where Muhammadans form a larger portion of the population than in any other part of the province. Extraordinary reports reached me in the course of the year from this district. I quote a portion of a letter which was received from Mr. Beatson Bell, the Director of Land Records, written while he was touring in Bogra:—"I have just inspected the local Muhammadan Pathsala. It has two branches—a boys' branch started 10 months ago and a girls' branch started 4 months ago. So far, it is entirely supported by contributions of rice, which the villagers set aside day by day for the Pathsala. I saw 48 boys and 28 girls there this morning. One-half of the boys' fathers could not read and write and not a single one of the girls' mothers could do so. I am told that the same sort of thing can be seen in Muhammadan villages all over the Bogra district, and I saw the same thing myself last year in Mymensingh district." And the Inspector's report (quoted below) fully bears out what I had previously heard.

(iv) This movement and the allotment of special grants have combined to produce an increase of 25·4 per cent., in the number of girls at school. The increase is not evenly distributed; details will be given presently. The following extract from the report of the Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi, is of interest in illustrating the remarkable increase in certain districts of that division, notably Bogra:—

"The number of female schools, including 27 secularised Muktabs, increased from 302 to 449, or by 147, or 48·6 per cent., and their pupils from 6,010 to 7,292, or by 1,282, or 21·3 per cent The average daily attendance advanced by 65·3 per cent., which is commensurate with the increase of pupils throughout the division. The increase is shared by 5 districts, notably Bogra, which has recorded an increase of 86 schools, or 252·9 per cent., and of 2,049 pupils, or 299·5 per cent. It may be noted that the increase of schools from 34 to 120 and of pupils from 684 to 2,049 in the course of 12 months, as the Deputy Inspector of Schools has put it, is "extraordinary." The aided female schools of all classes in the district increased from 31 with 582 pupils to 94 with 2,148 pupils and unaided schools increased from one with 14 pupils to 24 with 489 pupils."

(v) Where aided secondary girls' schools exsist and the people are desirous that Government should assume their management, they are being gradually converted into State schools. It is hoped that this will lead to their improvement.

General Statistics.

114. The following statement gives the general figures regarding girls' schools and the pupils in them :—

Kind of institution.	1906-1907.				1907-1908.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils.	Average attendance.	Total expenditure.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils.	Average attendance.	Total expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Rs.				Rs.
State	15	787	527	15,916	37	1,508	1,063	31,122
District or Local Board	119	2,935	2,127	10,961	139	3,705	2,504	14,438
Municipal	2	85	41	356	1	35	21	172
Aided	2,308	42,715	31,203	94,651	2,633	53,420	38,836	1,04,476
Unaided	363	6,131	4,539	4,276	442	8,132	6,174	4,241
Total	2,807	52,683	38,437	1,26,160	3,302	66,830	48,601	1,54,449

The increase of schools by 495 and of pupils in girls' schools by 14,147, or by 17·6 and 26·8 per cent., respectively, is a satisfactory feature. The increase in pupils has outstripped that in schools, and Mr. Stapleton, the Inspector of Dacca, remarks of his division :—"The average attendance rose from 17,958 to 21,452, or by 19 per cent. This shows that the growth in numbers mentioned above is not made up of mere paper entries." The increase in the number of State schools is due to the classification of the 22 model schools for the first time under this head.

But this does not represent the full increase. The following statement shews schools, classed according to management, the number of girls reading in boys' schools and the net number of girls under instruction :—

	1906-1907.		1907-1908.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
Managed by Government	15	787	37	1,508
Managed by District, Local and Municipal Boards...	121	3,050	140	3,770
Aided by Government, or by District or by Local or by Municipal Boards.	2,308	42,715	2,683	53,420
Unaided	363	6,131	442	8,132
Total	2,807	52,683	3,302	66,830
Girls in boys' schools...	...	19,443	...	23,914
Grand Total	2,807	72,126	3,302	90,744
Deduct boys in girls' schools	...	1,259	...	1,823
Net number of girls	...	70,867	...	88,921

From this it will be seen that the number of girls under instruction has increased from 70,867 to 88,921, or by 25·4 per cent. The percentage of girls at school to those of a school-going age, has therefore risen from 3·1 to 3·9. The reasons for this increase have already been stated. It was shared in by all divisions, Chittagong showing an increase of 36·6 per cent., Rajshahi 34·7, Dacca 18, the Surma Valley 17·1 and the Assam Valley and Hill Districts, where female education has made no headway save in towns and the hill tracts, 7·9. A further analysis of the figures is interesting with reference to the remarks made at the end of paragraph 216 of my

last Quinquennial Report, about mixed schools. The Inspector of Dacca doubts the success of this system, since not a quarter of the funds provided in that Division for this purpose could be spent. It is true that, in the Dacca Division, the increase in girls reading in boys' schools amounted to less than one thousand, while in the Rajshahi Division it remained almost stationary. But in the Assam Valley the increase in mixed schools was double that in girls' schools (though, as it occurred mainly in the hill schools, where there are no objections to mixed education, it can hardly be used as an argument) ; while in Chittagong there was a very large expansion amounting to an increase of 93 per cent This seems to show that the success of mixed schools depends largely on the way in which the scheme is locally worked. The matter is one of considerable importance ; and Inspectors would do well to give serious attention to it. The number of unaided schools, though not large, has shown a considerable advance. I consider that no properly conducted girls' school, desirous of aid, should remain unaided. And the application of more funds for this purpose is indicated, especially in the Bakarganj district, where no less than 84 of these institutions are situated.

Expenditure rose from Rs. 1,26,160 to Rs. 1,54,449. There has thus been an increase of Rs. 28,289 against an increase of 18,054 pupils. There appears to have been a considerable rise in the cost of State schools. This, of course, is merely due to the change of classification alluded to above, the really large increase being on Board and aided schools.

In paragraph 205 of the last Quinquennnial Report, the lamentably small percentage, which expenditure from public funds on female education bears to the expenditure from the same source on education at large, was noted. The expenditure, direct and indirect, was only 3·7 per cent., the direct expenditure only 7·2 per cent. of the total and of the total direct expenditure, respectively. This year, the answering figures were 4·2 and 8·6—a slight improvement, but still disproportionately small.

The cost of educating a girl in each kind of school and the cost to public funds, are as follow :—

Cost per pupil.

	Total cost per pupil.			Cost debitable to public funds.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
State schools	21	10	9	18	15	11
Board schools	4	1	0	3	14	7
Aided schools	2	2	4	1	9	10
Unaided schools	0	9	1	...		

Distribution of pupils in schools.

115. Particulars about various classes of schools are shewn in the following statement.

Classes of Schools.	1906-1907.		1907-1908		Remarks.
	No. of schools.	No. of pupils.	No. of schools.	No. of pupils.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
High English School ...	3	326	3	277	
Middle „ „	3	353	3	367	
„ Vernacular „	12	824	14	1,019	
Upper Primary „	64	2,453	70	2,704	
Lower „ „	2,725	48,727	3,212	62,433	*Includes 1,259 and 1,823 boys in girls' schools.
Total ...	2,807	52,683*	3,302	66,830*	

N.B.—This table does not include 92 against 416 girls in special schools.

Of the three high schools, the Eden Female School at Dacca is a Government institution. It is poorly housed, and an additional building has been erected. Even this will not suffice, as the boarding accommodation is cramped, and further expansion is required for the training classes For this purpose it will be necessary to hire a house at once, pending the entire removal of the school to quarters more suitable for the principal girls' school in the province. The management of the school has not in all respects been satisfactory ; and I was obliged to hold a searching enquiry, which

resulted in certain changes in the staff. Nevertheless, the attendance at the school has immensely improved and examination results have been good. The other two schools, the Alexander Girls' School at Mymensingh and Dr. Khastagir's School at Chittagong, were turned into Government institutions during the course of the year. The fall in numbers occurred wholly in the former of these two schools and resulted from the establishment in the town of a *Mahakali pathsala*. The material improvement of this school awaits the completion of the transfer of the property. Dr. Khastagir's School is poorly housed. It is hardly worthy of the name of a high school, and is not yet recognised by the University as such. But administrative sanction has been obtained to the building of a new school house and a hostel.

Middle schools shew an increase in point both of institutions and pupils. Negotiations are on foot for turning several of the aided schools into Government institutions and for improving them. The negotiations are rendered very slow by the difficulty of procuring suitable sites. The best of these schools is the Central Girls' School at Silchar, which is an aided institution managed by the Welsh Calvinistic Mission.

Upper primary schools, which include the model schools and 3 zenana classes, likewise shew an increase. But the large increase is naturally among lower primary schools, and is largely due to the throwing out of more liberal grants to the District Boards in the Eastern Bengal districts. While, therefore, the general increase may be regarded as satisfactory, the low standard up to which, in the great bulk of cases, instruction is carried, is still a matter for regret. Nevertheless, a reference to paragraph 99 of my Report for 1905-06 will shew that, notwithstanding the opening of many new schools of a most elementary type, the classification is not (as might have been expected) more unsatisfactory than it was two years ago. The percentages remain nearly the same, and are—0·03 in the high stage; 0·1 in the middle; 0·7 in the upper primary; 38·6 in the three upper classes of the lower primary; and 60·6 in the lower classes of the lower primary.

Examination.

116. Public examination results shew an improvement in every grade, from the Entrance to the Lower Primary over the preceding year. Three girls passed the Entrance; and altogether 843 girls were successful in examinations against 615 last year. As for scholarships, there are no special scholarships regularly restricted for girls in Eastern Bengal districts save some lower primary scholarships under certain Boards, but special scholarships are freely given. In Assam, there are 8 scholarships specially reserved for girls. In all, 38 scholarships were awarded to girls during the year under review. And one girl was sent to England with a special scholarship tenable in a training institution.

Zenana Classes.

117. The establishment of zenana classes in the City of Dacca was described in paragraph 217 of the Quinquennial Report. There are now seven centres in the city. The number of Hindu ladies under instruction, most of whom are married, has risen to 31. But the Muhammadan girls, who are generally unmarried, have slightly declined in number, and there are now only 15 of them. Mr. Stapleton, the Inspector, considers that the Hindu classes are making fair progress, but that the money spent on the Muhammadan classes is practically wasted. It is almost impossible to procure a Muhammadan lady of suitable qualifications for the post of Instructress.

The class for Muhammadan ladies at Ulania in Bakarganj has increased to 12.

The classes at Noakhali have increased from 105 to 122 and now comprise only Hindus. Eighty-nine of this number are married and ten are widows. This is the most successful experiment of the kind. The class should be expanded and improved by the addition of extra teachers, and the features of this experiment might well be copied in other district headquarters.

SECTION VIII.

EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

A.—Europeans.

Introduction.

118. This section deals with the schools for Europeans in this province. In the Code of Regulations for European Schools for India and Burma the term "European" has been defined as any person of European descent, pure or mixed, who retains European habits and mode of life, and a European School for the purposes of grant-in-aid, as a school in which the non-European element does not exceed 15 per cent. The centres of European Education for this portion of India (Calcutta, Darjeeling, Kurseong, etc.), are included in the province of Bengal. This fact (together with the small number

of children of school-going age) narrows the scope of such institutions in Eastern Bengal and Assam. With one exception (to be noted presently), no large expansion can be expected for a considerable period to come.

The Code of Regulations in force in this Province.

119. The new Code of Regulations for European Schools is in force in this province. The only modification is that the value of primary and middle scholarship has been fixed at Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 instead of Rs. 8 and 12 as stated in the Code. The reason for this change is that the scholars are drawn from a poorer class of people than elsewhere, and thus require more pecuniary assistance. It may, however, be noticed that the new grant-in-aid rules were not fully brought into operation during the year under review. The ordinary attendance grants were calculated according to the new Code, whereas the grants for free day scholars and boarders were calculated according to the old Code. The grants for the current year have, however, been calculated according to the new Code.

Inspection.

120. The Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, is at present also Inspector of European and Eurasian schools.

Institution for the Education of Europeans.

121. The European schools in this province group themselves generally into middle and primary schools. (One of the middle schools, however, teaches up to the University Entrance standard, but for the purposes of the European School Code cannot be termed a high school.) The curriculum is that prescribed in the Code.

Statistics of Schools and pupils.

Kind of institution.	1906-1907.				1907-1908.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils.	Average attendance.	Total direct expenditure.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils.	Average attendance.	Total direct expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Rs.				Rs.
State	1	19	19	3,096	1	21	24	3,333
District or Local Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided	5	406	316	14,245	4	360	322	14,503
Unaided	...	...	...	...	1	14	9	617
Total	6	425	335	17,341	6	395	355	18,454

The number of European schools in this province remained the same, but the number of pupils declined from 425 to 395. Of these, three were in the high stage (corresponding to the University Entrance), 52 in the middle stage and the remainder in the primary stage.

Schools according to management.

122. The number of aided institutions decreased by one owing to the abolition of the Assam-Bengal Railway School at Chittagong. The new unaided school is the one at Badarpur, and was started towards the close of 1906-07.

Statistics of expenditure.

123. The total charges, both direct and indirect, on account of these schools increased from Rs. 47,521 to Rs. 47,892, as also the Government expenditure from Rs. 15,375 to Rs. 21,624. The increase in the Government share of the direct charges has been very slight in comparison with that of indirect charges. The direct charges from provincial revenues increased from Rs. 9,325 to Rs. 10,268, while the indirect charges from the same source increased from Rs. 6,050 to Rs. 11,356. The increase in the former is largely accounted for by the fact that the grants were calculated partly under the new Code, and that in the latter by the lump grant of Rs. 4,000 towards the contribution of an Eastern Bengal and Assam cottage in connexion with the St. Andrew's Kalimpong Home. The amount of the cadet grant fell from Rs. 132 to Rs. 74.

Examination in European schools and the scholarships to be awarded on the results.

124. According to the Code of Regulations for European Schools there are to be no public examinations except the leaving examination which may be held either at the end of the middle or high standard; for these leaving examinations fees may be charged. The progress of the scholar is to be tested by an examination *in situ* and promotion from stage to stage is not to be determined by departmental examinations. Thus there are to be no primary examinations except for the award of scholarships, and the middle and the high examinations will serve a two-fold object, namely, to grant leaving certificates to those who are not proceeding further and to award scholarships to those who are.

In paragraph 119 it has been observed that the value of primary and middle scholarships has been raised in this province under Government orders. The same orders fix the number of each grade of scholarships. The following scholarships of each grade have been fixed for this Province:—

(i) 4 primary scholarships of the value of Rs. 12 tenable for three years.
(ii) 2 middle scholarships tenable for two years in a high school and for a recognised course of study not exceeding five years in a technical or a professional institution.

Owing to the small number of candidates for scholarship examinations in this province, no separate examination was instituted. The pupils from this province took the Bengal examinations. No candidates were sent up for the school leaving examination, but 15 candidates were sent up for the primary scholarship examination and 6 for the middle scholarship examination. None of them qualified in the examination under the rules, but four special primary scholarships and one special middle scholarship have been awarded.

One girl from St. Gregory's institution at Dacca appeared at the University Entrance examination. She passed in the 2nd division. In this connexion the remarks of the Inspector of European Schools are worth quoting:—

> It may be pointed out in this connection that by an oversight no provision has yet been made to encourage University education amongst Europeans and Eurasians in the new province. I have, therefore, suggested elsewhere that one Entrance scholarship should be annually awarded to such candidates. With an increasing European and Eurasian population in Dacca it may be expected that St. Gregory's will regularly send up candidates for the Entrance examination in future.

Imperial Grant.

125. In May 1906 the Government of India made an annual recurring grant of Rs. 2,46,000, from the Imperial funds in aid of European Education in India, and the share of that grant that has fallen to this province is Rs. 5,000. The objects on which the grant was to be spent were:—

(i) improvement of the pay and prospects of teachers;
(ii) enhancement of the grant made in aid of equipment and maintenance of schools;
(iii) provision of scholarships on a more generous scale.

During the year under review the grant was given out as follows:—

	Rs.
(i) Grant to an Eastern Bengal and Assam Cottage in connection with St. Andrew's Kalimpong Home.	4,000
(ii) Grant to Saidpur on account of increasing the salary of teachers to Saidpur school.	500
(iii) Grant for the purpose of furniture, etc., for aided schools.	470
Total	4,970

The grant of Rs. 4,000 that had been made in 1906-07 out of this Fund and had not been utilised was expended during the year.

Training arrangements.

126. Intimation was received from the Government of India of the opening of a Training Class at Sanawar in the Punjab for male teachers of European Schools. The rates of stipend for teachers in this class has been fixed at Rs. 40. Enquiries were made whether any of the schools would like to send their teachers to this class for training, but the replies ere in the negative.

Details of Schools.

Pine Mount School.

127. The Pine Mount School is the only State school in the province. The staff consists of two teachers who are both qualified for the work. The numerical strength of the school increased

slightly from 19 to 21, the total cost from Rs. 3,775 in 1906-07 to Rs. 7,830 in 1907-08. This large increase is due to the fact that in previous years the boarding charges were not returned.

Saidpur Day School.

This is an unaided middle school and has been returned as a girls' school owing to the number of girls having become greater than that of boys. It enjoys a monthly grant of Rs. 45 from provincial revenues. The average strength of the school declined from 49 to 43. The financial condition is unsatisfactory, the school having worked at a deficit last year.

St. Gregory's.

This is a mixed school teaching up to the middle standard under the Code of European Schools and is affiliated up to the University Entrance standard. The roll number increased from 122 to 137. There were 17 teachers, of whom four only were stipendiary. During the year the staff was increased by three teachers. Of the 137 pupils, 88 were boys and 49 girls. This also included 7 Muhammadans, 1 Brahmin and 1 Native Christian. As has been stated in paragraph 124 one girl passed the Entrance Examination. Fifteen cadets became efficient, of whom 5 were extra-efficient. The total cost decreased from Rs. 24,182 to Rs. 11,335. This was due to the fact that in the previous year there was a very large outlay on capital objects.

St. Placid's, Chittagong.

This is a middle school for boys. The roll number decreased from 54 to 44, due partly to transfer of boys from this school to St. Gregory's and partly to levying school fee. The staff consists of three teachers. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 3,343 to Rs. 3,904. Three cadets were extra-efficient, and one efficient. The small grant made in 1906-1907 has been well utilised.

St. Scholastica's, Chittagong.

This is a middle school mainly intended for girls. There are 11 teachers. The roll number decreased from 148 to 137. The total expedditure was Rs. 15,191, against Rs. 9,898 of the previous year. This is chiefly due to the special grant of Rs. 4,000 towards the extension and improvement of buildings. The money was utilised for enlarging the dormitory which was previously much overcrowded. The expenditure has been judicious and the usefulness of the school has been much enhanced by this addition. Personal inspection, however, shews me that still further grants will be essential to improve the out-houses and surroundings of this deserving institution.

Badarpur Railway School.

This is a mixed lower primary school with 14 pupils on the roll. There is one teacher. The monthly Railway grant of Rs. 60 is sufficient for the up-keep of the school. It does not require any grant from Government.

Night School.

The Saidpur Railway Night School, which was closed the year before last, re-opened in the begininng of the current year.

Concluding remarks.

128. As noted in the first paragraph of this chapter, European and Eurasian Education is not capable of any immediate expansion in this province. The exception there noted is the possibility, mentioned in the last Quinquennial Report, of establishing good schools, away from town influences, in the south-east corner of the province, to meet (more adequately than is now done) the educational needs of the Eurasians of Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, as well as the increase of facilities which the Inspector considered might become necessary. This scheme is still under consideration.

B.—Muhammadans.

History of progress.

129. That the Muhammadan community has awoken to the necessity of secular education is sufficiently indicated by the fact that, while there is a small falling off in the numbers at Koran schools, there has been, during the year, a great increase in pupils reading the recognised courses in public institutions. The total numbers in the latter sort of institutions have risen from 364,791 to 421,043, or by 15·4 per cent. The advance which is being made calls for sympathetic assistance. This has not been lacking; and the results of the year are in some part due to the help which Government has extended to spontaneous effort. It is not necessary here to recapitulate the various means (detailed in last year's Quinquennial Report) by which Muhammadan education is stimulated. It will suffice to mention the special features of the year.

(i) The improvement of the Madrassas has been already dealt with. The grant of Rs. 2,400 from provincial revenues was continued to the Dacca Madrassa. And a similar grant of Rs. 1,200 was sanctioned for the Chittagong Madrassa. These grants

were applied to the Anglo-Persian Departments with a view to improving the staff. The result has been considerable success in the Entrance Examination results at the Chittagong Madrassa; but at Dacca the transfer of no less than six of the best qualified members of the staff detrimentally affected the work; and the results were unsatisfactory.

(ii) The number of freeships tenable in high, middle and upper primary schools has been raised to 13 per cent. of the number of pupils. And, in view of the poverty of the Muhammadan community, it has been decided that these freeships should be held in the proportion of eight to five by Muhammadans and Hindus respectively.

(iii) The scheme of middle madrassas, initiated at the close of 1905, has considerably advanced. A middle madrassa is a middle English school specially designed for Muhammadans, and with an oriental language side. "The course of studies" (to quote from Mr. Stapleton's report) "in a middle madrassa is identical with that of a middle English school, with this exception that Urdu in standards I to V and Arabic or Persian in standard VI are taught as additional subjects to the Muhammadan boys. Koran and *Ampara* are also read in the infant classes in special hours." The majority "of the middle madrassas have also separate Arabic departments attached to them, in which the Dacca Madrassa junior course is supposed to be taught. In actual practice, judging from the bad examination results obtained with boys of these institutions, it appears to be disregarded, a fact which will emphasise the need that exists for a more thorough skilled inspection of junior Madrassas in general and these middle madrassa Arabic departments in particular." This type of school is extremely popular and is growing up spontaneously in other divisions. But it is in the Dacca division that it has received official initiation and recognition. In that division "there were 31 such institutions (Middle Madrassas) with 3,705 pupils on the 31st March last against 16 institutions with 1,885 pupils on the corresponding date in the year before."

How spontaneous has been their growth (once the idea was implanted) is shewn by another extract from the same report: "Due to increase in the number of these middle madrassas, total direct expenditure on them also increased from Rs. 10,017 to Rs. 21,000. Of this last amount, Rs. 2,073 was received from provincial revenues, Rs. 1,110 from district funds, Rs. 9,674 from fees, and the balance, Rs. 8,143, from other private sources." And it is satisfactory to learn that, in the matter of accommodation, the aided middle madrassas are on the whole much better off than the usual run of middle English schools. But Mr. Stapleton sounds a serious note of warning when he complains that some Deputy Inspectors do not appear to have exercised discretion in according recognition to these institutions. And this warning is of special importance when it is considered that the majority of middle English schools throughout the province are inadequately housed, staffed and financed, exercise a depressing effect on secondary education generally and require additional funds and general overhauling. The scale for an aided middle madrassa is only Rs. 60 a month, of which Rs. 25 is supplied from provincial revenues (a capital grant of Rs. 2,000 being also provided for building). This scale is insufficient for a middle English school. The grants should be increased, the selection more carefully made, and inspecting officers should bear in mind that these institutions are intended for mofussil areas, where facilities for English education have hitherto not been available (mainly because those areas were inhabited by Muhammadans who had previously neither the desire nor the opportunity for those facilities), and not for towns and places where abundant English teaching schools already exist, and where their multiplication is likely to lower the standard by dissipating effort and embarrassing the resources of institutions already established.

(iv) A grant of Rs. 9,300 was placed at the disposal of Boards in Eastern Bengal districts for adding the lower primary course to *muktabs*. This has given a great impetus to the formation of semi-secular institutions, the Dacca Division alone returning 669 with 20,114 pupils against 455 with 13,167 pupils in the previous year.

(v) A further grant of Rs. 8,550 was placed at the disposal of the Boards in Eastern Bengal districts for the introduction of a little Urdu in selected primary schools. This scheme is limited to schools possessing maulvis capable of teaching the subject and within areas possessing a Muhammadan inspecting officer. The scheme has been introduced after much consideration, and as a purely tentative measure. Nothing could be more unfortunate than an attempt to foster Urdu as a counter-vernaclar to Bengali. And the experiment aims solely at satisfying a very reasonable desire among certain sections of the Muhammadan population, who will not educate their sons in English, to give them some slight acquaintance with a language knowledge of which is not only a social accomplishment but the easiest gate to much

of their religious literature. The grants for this subject are given out as capitation allowances. The instruction supplements, but in no sense supersedes, the teaching of Bengali. And the study of Urdu is allowed only as an optional subject in addition to the ordinary primary course. There is a distinct movement in the Surma Valley in favour of the extension of the scheme to that area.

(vi) In Assam, *muktabs* (like *tols*) may receive either stipends and scholarships for oriental learning or salary and capitation grants for secular instruction. The number of institutions receiving aid of the latter type has risen from 12 to 24, their pupils from 947 to 1,669, and the expenditure from provincial revenues from Rs. 378 to Rs. 5,288. The grants permissible under the rules are liberal; hence the large increase in expenditure, which is hardly justified by the increase in pupils. This is accounted for by a certain amount of back grant having been given in view of the hardship experienced by these institutions owing to the withdrawal in 1905 of the grants from local funds.

(vii) Special efforts have been made to establish Muhammadan hostels attached to high schools, which have hitherto numbered only sixteen, of which eight are attached to Government high schools. A new hostel was built during the year at Dinajpur, and arrangements pushed on for similar hostels at Rampur Boalia, Dhubri, Manikganj, Jamalpur, Kishoreganj, and Netrokona.

130. The following statement shows the progress of Muhammadans during the year :—

Progress of Muhammadans.

Muhammadans (in all institutions, public and private, excepting European Schools).

Class of institutions.	1906-1907.			1907-1908.			Increase or decrease of pupils.
	Institutions.	Total number of pupils on 31st March.	Total number of Muhammadan pupils on 31st March.	Institutions.	Total number of pupils on 31st March.	Total number of Muhammadan pupils on 31st March.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Public Institutions.							
Collegiate Education, Colleges ...	14	1,321	78	14	1,529	115	+ 47·4
Secondary for boys. High schools ...	212	47,130	8,869	217	49,867	11,096	+ 25·1
Secondary for boys. Middle English schools...	511	41,973	14,100	541	47,302	18,052	+ 28·0
Secondary for boys. „ Vernacular schools	420	24,401	8,617	414	25,812	9,987	+ 4·2
Secondary for girls. High schools ...	3	326	9	3	277	9	...
Secondary for girls. Middle English schools...	3	353	...	3	367	...	...
Secondary for girls. „ Vernacular schools	12	824	39	14	1,049	65	+ 66·6
Primary schools. For boys	17,531	560,711	301,279	17,516	612,365	344,342	+ 14·2
Primary schools. For girls	2,789	51,180	16,420	3,282	65,137	25,837	+ 57·3
Training schools and classes for masters	51	1,102	346	54	1,054	350	+ 1·1
Industrial schools	12	475	95	15	700	149	+ 56·8
Law classes	5	58	5	5	81	6	+ 20·0
Medical schools	5	560	61	5	694	112	+ 83·6
Engineering and Surveying schools ...	2	327	39	2	341	34	— 12·8
Commercial schools	2	65	1	4	156	24	+2,300·0
Schools of Art	2	54	6	2	5	...	...
Other schools Madrassas ...	160	10,431	10,261	160	11,053	10,864	+ 5·8
Other schools Tols	401	8,396	4,566	263	3,792	1	— 99·9
Total Public Institutions	22,135	7,49,687	3,64,791	22,514	8,21,581	4,21,043	+ 15·4
Private Institutions.							
Arabic and Persian	276	9,105	9,104	196	5,965	5,961	— 34·5
Sanskrit	223	2,425	...	166	1,911	...	...
Elementary Vernacular for boys ...	117	2,143	1,754	264	5,341	3,870	— 120·6
„ „ for girls ...	7	82	4	35	568	479	+ 11875
Koran Schools for boys	2,618	46,630	46,630	2,010	38,521	38,519	— 10·7
„ „ for girls	320	2,562	2,562	295	2,639	2,639	+ 3·0
Other schools not conforming to Departmental Standard. For boys ...	144	2,712	965	131	2,975	820	— 15·0
Other schools not conforming to Departmental Standard. For girls ...	6	253	30	21	735	236	+ 686·6
Total of private institutions ...	3,711	65,912	61,049	3,118	58,655	52,524	— 13·9
Grand Total of public and private institutions.	25,846	815,599	425,840	25,632	880,236	473,567	+ 11·2

The figures for public institutions indicate an increase of 56,252 pupils, equivalent to 15·4 per cent. Against this is a negligible fall of 8,525 in the numbers at Koran schools and other private institutions. This does not necessarily mean that these schools have, as would appear from the figures, diminished in numbers. Many of them have adopted a secular, in addition to a religious, curriculum. The increase in college students (47·4 per cent.) is most satisfactory. That in high schools (25·1 per cent.) exceeds the total increase during the whole of the last quinquennium. After the immense expansion which recently took place in their numbers in training schools, not much greater increase could be looked for this year. The increase in industrial and medical schools is very satisfactory. But most remarkable is the addition of 9,417 pupils in girls' primary schools, equivalent to an increase of 57·3 per cent.

The proportion of Muhammadan pupils to the total number of pupils in public institutions has increased by 2·6 per cent. (against an increase of 4·2 per cent. in the whole of the last quinquennium) and now stands at 51·2 per cent. According to proportion of population the proportion of Muhammadan pupils should be 57·8 per cent.

Last year 13·6 of the Muhammadan population of a school-going age were at school. This year the percentage rose to 15·7. This increase was shared by every division. But it was far the greatest in the Chittagong division, where it amounted to an advance of 24 per cent., Dacca coming next with an increase of 13·43 per cent.

Stages of instruction.

131. Increases have also occurred in the proportion of Muhammadans to the total of pupils in each stage of instruction. The percentage in colleges is now 7·5 per cent. against 5·9 per cent. last year; in high schools 22·2 per cent., in middle English schools 38·1 per cent., in middle vernacular schools 38·6 per cent., in upper primary 50·3 per cent., and in lower primary schools 57·5 per cent. The attenuation in the higher stages is still remarkable. And Mr. Stapleton, the Inspector of Dacca, remarks that even these percentages are misleading, that the boys are not improbably packed at the bottom of the schools, and that in future the number of Muhammadans in each stage of instruction should be shewn in comparison with the higher, the intermediate and the lower castes of Hindu.

Success at examinations.

132. The backwardness of the community is still strikingly illustrated by examination results. One Muhammadan passed the B. L. Examination, and one the M. A. Three passed the B. A., against one last year; 21, or 3·3 per cent. of the total, the F. A., against 12, or 1·6 per cent., and 132, or 6·1 per cent., passed the Entrance, against 95, or 5·2 per cent. In the lower stages the numbers are better, but the percentages are still not what they should be. In the middle stage 19·9, in the upper primary 28·4, and in the lower primary stage 30·7 per cent. of the candidates who obtained leaving certificates were Muhammadans.

Scholarships awarded.

133. The number of ordinary scholarships gained by Muhammadans is shewn in the following statement, from which it will be seen that they still lag far behind in the matter of higher education :—

	Total number of scholarships awarded.	Number of scholarships gained by Muhammadans.
Senior	26	2
Junior	78	15
Middle	144	48
Upper Primary	149	44
Lower Primary	545	190
Total	942	299

Besides these, special college scholarships are reserved for Muhammadans, namely, 4 junior and 3 senior Mohsin scholarships, and 14 junior and 6 senior special Government scholarships.

Employment of Muhammadans.

134. It is not easy to secure the services of qualified Muhammadans for higher posts in the department. It is very essential to obtain Muhammadan inspecting officers who will foster the growth of Muhammadan education. But the number of these officers has advanced

only from 104 to 110 during the year. The number of Muhammadan clerks employee has risen from 15 to 25. But, among the lower posts of teachers, Muhammadans ard now beginning to take a much larger place. The returns shew that the number of Muhammadan teachers in institutions of all classes and kinds rose from 9,546 to 10,446. And the totals are lowered by the fact that the Inspector of the Assam Valley has shewn figures for none save Government schools.

C.—Education in Hill Districts.

135. The changes may best be described district by district.

Mymensingh.

Four schools are maintained by the District Board at the base of the Garo Hills, and a certain number of aided schools are situated at localities inhabited by Garos. The number of pupils fluctuates greatly; and declined during the year. It is proposed to start a hostel for Garo boys at headquarters. The starting of certain Middle Madrassas in the north of Sherpur is likely to bring some of the Hajongs under Education.

Chittagong Hill Tracts.

A high school and a boarding house for 50 free boarders and others is maintained by Government at Rangamati. It is chiefly patronised by Chakmas and hill Mughs. The Chakma Chief, Raja Bhuban Mohan Roy, makes a contribution to the school.

There is one middle school under the management of the London Missionary Society. There is a Guru Training School, the need for which is not apparent, and which I propose to close. There are 92 primary schools with 1,493 pupils. These primary schools cost Rs. 8,635. They are mainly supported from provincial revenues and are supervised by a Deputy Inspector of Schools and three Inspecting Pandits. Fees are not charged.

Mr. Sneyd Hutchinson, Superintendent of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, together with the Rev. Dhammawansa proceeded to Burma and made an enquiry into the monastic system of Education and the possibilities of its application in these districts. It has not yet been found possible to take action on their report. Apart from the result of their enquiry, there are other matters in this locality, notably the recruitment and training of teachers and the provision of text books, which demand some modification; and proposals are being made.

Tippera.

There are eight primary schools supported by the District Board for Tripuras. The schools are held at night.

Jalpaiguri.

There are no special schools in this district. But more than 200 pupils of hill tribes read in the special Tea Garden Schools along the Dooars.

Cachar.

There is an upper primary school under the Welsh Calvinistic Mission at Haflong. It receives a grant of Rs. 100 a month from the provincial revenues. There are also two Board primary schools.

Darrang.

There are also some schools, and a small training school, in the Darrang district, managed by the Mission to the Cacharis. But their condition is not flourishing.

Khasi and Jaintia Hills.

The high school at Shillong contains a number of Khasi boys. There are also in these hills four middle schools for boys with 545 pupils, one middle school for girls with 161 pupils, 336 primary schools for boys with 6,559 pupils and 33 primary girls' schools with 746 pupils. There has been an increase of 50 schools during the year and pupils now amount to 8,054. This shows an increase of nearly one thousand, or 14 per cent. over last year's figures. There is a training class for Khasi teachers of English in the Shillong high school and there is a training school for Khasi primary teachers at Jaiaw, close to Shillong. The management of the middle and primary schools is in the hands of the Welsh Calvinistic Mission, who receive a lump grant of Rs. 10,029 a year. Supervision is exercised by two Sub-Inspectors of Schools.

A new departure is the establishment of an industrial school called the Fuller Industrial School for Khasis at Shillong. It contains eight pupils who draw stipends at the rate of Rs. 5 a month. Khasi craftsmen are employed as teachers. Carpentry and blacksmithing are at present the only subjects taught. The scheme has made a good beginning.

Garo Hills.

In the Garo Hills, education is partly state and partly in the hands of the American Baptist Mission at Tura. This body maintains a middle English school at Tura itself, two upper primary and 77 lower primary schools. It receives a lump grant of Rs. 7,810 a year. There are likewise state schools, *viz.*, one upper primary, twenty-five lower primary and one newly established training school for village teachers. The total number of schools has declined by three but the number of pupils has risen to 2,395, *i.e.*, by 408 pupils, or 20·5 per cent.

Naga Hills.

In the Naga Hills, the schools are mainly state schools and now number 37 against 32 last year. The number of pupils has unfortunately not been reported. These schools are primary schools with the exception of one at Kohima which is a middle English school. Such of the schools as are not state-managed, and the training school, are under the American Baptist Mission.

Here also an industrial school, called the " Fuller Technical School," has been opened, for the training of Angami Nagas in carpentry, etc. The hill tribes shew considerable aptitude for manual employment.

Lushai Hills.

In the Lushai Hills, the Welsh Presbyterian and the English Baptist Missions maintain 28 schools. This shows an increase of two over last year. Here again the number of pupils is not recorded.

Manipur.

There is a middle English school, called the Johnstone Middle English School at Manipur and there are other schools under the Manipur State.

General.

Education in the hill districts indicates signs of slow but steady progress along the lines already laid down and communicated in the last Quinquennial Report. The medium of instruction is generally, at least in the lower classes, the hill dialect. Thus the Hill Mughs of the Chittagong Hill Tracts use the Burmese primers, while a considerable number of text-books, almost solely produced by Missionaries, have been written in Khasi, Garo, Angami, etc., and were detailed in the last report. In some schools, or in certain localities in the higher classes of schools, it has been found expedient to introduce Bengali or Assamese in order to facilitate the commercial relations of the hill tribes with the people living on their border.

I regret that the report by the Inspector of Schools of the Assam Valley and Hill Districts upon the interesting subject of Hill schools is of a most perfunctory order and affords but little material.

SECTION IX.

DISCIPLINE AND MORAL TRAINING.

Residence.

136. There are 188 hostels in the province against 142 last year, and 4,431 residents against 3,193. The classification of hostels, as given in the reports, is defective. Some hostels, which are really Government institutions, being the property of Government, are classed as aided institutions, because they receive some small allotment towards up-keep.

The total cost was Rs. 2,09,848, of which Rs. 25,259 was met from provincial revenues, Rs. 1,292 from local funds and Rs. 1,83,297 from fees and other sources. It is curious to find aided hostels considerably more expensive than Government hostels. But that the figures are, so far as information is available, correct, is shewn by the evenness of the cost per head in the transferred divisions. Thus the cost in the Dacca Division is Rs. 61 ; in Chittagong Rs. 60 ; in Rajshahi (the cheapest part of the province) Rs. 55-8. In Assam where pupils largely supply their own food-stuffs, accurate figures for messing charges are not available. And this lack of information tends to vitiate the general figures.

Of Government schools 10 possess both Hindu and Muhammadan hostels, 11 Hindu hostels alone, 4 Muhammadan hostels alone, and 5, *viz.*, Mymensingh, Barisal, Faridpur, Comilla and Rangpur have no Government hostels attached. But, of these, Mymensingh and Barisal have private Muhammadan hostels.

A new Government hostel was erected during the year at Dhubri. A fine Muhammadan hostel has been commenced at Rampur-Boalia. The Dufferin Memorial Hostel, attached to the Dacca Madrassa, and the large hostel attached to the Ahsanulla School of Engineering, were completed and opened. A grant was given out for the erection of a private Muhammadan hostel at Dinajpur.

It is in the town of Dacca, where large numbers of outside pupils are concentrated, that the hostel system is of greatest importance. There are 8 hostels in the town, all under Government supervision. These have been placed under proper medical care, an Assistant Surgeon being now wholly employed on the work. Nevertheless, "the system of licensed messes chiefly prevails, the pupils being supposed to be under the regular inspection of the heads of the various schools. But it is found that this supervision, in the case of one or two unaided schools, is very limited. The surroundings of the houses occupied in many cases are anything but desirable." (Report of the Inspector of Dacca.)

There is a tendency, especially among the Muhammadan community, to start hostels in towns where there are large aided schools. These are principally at Subdivisional headquarters. Liberal aid is being offered.

The Inspectors generally speak highly of the effect of hostels. The disciplined habits which they enforce tend to counteract the apparent callousness of many parents and guardians to the welfare of their children and wards while at school, and the indifference of teachers to the pupil life outside the class-room—two points which are deplored in the reports.

137. The political agitation continues to have a very harmful effect on the discipline of schools. In the Resolution on the Quinquennial Report, it was noted that regrettable occurrences had been rarer during the last few months. Outbreaks of the more violent type, such as were described in the Report for 1905-1906, have certainly been much less numerous. But perhaps one potent reason for this is that the most lawless and headstrong spirits have deserted the recognised schools and have joined "National" institutions, the pupils of two of which were punished in the criminal courts for assaults upon Europeans. But though there is less of overt action, the recognised institutions still remain an easy hunting-ground for the political agitator. Meetings are held, at which pupils are occasionally edified by inflammatory speeches from their own school-masters. Cases have occurred in which teachers have led their pupils on picketting raids through the bazars; and in one such instance both teacher and pupils were punished by imprisonment and fine. The "Volunteer" movement has been popular in some schools. And school boys are encouraged or cajoled into joining societies of doubtful character in which their masters are occasionally office-bearers. It is not too much to say that several institutions have become centres of sedition and meeting places of local agitators, whence agents are despatched to fan the flame of disloyalty in neighbouring schools or villages. Generally, however, the symptoms of disaffection are of a more spasmodic order, breaking out on the arrival of some well-known politician, or on anniversaries, such as the 7th of August.

Discipline.

On May 4th, 1907, a letter issued from the Goverment of India, defining the conduct proper in teachers and students towards politics, and the procedure to be adopted for checking undue participation therein. This letter indicates three stages in the procedure—warning, withdrawal of departmental privileges, and report to the University. A certain number of schools had to be warned; grant-in-aid or scholarship-rights or both were withdrawn from the Braja Mohan Institution (college and school) and from the recognised high schools at Bhola and Habiganj; while the exhaustive series of reports for the University has afforded an opportunity for making known to the Syndicate the condition of affairs prevailing in certain schools. At each stage of the procedure, occasion has been given for amendment by disciplinary measures against unruly pupils or by dispensing with the services of teachers whose presence in the school was manifestly undesirable. In some cases, institutions have chosen to adopt these measures. A special feature of the situation is the establishment, side by side with the schools where action has been necessitated, of "National" institutions for the reception of teachers and pupils who either suffered from, or disapproved of, the measures taken by the school authorities. It is, however, satisfactory to note that serious outbreaks, such as organised strikes, have not, as they did just after the formation of the new province, taken place in Government schools, though here also minor troubles have occurred. The more serious incidents have taken place in aided institutions. But, even of these, the number in which grave overt acts have come to notice is limited, and, with a few notable exceptions, is confined to the Dacca Division. Some of the school committees, again, have manifested a wholesome desire to check political demonstration and to improve discipline. But, notwithstanding these more hopeful signs, the situation remains extremely grave. There is evidence that, in other schools than those which have brought themselves within the arm of the law or of departmental action, there exists a spirit of disaffection, more or less veiled. Literature

inciting to violence and rebellion is disseminated. Pupils are organised in clubs or semi-military associations where *lathi*, sword, and dagger-play are practised. And it is to be feared that a large section of the rising generation is growing up imbued, before their minds have ripened, with feelings of race-hatred and sentiments hostile to the powers of law and order.

Moral teaching.

138. Direct moral and religious teaching does not figure in the curriculum. Text-books inculcating good principles are prescribed; and pupils' associations, presided over by teachers, exist in many high schools for the discussion of social and moral topics. But it is noticed by more than one Inspector that the influence of the teacher too seldom exerts itself outside the class-room. And this lack of steadying agencies, combined with the somewhat disintegrating character of Western learning, has no doubt helped to render pupils prone to indiscipline. The constant holding up of a religious ideal, the daily routine of organised religious practices, have an incalculable effect. And these are found only in the tols and Madrassas where religious reading has a place in the curriculum, and where, in the case of the latter, a mosque is generally situated close at hand for regular observances.

Physical training.

139. Games form another means whereby boys may be trained in discipline, self-control and organised effort. And it is a fortunate thing that the boys of this part of India evince great enthusiasm in games, especially in foot ball. Generally speaking, each town possesses several "sporting clubs," of which the school-club is one. But, though the Inspectors generally speak warmly of this feature of school-life, the less desirable institutions in towns and many of the mofussil institutions have no organised system of athletics. And the Inspector of Dacca, in which division the activities of schools have more than in others been diverted into the channels of agitation, laments the fact that foot ball and cricket "have become unpopular in high schools owing to their being foreign games, and are replaced very generally, it is feared, by *lathi* play." In the Assam Valley, where the athletic spirit is not so fully developed as in other parts of the province, I tried to stimulate interest by means of a special grant of Rs. 600, given as a subsidy to athletic gatherings. These tournaments were ably organised by Mr. Südmersen, Principal of the Cotton College. They took place at Gauhati and Dibrugarh, and are pronounced to have been a success.

SECTION X.

CONFERENCES.

Annual Conference.

140. The Annual Conference of Inspectors and other officers was held at Dacca in July 1907; and much business was despatched.

Divisional and other Conferences.

141. In Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, conferences were held by the Inspectors; and minor conferences, here and in the Rajshahi Division, were presided over by Deputy Inspectors, who passed on instructions to, and concerted measures with, the Sub-Inspectors. Furthermore, the subordinate inspecting staff held conferences of mofussil teachers at various centres. These divisional and subdivisional conferences are likely to be of considerable value. And I regret that the meagre and vague reports of the Inspectors of the Surma and Assam Valleys appear to indicate that the activity shewn in the transferred districts in this respect has not been emulated in those divisions.

SECTION XI.

TEXT-BOOK COMMITTEES AND LIBRARIES.

Text-Book Committees.

142. Early in the year under review, the constitution of a Central Text-Book Committee and of Sub-Committees for the Assam Valley, the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and the Garo Hills, together with the rules governing the operations of these bodies and the prescription of text-books, was notified by the Local Government. The Central Text-Book Committee consists of equal numbers of officials and non-officials, with the Director as President. The sub-committees contain a smaller number of members. The Central Text-Book Committee deals with English, Bengali and Sanskrit books, periodicals, etc. It held two meetings at Dacca during the year, at which various important questions were discussed. It also received 325 books forwarded from my office, of which 300 had been perused and reported on by the close of the year.

The Central Text-Book Committee (as also the Assam Sub-Committees) has had hard work during this, the first, year of its existence. There has been a continuous stream of books for review from authors both in this province and in Bengal. I am indebted to those of its members who have attended long and fatiguing meetings, reviewed and circulated a large number of books, and aided the Department with their experience and advice.

Prescription of text-books.

143. It is very interesting to note that, between March 1906 and the same month in 1908, the number of value-payable unregistered book-packets posted in the province doubled, two-thirds of the increase occurring in the town of Dacca. The Director General of Post Offices instituted an enquiry as to the reason of this abnormal rise; and further enquiries from the various book-shops in Dacca shew that it is due to the prescription by the department of the production of local authors and local publishers, the great bulk of school-books having previously come from Calcutta.

Libraries.

144. The libraries of the four Government Colleges are fairly stocked with books; and that at the Cotton College is particularly popular. The grants to college libraries during the year were as follow:—

	Rs.
Dacca College	2,595
Rajshahi College	300
Chittagong ,, ...	132
Cotton ,, ...	800
Total ...	3,827

These exhibit a total increase of Rs. 1,677 over the grants made in the preceding year.

The reports to the University upon recognised schools have disclosed a lamentable condition of affairs in the libraries of private institutions. These generally consist of text-books and a few books of reference. The Inspectors generally speak with satisfaction of the libraries in Government high schools. The grants to high school libraries in the past year were Rs. 3,454, as against Rs. 2,532 in the preceding year.

Books are supplied from this office to institutions of different kinds; 5,384 works were thus supplied in the past year at a cost of Rs. 6,491. The books were in some cases sent to aided as well as to Government institutions.

Lanterns.

145. A special feature of the year was the supply of seven lanterns and numerous sets of slides. One lantern was sent to each of the five Inspectors to be taken about on tour, one to the Sub-Inspector of the Khasi Hills, and one to selected high schools.

SECTION XII.

SOCIETIES AND INDIVIDUALS.

Societies.

146. The societies which have done good work in the cause of education are the same as those mentioned in the Quinquennial Report.

Individuals.

147. Among individuals who have rendered special aid during the year or immediately after its close in the cause of education, are the following:—

In the establishment of the Victoria College, Comilla, on a satisfactory aided basis, special credit is due to His Highness Raja Radha Kishore Deb Barman Manikya, of Hill Tippera, and to Babu Ananda Chandra Roy, of Laksam, for the assistance they rendered me in carrying through the negotiations and for the donation and guaranteed subscriptions they have provided.

The similar negotiations regarding the Jagannath College, Dacca, have been facilitated by the exertions of the Secretary, Rai Chandra Kumar Datta Bahadur, and the untiring activity of Babu Ananda Chandra Roy, of Dacca. Babu Harendra Lal Roy Choudhuri of Bhagyakul has given a handsome donation of Rs. 10,000 towards a library for the institution, and several minor donations have been received.

A handsome donation of Rs. 30,000 has also been made by Rai Jogendra Kishore Pal Choudhuri Bahadur of Ramgopalpur to the Mymemsingh College, and the Maharaja Surjya Kanta Acharjya of Mymensingh has made a donation of Rs. 5,000 to the same institution.

Rai Banamali Rai Bahadur of Tarash offered a donation and endowment for the Pabna College if it should obtain a Government grant. Even if this be found impossible, it is to be hoped he will apply his liberality to some other object. The Pabna Technical School, which has owed much to him in the past, is now much in need of capital funds.

In connexion with the establishment of a large Muhammadan hostel at Comilla, considerable donations have been made by Syed Hossam Haidar, Moulvi Riazuddin Muhammad, and Syed Abdul Jabbar. And the Hon'ble Nawab Khajah Salimulla Bahadur, C.S.I., has made a gift of a site for hostels in Armenitolla, Dacca.

At Mahiganj, near Rangpur, Maulvi Afanulla, kabiraj, has established an interesting institution, consisting of a middle school and a madrassa, at considerable cost.

On the whole, however, the number of donations and endowments made to educational institutions is remarkably small.

The cases mentioned above are honourable exceptions.

It is unnecessary for me again to refer to the special benefactors mentioned in the last Report. But the following deserve mention for their continued interest in educational questions or their maintenance of educational institutions :—

The Hon'ble Nawab Khajah Salimulla Bahadur, C.S.I.

Raja Pramode Nath Roy, of Dighapatia.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sayed Nawab Ali Choudhuri, of Dhanbari.

Raja Bhuban Mohan Roy Bahadur, of Chittagong Hill Tracts.

The Rani of Bijni.

Rani Hemanta Kumari Debi, of Puthia.

The Zamindars of Mechpara, Goalpara.

Khan Bahadur Syed Ali Nawab Choudhuri, of Laksam.

Moulvi Hemayatuddin, Barisal.

I cannot close this section without a reference to the death of Raja Girish Chandra Roy, of Sylhet, to whom the Murarichand College is indebted for its maintenance in the past.

STATEMENTS.

Eastern Bengal and Assam Education Form No. I.

EDUCATION—GENE

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in Eastern Bengal

[For details, *see*

Area and population.			
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns* and villages.	Population.	—
1	2	3	4
Square miles 101,147 ...	Towns ... 60	Males ... 15,679,409	Institutions { For males; „ females
	Villages ... 90,297	Females... 15,108,725	Total ... ...
	Total ... 90,357	Total ... 30,788,134	Scholars ... { Males...; Females
			Total ...

NOTE.—For purposes of columns 1, 2, and 3 the statistics of the

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less

† The population of school-going age is taken

RAL TABLE I.

and Assam at the end of the official year 1907-1908.

General Table III.]

Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.		Grand total.	Percentage of		Remarks.
Collegiate Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total of public institutions.						
Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.				
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16
11	3	1,174	17,516	54	456	19,214	362	2,405	21,981	Institutions to number of towns and villages.	24·32	
...	...	22	3,284	...	...	3,306	...	351	3,657		4·04	
11	3	1,196	20,800	54	456	22,520	362	2,756	25,638		28·37	
1,394	135	122,988	590,542	1,044	16,740	732,843	7,785	41,848	782,476	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.†	33·16	
...	...	2,046	86,995	10	82	89,133	91	8,931	98,155	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.†	4·33	
1,394	135	125,034	677,537	1,054	16,822	821,976	7,876	50,779	880,631		19·06	

Census of 1901, when received, should be utilised.

than 5,000 inhabitants. A municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as a town.

at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

Eastern Bengal and Assam Education Form No. 2.

EDUCATION—GENE

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

[For details, *see*

	Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction,§					
	Collegiate Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.	
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions ... For males	1,91,552	4,624	16,02,072	16,24,819	93,196	2,76,245
„ females	...	...	44,633	1,22,024	...	...
Total ...	1,91,552	4,624	16,46,705	17,46,843	93,196	2,76,245
2. (*a*) Percentages* of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction	5·51	...	13·72	5·65	5·51	5·33
(*b*) Percentages of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	10·01	51·94	·05	1·96
(*c*) Percentages* of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	13·82	66·43	·09	3·76
(*d*) Percentages of Total Expenditure in columns 2—17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	3·29	·08	28·25	29·97	1·60	4·74
3. Average annual cost† of educating each pupil in—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	148 9 7	...	16 13 8	7 1 4	95 2 5	39 11 9
Government institutions. Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	0 6 2	0 1 7	0 11 6	...
Government institutions. Total cost ...	229 11 0	44 0 0	35 6 0	7 13 1	99 11 1	73 2 9
Local Fund schools.‡ Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	....	0 0 6	0 1 4	...	7 7 0
Local Fund schools.‡ Cost to Local Funds ...	...	...	4 14 5	3 5 5	...	23 14 11
Local Fund schools.‡ Total cost ...	...	...	9 15 1	3 8 0	...	69 7 2
Municipal schools.‡ Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	0 12 2	0 0 4	....	...
Municipal schools.‡ Cost to Municipal Funds	...	...	0 8 2	3 11 4	...	...
Municipal schools.‡ Total cost ...	...	...	10 9 5	4 15 11	...	...
Aided institutions... Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	16 13 3	...	1 3 6	0 1 11	12 3 1	1 5 8
Aided institutions... Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	1 13 5	0 13 11	...	1 12 4
Aided institutions... Total cost ...	86 3 6	...	11 13 2	2 12 11	13 7 9	7 13 4
Unaided institutions—Total cost	74 8 4	9 1 5	13 3 2	1 6 10	...	7 11 3
All institutions ... Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	65 9 3	...	1 14 0	0 2 4	79 5 9	5 5 8
All institutions ... Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	1 3 0	1 2 9	0 9 3	1 11 9
All institutions ... Total cost ...	141 4 2	33 0 5	13 15 5	2 13 1	83 4 6	17 3 6

RAL TABLE II.

in Eastern Bengal and Assam for the official year 1907-1908.

General Table IV.]

Total.	Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction.§								Total expenditure on Public Instruction.
	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
37,92,508	...	78,485	3,73,959	99,959	9,03,705	1,41,058	2,72,205	18,69,371	58,28,536
1,66,657	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39,59,165	...	78,485	3,73,959	99,959	9,03,705	1,41,058	2,72,205	18,69,371	58,28,536
35·72	...	4·87	14·51	3·69	33·05	5·03	3·13	64·28	100
63·96	...	...	10·25	2·26	18·86	2·68	1·99	36·04	100
84·10	...	...	2·16	1·63	5·67	3·58	2·86	15·90	100
67·93	...	1·34	6·42	1·71	15·51	2·42	4·67	32·07	100

Rs. a. p.
25 15 7
0 4 5
43 5 9
0 2 0
3 8 6
4 3 1
0 4 10
2 7 10
7 1 11
0 4 6
0 15 10
3 15 10
6 10 4
0 12 2
1 2 11
5 3 10

* The percentages required for 2(*a*), 2(*b*), 2(*c*) are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 34, 35, 36, respectively, of General Table IV.

† The annual cost is calculated on the *direct* expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

‡ The average cost of each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.

§ Fraction of a rupee should be omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

Eastern Bengal and Assam Education Form No. 3.

EDUCATION—GENE

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in

Class of Institutions.	Public Institutions.															
	Under public management.												Under private			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Funds and Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by Government or by Local or District or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
ARTS COLLEGES.																
Collegiate education — English	4	555	553	487	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	422	401	354
Collegiate education — Law	2	101	96	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	6	656	649	557	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	422	401	354
Secondary Schools.																
School Education, General. — For Boys— High Schools	26	7,385	6,803	5,637	2	853	825	671	..	..	..	..	56	12,692	12,333	10,187
Middle Schools — English	4	335	312	252	23	2,461	2,250	1,805	..	..	..	..	367	31,599	29,914	24,254
Middle Schools — Vernacular	16	1,161	1,145	902	45	3,199	2,922	2,392	1	79	39	32	320	18,798	17,243	14,033
For Girls— High Schools	3	277	293	218	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle Schools — English	1	95	79	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	290	314	245
Middle Schools — Vernacular	1	91	67	51	1	119	116	75	..	..	..	..	11	789	733	577
Total	51	9,344	8,699	7,107	71	6,632	6,113	4,943	1	79	39	32	757	64,168	60,537	49,296
Primary Schools.																
For boys — Upper Primary	39	1,690	1,609	1,288	10	440	415	335	..	..	..	..	2,123	106,118	97,157	80,409
For boys — Lower	53	1,252	1,235	1,118	2,575	101,759	94,401	68,340	3	63	62	48	10,639	341,921	312,113	259,281
For Girls — Upper	11	400	396	291	1	43	41	29	..	..	..	..	58	2,234	2,092	1,583
For Girls — Lower	22	666	628	483	138	3,608	3,439	2,421	..	..	..	..	2,613	50,286	45,652	36,603
Total	125	4,008	3,868	3,175	2,724	105,850	98,296	71,125	3	63	62	48	15,433	500,559	457,004	377876
Schools for Special Instruction.																
Special Education. — Training Institutions for Masters for Native Schools— (1) For Secondary School Teachers. — Male	6	331	320	272	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(1) For Secondary School Teachers. — Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) For Primary School Teachers	45	536	536	455	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	187	213	165
Technical and Industrial Schools. — Law Schools	1	21	19	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	2	299	287	264	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Surveying Schools	2	341	351	322	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial Schools	7	78	63	46	7	594	576	467	..	..	..	..	1	28	22	17
Commercial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools of Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools. — Madrassas	3	1,039	1,052	854	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	6,782	6,530	5,273
Other Schools. — Tols	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	1,808	1,725	1,386
Total	66	2,645	2,678	2,222	7	594	576	467	..	..	..	..	208	8,805	8,490	6,841
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.	248	16,653	15,894	13,061	2,802	113,076	104,985	76,535	4	142	101	80	16,401	573,954	5,26,432	434367

Private Institutions	1. Advanced, teaching— (a) Arabic or Persian		
	(b) Sanskrit		
	(c) Any other Oriental Classic		
	2. Elementary, teaching—a Vernacular only or mainly	For boys	
		,, girls	
	3. Elementary, teaching—the Koran	For boys	
		,, girls	
	4. Other schools not conforming to Departmental Standards	For boys	
		,, girls	
		Total	
		Grand total for 1907-1908	

RAL TABLE III.

Eastern Bengal and Assam for the official year 1907-1908.

management.						Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning —						Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to race or creed.						
Unaided.						English.		A classical language.		A vernacular language.								
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of Public Institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of M	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24		25		26		27	28	29	30	31	32	33
4	417	402	332	11	1,394	1,394	..	1,047	..	635	..	..	..	1,230	111	3	..	..
1	34	44	31	3	135	135	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	181	4	..	..	..
5	451	446	363	14	1,529	1,529	..	1,047	..	635	..	..	..	1,411	115	3	..	..
131	28,937	27,621	22,231	217	49,867	46,341	3	22,360	..	40,583	3	5	95	38,412	11,096	259	3	..
149	13,088	12,200	9,630	543	47,483	30,910	94	2,791	14	46,270	169	176	639	29,159	16,059	450	210	..
32	2,575	2,496	2,004	414	25,812	4,003	..	213	..	25,607	59	..	21	15,381	9,9 7	423	59	..
..	..	..	..	3	277	..	121	..	11	3	274	..	5	263	9	..	..	3
1	161	165	109	5	546	49	249	30	107	6	361	179	146	196	..	25	..	55
1	50	46	29	14	1,049	1	57	..	..	40	1,009	..	129	840	65	15	..	40
316	44,811	42,528	34,003	1,196	125,034	71,30	574	25,394	132	112,509	1,806	360	1,035	83,251	39,216	1,172	272	98
55	2,947	2,645	2,195	2,227	111,195	123	35	6,191	199	108,974	2,063	..	403	53,635	57,954	1,203	2,063	...
2,019	56,175	49,780	41,441	15,299	501,170	351	104	63,797	4,454	476,712	20,914	38	7,183	188,007	288,388	17,554	1,546	..
1	48	52	34	71	2,725	17	47	..	5	62	2,642	21	157	2,050	491	6	..	71
440	7,887	7,252	6,011	3,213	62,447	28	29	546	7,543	1,627	60,238	73	1,212	35,215	25,346	601	..	1,715
2,515	67,057	59,709	49,681	20,800	677,537	519	215	70,534	12,201	587,375	85,857	132	8,835	278,907	370,179	19,364	23,609	1,786
..	..	..	..	6	331	24	..	8	..	331	..	..	25	179	121	6	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	48	723	98	4	..	..	615	6	1	52	293	229	148	10	..
4	60	53	33	5	81	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	6	..	..	..
3	395	320	291	5	694	115	..	..	..	576	3	3	3	570	112	6	3	..
..	..	..	..	2	341	..	..	..	..	341	..	..	..	307	34	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	15	700	246	..	..	..	415	..	..	13	525	149	13	..	..
4	156	158	109	4	156	156	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	129	24	..	...	..
2	5	4	4	2	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
54	3,233	3,063	2,607	160	11,053	1,880	..	10,020	69	5,278	41	..	..	176	10,864	13	69	..
162	1,984	1,818	1,492	263	3,792	19	..	3,7 4	8	252	2	..	..	3,756	1	35	10	..
229	5,533	5,416	4,536	510	17,876	2,619	4	13,782	77	7,813	52	7	93	6,015	11,540	221	92	..
3,065	118,151	108,099	88,583	22,520	821,976	75,971	793	110,757	12,410	708,332	87,775	499	10,083	369,584	421,050	20,760	23,973	1,884
..	..	..	196	5,965	..	..	5,839	89	365	10	..	..	3	5,961	1	11	..	
..	..	..	166	1,911	..	..	1,884	..	49	..	..	..	1,911	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	264	5,341	..	..	1,298	126	4,895	191	..	66	1,377	3,870	28	191	..	
..	..	..	35	568	..	..	..	119	9	566	..	..	89	479	..	..		2
..	..	..	2,010	38,521	..	..	33,405	5,044	14,41	45	..	..	2	38,519	..	5,048	..	
.	..	..	295	3,639	..	..	338	2,377	..	98	..	..	..	2,639	..	..		239
..	..	..	131	2,975	321	..	..	..	2,969	1	..	385	773	520	997	1	..	
..	..	..	21	735	..	..	..	..	11	724	...	329	152	236	18	..		11
..	..	..	3,118	58,655	321	..	42,664	7,755	9,732	1,635	..	780	4,307	52,524	1,044	5,331		251
..	..	..	25,638	880,631	76,292	793	153,421	20,167	718,064	89,410	499	10,863	373,891	473,574	21,804	29,304		2,135

Eastern Bengal and Assam Education Form No. 3A.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IIIA.

Number of Scholars on the 31st March, classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed.

—		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
				Brahman.	Non-Brahman.				
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION—									
Arts Colleges—									
English ...	Male ...	...	...	437	843	111	2	...	1
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges for Professional Training—									
Law ...	Male ...	...	...	47	84	4	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	484	927	115	2	...	1
SCHOOL EDUCATION— GENERAL—									
Secondary Schools—									
For boys—									
High Schools	Male ...	5	95	11,049	27,360	11,096	187	...	72
	Female ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools—									
English ...	Male ...	127	559	5,208	22,892	18,043	106	...	338
	Female ...	49	80	7	52	16	...	...	6
Vernacular	Male ...	...	21	2,406	12,931	9,976	281	...	138
	Female ...	...	...	15	29	11	4	...	...
For girls—									
High Schools	Male ...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	4	45	216	9	...	...	...
Middle Schools—									
English ...	Male ...	49	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	180	146	5	185	...	...	...	25

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IIIA—*continued.*

Number of Scholars on the 31st March, classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed—continued.

—	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
			Brahman.	Non-Brahman.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL —*concluded.*								
Secondary Schools—concluded.								
For girls—*concluded*— Middle Schools—*concluded.*								
Vernacular ... Male ...	...	18	3	17	2	...	...	...
Vernacular ... Female ...	...	111	195	625	63	...	...	15
Total	360	1,035	18,933	64,318	39,216	578	...	594
Primary Schools—								
For boys ... Male ...	38	5,181	19,014	213,847	332,863	2,964	...	14,849
For boys ... Female ...	...	2,405	953	7,828	11,479	135	...	809
„ girls ... Male ...	12	247	124	713	656	9	...	25
„ girls ... Female ...	82	1,122	5,772	30,656	25,181	456	...	117
Total	132	8,955	25,863	253,044	370,179	3,564	...	15,800
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL— *Schools for Special Instruction* —								
Training Schools. Male ...	1	69	85	387	350	4	...	148
Training Schools. Female ...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	2
Schools of Arts Male ...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
Schools of Arts Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools ... Male ...	...	...	16	59	6	...	...	...
Law Schools ... Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools Male ...	1	3	145	425	111	4	...	2
Medical Schools Female ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools. Male ...	...	...	75	232	34	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools. Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools. Male ...	...	13	123	402	149	8	...	5
Industrial Schools. Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools. Male ...	3	...	44	85	24	...	...	...
Commercial Schools. Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools. Madrasahs Male ...	...	...	14	159	10,798	13	...	...
Other Schools. Madrasahs Female ...	...	...	...	3	66	...	...	...
Other Schools. Tols Male ...	...	...	2,872	874	1	1	...	34
Other Schools. Tols Female ...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
Total	7	93	3,376	2,639	11,540	30	...	191
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction ...	499	10,083	48,656	320,928	421,050	4,174	...	16,586

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IIIA—*concluded.*

Number of Scholars on the 31st March, classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed—concluded.

	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
			Brahman.	Non-Brahman.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—								
1. Advanced, teaching—								
(*a*) Arabic or Persian. Male	...	...	...	8	5,870	...	...	1
(*a*) Arabic or Persian. Female	...	...	...	...	91	...	...	...
(*b*) Sanskrit ... Male	...	...	1,511	400	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Sanskrit ... Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Any other Oriental Classic. Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Any other Oriental Classic. Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary, teaching— A Vernacular only or mainly.								
For boys ... Male	...	55	49	1,302	3,716	...	...	28
For boys ... Female	...	11	...	26	154	...	...	...
For girls ... Male	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
For girls ... Female	...	...	9	80	477	...	...	...
3. Elementary, teaching— The Koran only.								
For boys ... Male	...	...	...	2	33,471	...	...	...
For boys ... Female	...	...	...	...	5,048	...	...	...
For girls ... Male	...	...	...	...	238	...	...	...
For girls ... Female	...	...	...	...	2,401	...	...	...
4. Other schools not conforming to Departmental Standards.								
For boys ... Male	...	385	106	667	819	957	...	40
For boys ... Female	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
For girls ... Male	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Female	...	329	33	108	236	18	...	...
Total of Private Institutions ...	...	780	1,709	2,598	52,524	975	...	69
Grand total	499	10,863	50,365	323,526	473,574	5,149	...	16,655

GENERAL TABLE IV.

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

Objects of expenditure.	Managed by Government.						
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DIRECT EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.							
Collegiate Education — English	82,178	...	...	34,528	...	10,313	1,27,019
Colleges for Professional Training	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	4,224	...	...	4,224
Total	82,178	...	...	38,752	...	10,313	1,31,243
Secondary Schools.							
School Education, General. — For boys— High Schools	1,13,433	28	...	1,47,097	240	1,399	2,62,197
Middle Schools — English	4,096	211	...	1,724	...	6	6,037
Middle Schools — Vernacular	11,950	2,280	...	4,153	...	11	18,394
For girls— High Schools	15,117	360	420	960	761	1,196	18,814
Middle Schools — English	1,530	...	...	...	...	...	1,530
Middle Schools — Vernacular	530	...	56	76	89	...	751
Total	1,46,656	2,879	476	1,54,010	1,110	2,612	3,07,743
Primary Schools.							
For boys — Upper Primary	9,701	...	12	1,171	95	94	11,073
For boys — Lower "	5,843	...	...	...	...	...	5,843
For girls — Upper "	6,865	...	4	355	60	254	7,538
For girls — Lower "	5,002	320	55	6	361	60	5,804
Total	27,411	320	71	1,532	516	408	30,258
Schools for Special Instruction.							
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters for Native Schools. — (1) For Secondary School Teachers — Male	48,329	47	...	34	...	...	48,410
(1) For Secondary School Teachers — Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) For Primary School Teachers	37,881	575	30	3,242	29	156	41,913
(3) For Indigenous School Teachers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for Mistresses for Native Schools. — (1) For Secondary School Teachers — Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(1) For Secondary School Teachers — Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) For Primary School Teachers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) For Indigenous School Teachers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools. — Law Schools	...	...	...	1,458	...	...	1,458
Medical Schools	43,965	...	...	8,443	...	...	52,408
Engineering and Surveying	23,599	...	...	7,796	...	1,598	32,993
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	2,346	...	...	...	...	1,463	4,309
Other Schools — Madrasahs	...	...	...	21,681	...	16,812	38,493
Other Schools — Tols	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,56,620	622	30	42,654	29	20,029	2,19,964
Total of Direct Expenditure	4,12,865	3,821	577	2,36,948	1,655	33,362	6,89,228
INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.							
Buildings	4,51,022	500	...	...	...	48	4,51,570
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	73,630	1,127	...	...	30	75	74,862
Total	5,24,652	1,627	...	...	30	123	5,26,432
Scholarships held in — University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous— Hostel charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prizes and rewards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payments to private schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for abolished schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European cadets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Indirect Expenditure	5,24,652	1,627	...	...	30	123	5,26,432
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	9,37,517	5,448	577	2,36,948	1,685	33,485	12,15,660

TABLE No. IV.

in the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam for the official year 1907-1908.

Public institutions.

Under public management.

Managed by Local Funds and Municipal Boards.							Maintained by Native States.						
Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native States rev. enues.	Local Funds in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
735	...	...	7,777	...	...	8,512	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
164	11,541	495	12,728	1,150	564	26,642	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12,885	...	11,528	891	...	25,304	172	...	...	84	14	...	270
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	811	60	100	...	...	971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
899	25,237	555	32,133	2,041	564	61,429	172	...	...	84	14	...	270
...	1,260	855	728	...	10	2,853	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,486	3,09,503	4,800	5,280	2,022	6	3,30,098	82	...	...	120	...	...	172
...	191	169	...	...	...	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	13,334	473	122	265	50	13,279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,521	3,23,288	6,297	6,130	2,288	66	3,46,590	82	...	...	120	...	...	172
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,284	13,787	37	12,767	1,100	8,027	40,002	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,284	13,787	37	12,767	1,100	8,027	40,002	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13,704	3,62,312	6,889	51,030	5,429	8,657	4,46,021	254	...	...	204	14	...	443
1,500	29,773	340	180	3,580	1,522	37,395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86	21,915	282	...	160	44	22,487	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,586	51,688	1,122	180	3,740	1,566	59,882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,586	51,688	1,122	180	3,740	1,566	59,882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15,290	414,000	8,011	51,210	9,169	10,223	5,07,903	...	...	...	204	14	...	443

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Province

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions—*concld.*						
	Under private						
	Aided by Government or by Local Funds or Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
DIRECT EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.							
Collegiate Education ... ... English	6,750	...	...	16,891	4,243	6,690	34,574
Colleges for Professional Training ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6,750	...	...	16,891	4,243	6,690	34,574
Secondary Schools.							
School Education, General. — For Boys— High Schools ... ... English ...	26,659	728	588	1,87,774	21,360	8,443	2,47,552
Middle Schools ... ... English ...	8,448	81,694	624	1,17,230	66,324	9,093	3,13,413
Middle Schools ... ... Vernacular ...	31,461	23,249	300	59,265	16,960	2,796	1,34,031
For Girls— High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools ... ... English ...	5,059	...	300	1,726	2,443	480	10,008
Middle Schools ... ... Vernacular ...	3,102	2,142	1,359	897	3,359	523	10,882
Total	73,729	1,07,813	3,671	3,96,892	1,12,446	21,335	7,15,886
Primary Schools.							
For Boys ... Upper Primary	13,275	1,07,362	3,289	1,81,860	27,600	7,876	3,41,262
For Boys ... Lower ,, ...	31,653	2,17,552	8,274	4,49,623	61,494	82,636	8,51,232
For Girls ... Upper ,, ...	3,810	1,907	2,261	1,101	4,965	1,325	15,369
For Girls ... Lower ,, ...	6,465	54,553	2,420	1,992	5,056	5,987	76,473
Total	55,203	3,81,374	16,244	6,34,576	99,115	97,824	12,84,336
Schools for Special Instruction.							
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters for Native Schools. — (1) For Secondary School Teachers Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(1) For Secondary School Teachers Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) For Primary School Teachers	2,598	...	...	...	...	2	2,873
(3) For Indigenous School Teachers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for Mistresses for Native Schools. — (1) For Secondary School Teachers Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(1) For Secondary School Teachers Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) For Primary School Teachers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) For Indigenous School Teachers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools. — Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	536	...	...	...	50	406	992
Other Schools Madrasas ...	6,098	5,976	290	14,304	9,397	3,205	39,262
Other Schools Tols ...	4,609	6,333	953	300	6,441	5,460	24,596
Total	13,841	12,311	1,243	14,604	15,878	9,346	67,723
Total of Direct Expenditure	1,49,323	5,01,998	21,158	10,62,963	2,31,682	1,35,195	21,02,519
INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.							
Buildings	80,649	2,25,051	1,090	147	34,621	39,635	3,81,193
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	7,498	13,304	937	447	4,830	6,476	33,492
Total	88,147	2,38,355	2,027	594	39,451	46,111	4,14,685
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous—							
Hostel charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prizes and rewards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payments to private schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for abolished schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies and miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European cadets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Indirect Expenditure...	88,147	2,38,355	2,027	594	39,451	46,111	4,14,685
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction...	2,37,67	7,40,353	23,185	10,63,557	2,71,133	1,81,306	25,17,204

TABLE IV—*concld.*

of Eastern Bengal and Assam for the official year 1907-1908.

management.				Total expenditure from								
Unaided.								All other sources.				
									Public.			
Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Private.	Native States.	Imperial contribution.	Grand total.	Remarks.
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
17,089	1,212	11,658	29,959	88,928	...	...	68,508	34,116	...	...	1,91,552	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
400	...	...	400	...	...	...	4,624	...	...	...	4,624	
17,489	1,212	11,658	30,359	88,928	...	...	73,132	34,116	...	...	1,96,176	
3,46,213	69,449	28,745	4,44,407	1,40,827	756	588	7,08,861	1,30,436	1,200	...	9,82,668	
38,414	31,322	12,261	81,997	12,706	93,416	1,119	2,00,096	1,16,305	4,415	...	4,28,069	
3,847	4,020	449	13,316	42,411	38,414	300	83,877	25,141	172	...	1,91,315	
...	...	...	...	15,117	360	420	960	1,977	...	...	18,834	
136	...	902	1,128	6,589	...	300	1,862	3,915	...	...	12,666	
...	529	...	529	2,632	2,953	1,975	1,073	4,324	176	...	13,133	
4,13,610	1,05,320	42,447	5,61,377	2,21,284	1,35,929	4,702	9,96,729	2,82,098	5,963	...	16,46,705	
4,317	3,022	2,342	9,681	22,976	1,08,632	4,156	1,88,076	40,447	592	...	3,64,869	
50,551	13,846	8,208	72,605	45,962	5,27,055	13,074	5,05,574	1,67,233	1,032	...	12,59,950	
...	523	...	523	10,675	2,098	2,434	1,456	7,127	...	...	23,790	
335	1,681	662	2,678	11,502	67,207	2,948	2,455	14,062	60	...	98,234	
55,203	19,072	11,212	85,487	91,135	7,04,982	22,612	6,97,561	2,28,869	1,684	...	17,46,843	
...	...	...	...	43,329	47	...	34	...	...	...	43,410	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	40,479	575	30	3,242	460	...	...	44,786	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3,105	...	...	3,105	...	...	...	4,563	...	...	...	4,563	
4,834	...	69	4,903	48,965	...	...	13,277	69	...	...	57,311	
...	...	...	...	23,599	...	...	7,796	1,598	...	...	32,993	
2,606	...	5,179	7,785	...	...	...	2,606	5,179	...	...	7,785	
...	...	...	...	7,666	13,787	37	12,767	11,046	...	...	45,303	
9,077	3,638	2,912	15,627	6,698	5,978	290	45,062	35,954	...	...	93,982	
120	2,739	7,453	10,312	4,609	6,833	953	420	22,093	...	...	34,908	
19,742	6,377	15,613	41,732	1,74,745	27,230	1,310	89,767	76,399	...	..	3,69,441	
5,06,044	1,31,981	80,930	7,18,955	5,76,092	8,68,131	28,624	18,57,189	6,21,482	7,647	...	39,59,165	
1,233	8,001	24,313	33,547	5,33,171	2,56,054	1,930	1,560	1,10,990	...	...	9,03,705	
1,497	2,338	6,382	10,217	81,314	96,348	1,219	1,944	20,335	...	...	1,41,058	
2,730	10,339	30,695	43,764	6,14,385	2,92,400	3,149	3,504	1,31,325	...	..	10,44,763	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	78,485	...	...	...	...	...	...	78,485	
...	...	...	...	2,34,051	1,39,173	736	...	...	...	...	3,73,959	
...	...	...	...	17,936	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,936	
...	...	...	...	...	2,284	...	...	...	...	...	2,284	
...	...	...	...	28,155	19,383	509	...	5,861	31		53,939	
...	...	...	...	930	7,622	45	...	636	...	...	9,233	
...	...	...	...	2,733	693	...	...	1,733	76	...	5,235	
...	...	...	...	6,269	...	...	...	348	...	...	6,617	
...	...	...	...	3,465	676	...	...	483	91	...	4,715	
...	...	...	...	25,259	1,292	...	1,38,308	44,989	...	...	2,09,848	
...	...	...	...	973	8	...	886	156	...	...	2,023	
...	...	...	...	821	1,845	108	...	130	...	...	2,904	
...	...	...	...	3,412	...	...	3,755	723	...	...	7,890	
...	...	...	...	1,075	4,850	224	...	...	...	...	6,149	
...	...	...	...	18,921	19,022	641	1,384	3,349	...	...	43,317	
...	...	...	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	
...	...	...	...	4,22,559	1,96,847	2,263	1,44,333	58,408	198	...	8,24,608	
2,730	10,339	30,695	43,764	10,36,944	4,89,247	5,412	1,47,837	1,89,733	198	...	18,69,371	
5,06,774	1,42,320	1,11,625	7,62,719	16,13,036	13,57,378	34,036	20,05,026	8,11,215	7,845	...	58,28,536	

EDUCATION—

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General

Class of schools.			Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage.		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.										
For boys ...	Government ...	English	30	7,720	3,955	...	3,955	1,288	...	1,288
		Vernacular	16	1,161	9	...	9	212	...	212
	Local Fund ...	English	22	2,322	1	...	1	411	...	411
		Vernacular	45	3,199	...	...	...	401	...	401
	Municipal ...	English	3	992	327	...	327	267	...	267
	Native States	Vernacular	1	79	...	...	...	5	...	5
	Aided ...	English	423	44,291	5,015	...	5,015	9,734	17	9,751
		Vernacular	320	18,798	...	...	...	2,966	...	2,966
	Unaided ...	English	282	42,025	10,565	...	10,565	9,171	1	9,172
		Vernacular	32	2,575	...	...	...	444	...	444
Total			1,174	123,162	19,872	...	19,872	24,899	18	24,917
For girls ...	Government ...	English	4	372	...	28	28	...	31	31
		Vernacular	1	91	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District or Local Fund.	Vernacular	1	119	...	...	...	...	6	6
	Aided ...	English	3	290	...	...	...	4	26	30
		Vernacular	11	789	...	1	1	...	30	30
	Unaided ...	English	1	161	...	5	5	...	9	9
		Vernacular	1	50	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total			22	1,872	...	34	34	4	103	107
Total Secondary Schools			1,196	125,034	19,872	34	19,906	24,903	121	25,024
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.										
For Boys.										
Upper Primary.	Government		39	1,690	...	...	...	3	...	3
	Local Fund		8	294	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		2	146	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		2,123	106,118	...	...	...	42	...	42
	Unaided		55	2,947	...	...	...	1	...	1
Lower Primary.	Government		53	1,252	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund		2,552	100,278	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		23	1,481	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States		3	63	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		10,639	341,921	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided		2,019	56,175	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			17,516	612,365	...	...	...	46	...	46
For Girls.										
Upper Primary.	Government		11	400	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund		1	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		58	2,234	...	...	...	...	7	7
	Unaided		1	48	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary.	Government		22	666	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund		137	3,573	...	...	...	...	3	3
	Municipal		1	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		2,613	50,286	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided		440	7,887	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			3,284	65,172	...	...	...	...	10	10
Total Primary Schools			20,800	677,537	...	...	...	46	10	56
Grand total			21,996	802,571	19,872	34	19,906	24,949	131	25,080

GENERAL TABLE V.

Education in Eastern Bengal and Assam at the end of the official year 1907-1908.

Upper primary stage.			Lower primary stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage.								
			Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1,283	...	1,283	1,165	...	1,165	29	...	29	7,720	...	7,720
327	...	327	507	1	508	105	...	105	1,160	1	1,161
901	...	901	815	1	816	187	6	193	2,315	7	2,322
684	...	684	1,610	2	1,612	502	...	502	3,197	2	3,199
248	...	248	130	...	130	20	...	20	992	...	992
21	1	22	31	3	34	15	3	18	72	7	79
11,974	17	11,991	14,349	64	14,413	3,097	24	3,121	44,169	122	44,291
4,124	...	4,124	8,572	12	8,584	3,091	33	3,124	18,753	45	18,798
9,168	4	9,172	10,821	40	10,861	2,216	39	2,255	41,941	84	42,025
465	...	465	1,294	1	1,295	368	3	371	2,571	4	2,575
29,195	22	29,217	39,294	124	39,418	9,630	108	9,738	122,890	272	123,162
...	70	70	1	186	187	2	54	56	3	369	372
...	11	11	...	32	32	...	48	48	...	91	91
...	12	12	...	66	66	...	35	35	...	119	119
3	39	42	47	149	196	1	21	22	55	235	290
1	77	78	9	434	443	30	207	237	40	749	789
...	37	37	...	60	60	...	50	50	...	161	161
...	6	6	...	26	26	...	17	17	...	50	50
4	252	256	57	953	1,010	33	432	465	98	1,774	1,872
29,199	274	29,473	39,351	1,077	40,428	9,663	540	10,203	122,988	2,046	125,034
262	...	262	998	...	998	427	...	427	1,690	...	1,690
41	...	41	178	1	179	69	5	74	288	6	294
24	...	24	89	...	89	33	...	33	146	...	146
16,146	34	16,180	55,785	606	56,391	32,147	1,358	33,505	104,120	1,998	106,118
433	2	435	1,407	12	1,419	1,047	45	1,092	2,888	59	2,947
...	...	...	1,141	25	1,166	76	10	86	1,217	35	1,252
493	3	496	66,254	1,061	67,315	31,421	1,046	32,467	98,168	2,110	100,278
3	...	3	1,076	...	1,076	401	1	402	1,480	1	1,481
...	...	...	23	1	24	33	6	39	56	7	63
199	5	204	199,296	5,507	204,803	125,627	11,287	136,914	325,122	16,799	341,921
39	...	39	27,783	685	28,468	25,759	1,909	27,668	53,581	2,594	56,175
17,640	44	17,684	354,030	7,898	361,928	217,040	15,667	232,707	588,756	23,609	612,365
2	44	46	8	241	249	...	105	105	10	390	400
...	4	4	...	16	16	...	23	23	...	43	43
3	182	185	29	1,102	1,131	29	882	911	61	2,173	2,234
...	4	4	...	26	26	...	18	18	...	48	48
...	8	8	...	425	425	...	233	233	...	666	666
...	8	8	176	1,569	1,745	168	1,649	1,817	344	3,229	3,573
...	1	1	...	19	19	...	15	15	...	35	35
...	40	40	579	19,848	20,427	611	29,208	29,819	1,190	49,096	50,286
...	5	5	82	2,119	2,201	99	5,582	5,681	181	7,706	7,887
5	296	301	874	25,365	26,239	907	37,715	38,622	1,786	63,386	65,172
17,645	340	17,985	354,904	33,263	388,167	217,947	53,382	271,329	590,542	86,995	677,537
46,844	614	47,458	394,255	34,340	428,595	227,610	53,922	281,532	713,530	89,041	802,571

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in

Nature of examination.		Number of institutions sending examinees.			
		Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5
Arts Colleges—					
1. Master of Arts		2	...	...	2
2. Bachelor of Arts		2	...	1	3
3. First Examination in Arts		4	3	4	11
College for Professional Training—					
Law—					
1. Bachelor of Law		2	...	1	3
Schools for General Education—					
Matriculation	Boys	28	53	109	190
	Girls	2	...	...	2
Middle School Examination	Boys	88	652	233	973
	Girls	2	7	2	11
Upper Primary Examination	Boys	100	2,320	273	2,693
	Girls	5	35	4	44
Lower „ „	Boys	1,544	8,016	507	10,067
	Girls	28	247	8	283
Schools for Special Education—					
1. Training School Examination for Masters for Native Schools.	Upper	...	...	...	...
	Lower	...	...	...	...
(a) For Secondary School Teachers	English	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular	5	...	...	5
(b) „ Primary „ „		40	2	...	42
(c) „ Indigenous „ „		...	...	...	...
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses for Native Schools.	Upper	...	...	...	...
	Lower	...	...	...	...
(a) For Secondary School Teachers	English	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular	...	...	...	...
(b) „ Primary „ „		...	...	...	...
(c) „ Indigenous „ „		...	...	...	...
3. Medical Examination		2	...	...	2
4. Examination in Engineering and Surveying		...	...	...	...
5. Sanskrit Examinations	First	...	3	42	45
	Second	...	1	13	14
6. Madrasah Examinations	First	...	13	2	15
	Second	...	5	1	6
7. Industrial School Examination		...	...	...	...

* The figures are for Assam only. Such figures for Eastern Bengal having not been

RAL TABLE VI.

Eastern Bengal and Assam during the official year 1907-1908.

Number of examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.							
												Hindus.					
Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Muhammadans.	Others.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
10	...	...	...	10	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...
142	...	44	...	186	61	...	8	...	69	...	...	20	46	...	...	3	...
159	274	201	...	634	107	139	90	...	336	...	...	105	208	1	...	21	1
60	...	6	...	66	25	...	3	...	28	...	...	10	17	...	...	1	...
498	569	1,037	64	2,168	374	308	662	20	1,364	...	1	429	807	1	...	122	3
3	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
716	4,401	3,026	...	8,143	557	3,337	2,186	...	6,080	...	30	1,153	3,218	34	...	1,626	19
7	10	6	...	23	6	8	6	...	20	...	8	3	8	...	...	1	...
683	10,653	2,694	...	14,030	563	7,904	2,587	...	11,054	...	28	1,512	5,383	75	...	4,016	40
26	66	22	...	114	24	56	12	...	92	...	14	11	59	...	...	6	2
5,929	29,980	4,304	1	40,214	3,425	21,467	3,376	1	28,269	...	101	2,601	12,628	140	...	12,569	230
109	771	33	...	913	101	600	27	...	728	...	60	101	490	2	...	81	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
230	...	...	2	232	90	...	...	2	92	...	...	17	46	...	...	29	...
453	6	...	...	459	299	3	...	...	302	...	...	40	142	6	...	114	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	...	...	...	80	57	...	...	...	57	...	1	8	46	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	14	113	57	184	...	4	20	9	33	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	17	8	26	...	1	7	4	12	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
...	57	11	...	68	...	21	3	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...
...	17	3	...	20	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

supplied, as equired in the table, are not included here.

Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on public										
	In institutions managed by Local Fund Boards.										
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
School education, general.											
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.											
For boys—											
High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools ... ... English ...	22	2,322	2,111	1,700	164	11,541	...	11,524	1,150	564	24,943
Middle Schools ... ... Vernacular ...	45	3,199	2,922	2,392	...	12,885	...	11,528	891	...	25,304
For girls—											
High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools { English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools { Vernacular ...	1	119	116	75	...	811	60	100	...	...	971
Total	68	5,640	5,149	4,167	164	25,237	60	23,152	2,041	564	51,218
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.											
For boys ... { Upper Primary	8	294	275	224	...	1,260	...	414	...	...	1,674
For boys ... { Lower ,, ...	2,552	100,278	93,005	67,267	8,451	309,357	...	3,762	2,023	6	3,23,599
,, girls ... { Upper ,, ...	1	43	41	29	...	191	109	...	...	...	360
,, girls ... { Lower ,, ...	137	3,573	3,404	2,400	35	12,334	301	122	265	50	13,107
Total	2,698	104,188	96,725	69,920	8,486	3,23,142	470	4,298	2,288	56	3,38,740
School education, special.											
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.											
Training Schools for Masters for Native Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for Mistresses for Native Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools. Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools. Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools. Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools. Industrial Schools	7	594	576	467	4,284	13,787	37	12,767	1,100	8,027	40,002
Technical and Industrial Schools. Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools. Other Schools ... { Madrasahs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools. Other Schools ... { Tols ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	7	594	576	467	4,284	13,787	37	12,767	1,100	8,027	40,002
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	29,495	...	...	3,580	1,194	34,269
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) ...	...	...	...	...	56	21,915	...	...	160	44	22,175
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Primary ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Special Schools other than Training Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Technical and Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	56	51,410	...	...	3,740	1,238	56,444
Grand total	2,773	110,422	102,450	74,554	12,990	413,576	567	40,217	9,169	9,885	4,86,404

RAL TABLE VII.

Public Instruction in Eastern Bengal and Assam for the official year 1907-1908.

Instruction.				Expenditure of Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.															
In institutions managed by			Total Local Fund expenditure on Public Instruction.	In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.										In institutions managed by			Total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.
The department.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or associations.		Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls month-ly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Fund grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The department.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or associations.		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
28	...	738	75	2	853	825	671	735	...	...	7,777	...	...	8,512	...	...	588	588	1,344
211	...	81,694	93,446	1	139	139	105	...	495	...	1,204	...	...	1,699	...	...	624	1,119	94,565
2,280	...	23,249	38,414	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	300	38,714
360	...	...	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420	...	...	420	780
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	300	300
...	...	2,142	2,953	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	60	1,859	1,975	4,928
2,879	...	1,07,813	1,35,929	3	992	964	776	735	495	...	8,981	...	...	10,211	476	60	3,671	4,702	1,40,631
...	...	1,07,362	1,08,622	2	146	140	111	...	855	...	314	...	19	1,179	12	...	3,289	4,156	1,12,778
...	146	2,17,552	5,27,055	23	1,481	1,396	1,073	35	4,800	146	1,518	...	...	6,499	...	...	8,274	13,074	5,40,129
...	...	1,907	20,98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	169	2,261	2,434	4,532
320	...	54,553	67,207	1	35	35	21	...	172	...	...	...	...	172	55	303	2,420	2,948	70,155
320	146	3,81,374	7,04,982	26	1,662	1,571	1,205	35	5,827	146	1,832	....	10	7,850	71	470	16,244	22,612	7,27,594
622	...	...	622	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	30	652
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	13,787	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	37	13,824
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5,978	5,978	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	290	290	6,268
...	...	6,833	6,833	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	953	953	7,786
622	...	12,811	27,220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	37	1,243	1,310	28,530
500	278	2,25,781	2,56,054	...	...	...	...	1,500	840	278	180	...	328	3,126	...	...	1,030	1,030	2,57,984
1,127	...	13,304	36,346	...	...	...	...	30	222	7	...	...	...	312	...	...	957	1,219	37,565
...	...	...	1,39,172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	736	1,39,908
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2,284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,284
...	...	...	19,383	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	509	19,892
...	...	...	7,622	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	7,667
...	...	...	810	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	810
...	...	...	559	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	559
...	...	...	27,017	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	973	27,990
1,627	278	39,085	4,19 247	...	...	...	...	1,530	1,122	278	180	...	328	3,438	...	...	2,027	5,412	4,24,659
5,448	424	7,41,083	13,57,378	29	2,654	2,535	1,931	2,300	7,444	424	10,993	...	338	21,499	577	567	23,185	34,036	13,91,414

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIII.

Return showing the Attendance and Expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses for the official year 1907-1908.

Class of hostels or boarding-houses.		Number of		Number of boarders who are students of				Expenditure from					Remarks.
		Hostels or boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Total Expenditure.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Managed by Government.	For males	41	1,137	133	533	5	466	18,117	120	3,888	25,928	48,053	
	„ females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	41	1,137	133	533	5	466	18,117	120	3,888	25,928	48,053	
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Boards.	For males	3	90	...	51	...	39	...	765	2,277	...	3,042	
	„ females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	3	90	...	51	...	39	...	765	2,277	...	3,042	
3. Aided by Government, or by Local or Municipal Boards.	For males	23	827	68	443	37	279	3,949	407	1,442	46,386	52,184	
	„ females	4	118	...	118	...	...	2,225	...	435	2,339	4,999	
	Total ...	27	945	68	561	37	279	7,142*	407	11,180†	49,955‡	68,684§	
4. Unaided ...	For males	114	2,118	178	1,375	436	129	...	...	20,038	62,054	82,092	
	„ females	3	141	...	86	55	...	...	...	7,606	371	7,977	
	Total ...	117	2,259	178	1,461	491	129	...	...	27,644	62,425	90,069	
Total for males ...		181	4,172	379	2,402	478	913	21,040	1,292	27,645	1,81,235	1,81,212	
Total for females ...		7	259	...	204	55	...	2,225	...	8,041	2,710	12,976	
Grand total		188	4,431	379	2,606	533	913	25,259*	1,292	44,989†	1,38,308‡	2,09,848§	

* Includes Rs. 968 for European boardings.
† „ 9,503 „ „
‡ „ 1,230 „ „
§ „ 11,501 „ „

GENERAL TABLE III.

Return of Schools and Scholars of European Schools in

Class of institutions.	Public Institutions.															
	Under public management.												Under private			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
School Education, General.																
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																
For boys—																
High Schools ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools { English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	181	167	150
Middle Schools { Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for boys' schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	181	167	150
For girls—																
High Schools English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools { English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	179	201	172
Middle Schools { Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for girls' schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	179	201	172
Grand total secondary schools for boys and girls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	360	368	322
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																
For boys ... { Upper Primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys ... { Lower ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary schools for boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... { Upper Primary ...	1	21	27	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... { Lower ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary schools for girls ...	1	21	27	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total of Primary schools for boys and girls.	1	21	27	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special.																
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																
Training Schools—																
(*a*) For Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) For Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools { Madrasas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools { Reformatory Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools { Miscellaneous Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools { Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Schools of Public Instruction	1	21	27	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	360	368	322
Private Institutions	1. Advanced, teaching— (*a*) Arabic or Persian															
	(*b*) Sanskrit															
	(*c*) Any other Oriental Classic															
	2. Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly ... { For boys ...															
	2. Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly ... { ,, girls ...															
	3. ,, teaching the Koran ... ... { ,, boys ...															
	3. ,, teaching the Koran ... ... { ,, girls ...															
	4. Other schools not conforming to Departmental Standards ... { ,, boys ...															
	4. Other schools not conforming to Departmental Standards ... { ,, girls ...															
	Total															
	Grand total for 1907-1908															

RAL TABLE III.

Eastern Bengal and Assam for the official year 1907-1908.

management.						Number of scholars on the 31st of March, learning									Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to race or creed.							
Unaided.						English.			A classical language.			A vernacular language.					Europeans and Eurasians.		Native Christians.		Brahmans.		Muhammadans.	
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	181	132	49	181	23	11	34	77	...	77	49	...	123	49	1	...	1	...	7	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	181	132	49	181	23	11	34	77	...	77	4	...	123	49	1	...	1	...	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	179	49	130	179	30	107	137	...	...	...	...	49	49	130	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	179	49	130	179	30	107	137	...	...	...	...	49	49	130	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	360	181	179	360	53	118	171	77	...	77	49	49	172	179	1	...	1	...	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	21	9	12	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	14	13	9	1	14	3	11	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	14	13	9	2	35	12	23	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	14	13	9	2	35	12	23	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE IIIA.

[Approved in Director's letter No. 7508, dated 19th May 1905.]

For the European Schools in Eastern Bengal and Assam for 1907-1908.

Number of Scholars on the 31*st March* 1908, *classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed.*

	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Total.
			Brahman.	Non-Brahman.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.									
Secondary Schools.									
For Boys—									
High Schools { Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools—									
English ... { Male ...	123	1	1	...	7	...	...	...	132
Female ...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Vernacular ... { Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls—									
High Schools { Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools—									
English ... { Male ...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Female ...	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
Vernacular ... { Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	351	1	1	...	7	...	...	...	360
Primary Schools.									
For Boys { Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls { Male ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Female ...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Total ...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE IIIA—*contd.*

For the European Schools in Eastern Bengal and Assam for 1907-1908.

Number of Scholars on the 31*st March* 1908, *classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed.*

		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Mahammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Total.
				Brahman.	Non-Brahman.					
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL.										
Schools for Special Instruction.										
Training Schools.	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering or Surveying Schools.	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools.	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools.	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools. Madrassas	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools.	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micellaneous Schools.	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Schools of Public Instruction.		386	1	1	...	7	...	...	...	395

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IIIA—*concld.*

For the European Schools in Eastern Bengal and Assam for 1907-1908.

Number of Scholars on the 31*st March* 1907, *classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed.*

	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Total.
			Brahman.	Non-Brahman.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.									
1. Advanced, Teaching—									
(*a*) Arabic or Persian. Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*a*) Arabic or Persian. Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Sanskrit... Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Sanskrit... Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Any other Oriental Classic. Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Any other Oriental Classic. Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary, teaching—A Vernacular only or mainly—									
For boys ... Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys ... Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Elementary, teaching—The Koran only—									
For boys ... Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys ... Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Other schools not conforming to Departmental Standards—									
For boys ... Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys ... Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Private Institutions...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total for 1907-1908	386	1	1	...	7	...	...	...	395

EUROPEAN EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IV.

EUROPEAN

Return of Expenditure on Public Instructions

Objects of expenditure.	Public						
	Under						
	Managed by Government.						
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DIRECT EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary Schools.							
School Education, General. — For Boys— High Schools English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Secondary Schools for Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls— High Schools... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Secondary Schools for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools both for Boys and Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools.							
For Boys— Upper Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Primary Schools for Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls— Upper Primary	2,980	...	...	355	...	...	3,335
Lower ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Primary Schools for Girls	2,980	...	...	355	...	...	3,335
Total Primary Schools for Boys and Girls	2,980	...	...	355	...	...	3,335
Schools for Special Instructions.							
Training Schools for— (a) Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ... Reformatory Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ... Madrasahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ... Miscellaneous Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Direct Expenditure	2,980	...	...	355	...	...	3,335
INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.							
Buildings (see note VII)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and Apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection (see note V)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships or Stipends held in Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships or Stipends held in Medical College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships or Stipends held in Other Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships or Stipends held in Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships or Stipends held in Primary ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships or Stipends held in Medical ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships or Stipends held in Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships or Stipends held in Other Special Schools (*vide* note VI)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total charges for scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous— Hostel (Boarding) charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for abolished Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for conducting examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stipends, prizes and rewards to unrecognised tols	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stipends, prizes and rewards to maktabs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for European cadets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Indirect Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction in 1907-1908	2,980	...	...	355	...	...	3,33

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IV.

in Eastern Bengal and Assam for the official year 1907-1908.

Institutions.

public management.

Managed by Local Funds and Municipal Boards.							Maintained by Native States.						
Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native States' revenues.	Local Funds in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

EUROPEAN

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in European Schools

Objects of expenditure.	Public Institutions—						
	Under private						
	Aided by Government or by Local Funds or Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
DIRECT EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary Schools.							
School Education, General. — For Boys— High Schools English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools English	3,309	...	...	1,076	1,857	4	6,246
Middle Schools Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Secondary Schools for Boys	3,309	...	...	1,076	1,857	4	6,246
For Girls— High Schools English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools English	3,979	...	300	1,534	2,443	...	8,256
Middle Schools Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Secondary Schools for Girls	3,979	...	300	1,534	2,443	...	8,256
Total Secondary Schools both for Boys and Girls	7,288	...	300	2,610	4,300	4	14,502
Primary Schools.							
For Boys— Upper Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Primary Schools for Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls— Upper Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Primary Schools for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools for Boys and Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Special Instructions.							
Training Schools for— (a) Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools — Reformatory Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools — Madrasahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools — Miscellaneous Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Direct Expenditure	7,288	...	300	2,610	4,300	4	14,502
INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.							
Buildings	8,330(a)	...	...	...	721	...	9,051
Furniture and Apparatus (special grants only)	622	...	...	...	1,975	...	2,597
Total	8,952	...	...	...	2,696	...	11,648
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships or Stipends held in — Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Special Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total charges for Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous— Hostel (Boarding) charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for abolished Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for conducting examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stipends, prizes and rewards to unrecognised tols	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stipends, prizes and rewards to maktabs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for European cadets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Miscellaneous charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Indirect Expenditure	8,952	...	...	...	2,696	...	11,648
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction in 1907-1908	16,240	...	300	2,610	6,996	4	26,150

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IV—*concld.*

in Eastern Bengal and Assam for the official year 1907-1908.

concld.												
Management.				Total expenditure from								
Unaided.								All other sources.				
									Public.			
Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Private.	Native States.	Imperial contributions.	Grand total.	Remarks.
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3,309	...	...	1,076	1,861	...	...	6,246	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3,309	...	...	1,076	1,861	...	...	6,246	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3,979	...	300	1,534	2,443	...	...	8,256	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3,979	...	300	1,534	2,443	...	...	8,256	
...	...	...	...	7,288	...	300	2,610	4,304	...	...	14,502	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2,980	...	...	355	...	...	...	3,335	
31	586	...	617	...	...	...	31	586	...	...	617	
31	586	...	617	2,980	...	...	386	586	...	...	3,952	
31	586	...	617	2,980	...	...	386	586	...	...	3,952	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
31	586	...	617	10,268	...	300	2,996	4,890	...	...	18,454	
...	...	...	...	8,330	...	...	...	721	...	...	9,051	(a) Includes a special Government grant-in-aid of Rs. 4,000 towards the Eastern Bengal and Assam cottage at St. Andrew's Colonial Homes, Kalimpong. (b) Cost of inspection of Mr. Stappleton's travelling allowance when visiting European Schools (Rs. 260) has been included elsewhere.
...	...	...	...	622	...	...	...	1,975	...	...	2,597	
...	...	...	...	8,952	...	...	...	2,696	...	...	11,648	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1,994	...	...	4,363	9,303	...	...	15,660	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	(c) Excludes Rs. 120, office contingencies of the Inspector of European Schools.
...	...	...	...	336(c)	...	...	...	1,720	...	...	2,056	
...	...	...	...	2,404	...	...	4,363	11,023	...	...	17,790	
...	...	...	...	11,356	...	...	4,363	13,719	...	...	29,438	
31	586	...	617	21,624	...	300	7,359	18,609	...	...	47,892	

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public European Schools for Secondary and

Class of schools.			Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination, or an examination of an equivalent standard.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage.		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SECONDARY SCHOOLS. (*English and Vernacular.*)										
For Boys ...	Government ...	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Fund...	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States ...	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	English	...	2	181	3	...	3	20	7	27
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided ...	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			...	2	181	3	...	3	20	7	27
SECONDARY SCHOOLS. (*English and Vernacular.*)										
For Girls ...	Government ...	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Fund...	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States...	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	English	...	2	179	...	...	...	4	21	25
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided ...	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			...	2	179	...	...	...	4	21	25
Total Secondary Schools for Boys and Girls ...			...	4	360	3	...	3	24	28	52
Government ...	Upper Primary Schools for Girls		...	1	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ...	Lower Primary for Girls		...	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools ...			...	2	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total for 1907-1908 ...			...	6	395	3	...	3	24	28	52

RAL TABLE V.

EDUCATION.

Primary Education in Eastern Bengal and Assam at the end of the official year 1907-1908.

Upper primary stage.			Lower primary stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage.								
			Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	9	46	72	33	105	...	...	...	132	49	181
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	9	46	72	33	105	...	...	...	132	49	181
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	28	31	42	81	123	...	...	...	49	130	179
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	28	31	42	81	123	...	...	...	49	130	179
40	37	77	114	114	228	...	...	...	181	179	360
2	5	7	7	7	14	...	...	...	9	12	21
...	...	...	3	11	14	...	...	...	3	11	14
2	5	7	10	18	28	...	...	...	12	23	35
42	42	84	124	132	256	...	...	...	193	202	395

Resolution on the Report on Public Instruction for the year 1907-1908.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam in the Education Department, No. 96E., dated the 18th January 1909.

READ—

General Report on Public Instruction in Eastern Bengal and Assam for the year 1907-1908.

RESOLUTION.

THE Report on Public Instruction in Eastern Bengal and Assam during the year 1907-1908 is of exceptional interest as marking the first stage towards the fulfilment of the various schemes for the re-organisation of education in the province. It is unnecessary to recapitulate at length the position with which the Department was confronted at the commencement of the year, as this has already been done in full detail in the Resolution issued by Government on the "Report on the progress of Education in Eastern Bengal and Assam during the years 1901-1902 to 1906-1907." The Director's report tells us its own tale of solid and systematic progress on lines carefully considered, and of the awakening of all the more important classes of the community to the benefits attending the enforcement by the University of the new Regulations on the one hand and the endeavours of the Local Government and of the Department to afford to all classes by concentration and by carefully-considered grants the means to attain a solid groundwork of properly-guided study in healthy surroundings.

2. The total number of institutions during the year under review was 25,638 with 8,80,631 pupils, against 25,846 with 8,15,599 pupils in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 208 institutions but an increase of 65,032 pupils. The two most prominent facts that appear in the report are the steady progress of the Muhammadan community and the arrest in that decline of Hindu pupils which had manifested itself during the two preceding years. The number of Muhammadan pupils in public institutions has risen from 364,791 in 1906-1907 to 421,050 in 1907-1908 and that of the Hindus from 354,626 in 1906-07 to 369,584 in 1907-1908. The fall in the proportion of Hindu pupils to the total, and the rise in the case of the Muhammadans, noted in the last Quinquennial Report, continued,—the proportion of Hindus having declined from 47·3 to 44·9 and that of Muhammadans increased from 48·6 to 51·2. The total expenditure on public instruction rose from Rs. 51,24,074 in 1906-1907 to Rs. 58,28,536 in 1907-1908, that is, by Rs. 7,04,462, or 13·7 per cent. The larger part of this increase was in indirect expenditure, especially on buildings, furniture and apparatus.

3. The year 1907-1908, like its predecessor, was one of preparation and of careful scrutiny of existing conditions with a view to future action. In this, the University and the Local Government have worked in very close communication. The completion of the inspection tours of the University's Inspectors of Colleges and the careful examination of High Schools by Rai Sahib Dr. Purnananda Chattarji and other Inspectors have furnished the Department with a clear statement of the defects in the existing machinery for imparting higher education, and this has been the first step required by the Local Government to enable it to set about the remedying of these defects on a carefully-thought-out plan. His Majesty's Secretary of State has already been pleased to sanction large increases in the teaching staffs of the Dacca, Rajshahi and Cotton Colleges, and proposals for the raising of the Chittagong College to the first grade are now before him. The Murarichand College will be provincialised with the consent of the proprietors, and with the assistance of liberal grants-in-aid the Jagannath College, Dacca, the Victoria College, Comilla, and the new College at Mymensingh have been placed in a position to meet the demands of the University in a manner which would otherwise have been wholly impossible for them. The result is that the province now possesses, or will shortly possess, four well-equipped first-grade Government Colleges, a strong first-grade aided College, and one Government and two aided second

grade colleges, and consequently that parents and guardians in all parts of the province will be able to procure for their sons a thorough education at a moderate cost without being forced to send them to distances at which they are completely severed from home influences The anxiety of parents on this subject has been strikingly shown in addresses presented to the Lieutenant-Governor while on tour, as also their emphatic approval of the schemes proposed by Government.

4. It is inevitable that the high standard demanded by the University should necessitate the refusal of grants-in-aid to other institutions which do not fall within the present scheme of concentration, but the scheme is believed to be adequate for the needs of the Province, and its resources, which are not unlimited, are subject to other and not less pressing calls. The examination results of the year were more satisfactory than those of 1906-1907, and the percentage of success was remarkably high, being 53·6 against 35·6 in the previous year in the F.A. Examination and 37·9 against 17·6 in the B.A. Examination.

5. The Inspectors' reports on High Schools are now before the University, by whom vigorous measures have been taken to improve the intellectual and moral conditions under which Secondary Education is imparted in these Institutions. The difficulties under which Government High Schools have laboured in the past, owing to insufficient staff and equipment, have been removed to a considerable extent, and the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State to the re-organisation of the Provincial and Subordinate Educational Services, which has recently been received, has opened up to Government officers both in Colleges and High Schools prospects of advancement far superior to any hitherto possessed by them. This reorganisation has also made it possible for the Director to exercise a careful discretion in the selection of highly-qualified officers of all denominations for the inspecting agency, and His Honour notes with satisfaction the strict adherence to the principles of gradual recruitment evinced by the Director in filling up the newly-sanctioned posts. The reorganisation has also done away with the necessity for the fixed scales of establishment formerly prescribed for these institutions, and thus allows successful teachers to continue for the future in the schools where they have made their mark without any sacrifice of promotion.

6. The need for the recruitment of Assamese teachers for the schools in the Assam Valley has long been the subject of complaint by the inhabitants of that part of the Province, but so far the efforts of Government to remedy this defect have been defeated by the unwillingness of qualified Assamese to accept such posts, as they hope for greater advancement in other branches of the services. Even the recent offer of two scholarships of Rs. 50 to Assamese graduates to undergo a training at Dacca, with a view to employment in the Education Department, has so far met with no response on the part of applicants outside the Education Department.

7. Before leaving the question of higher education, His Honour desires to comment on the improvements made in connection with the Engineering School at Dacca, which affords to the practically-minded an opportunity for instruction, which, if properly used, should be of the highest value in the development of the country. The vast mineral wealth existing in the Province can be fully exploited only by the assistance of qualified engineers, and it is in this direction that the impulse to the development of indigenous industries can obtain its fullest fruition. The new electrical installation at Dacca will make that centre the foremost of its kind in India. With the exception of the efficient school at Pabna, industrial institutions have not shown that vitality which might be expected, and Sir Lancelot Hare is of opinion that this comparative failure is due to the absence of any controlling agency sufficiently acquainted with the needs and the capabilities of each locality. A Committee will shortly be formed to discuss the most profitable forms of industrial education in the Province, and in this direction His Honour trusts to find a suitable outlet for the energies of many young men of the middle class, who now crowd into overstocked literary professions, or swell the ranks of the unemployed, a burden to themselves and to charitable relatives.

8. The number of pupils reading both in Middle English and in Middle Vernacular Schools has risen considerably, and the attendance has been excellent. The number of pupils reading in Middle English schools has increased from 41,973 in 1906-1907 to 47,302 in 1907-1908, while that of pupils in Middle Vernacular schools has increased from 24,401 in 1906-1907 to 25,812 in 1907-1908. This increase appears to be due to the influx into these schools of the cultivating classes, both Hindu and Muhammadan. The results of the informal examinations *in situ* have also been satisfactory. The Armanitola Middle School at Dacca has been raised to a High School and placed under a highly-qualified European teacher.

9. The Director in his report has explained the policy of Government in assisting District Boards towards the establishment of a network of Model Lower Primary schools throughout the Eastern Bengal districts, on an average of one to every nine square miles of country. The Chaukidari Union will be taken as the unit of administration in this respect, wherever possible, in accordance with the decision arrived at at the conference of Commissioners held at Shillong in September last. The scheme has met with varying success according to the interest taken in it by the various Boards. At the time when the opinions of local bodies were taken by Government on the question of the abolition of fees in Primary schools there was an almost universal consensus of opinion as to the unsatisfactory character of the ill-provided village schools in the rural areas of Eastern Bengal. But even now some local bodies have not appreciated the necessity for concentration and are averse to the establishment of a sound and well-equipped institution to serve a group of villages if this involves the closing down of one or more inefficient existing schools. It is only by continuous touring in the less-accessible areas that the local inspecting officers can obtain a clear insight into the wishes of the people in this matter, and obtain the assistance of the cultivating classes, who have as a rule readily subscribed to the formation of Model Schools when approached in an intelligent and sympathetic manner by the officers serving under the Boards.

10. Substantial progress has, however, been made towards the full utilisation of the Imperial grants for Primary Education. In Assam, the whole of the grant has been spent, and the 700 new Primary schools constructed under Sir Bampfylde Fuller's scheme are in full working order. A hopeful sign is to be found in the remarkable increase in the number of pupils per school, both in the Surma Valley and Assam Valley Districts owing to a large influx of pupils this year. The local bodies in Assam have contributed generously towards these improvements, though the increase in expenditure led to some apprehensive enquiries by their representatives on the Lieutenant-Governor's Council. In consequence of these enquiries the Lieutenant-Governor has caused an exhaustive examination to be made of the effect of the expenditure on education on the District and Local Boards throughout the Province, and has obtained satisfactory proof that the present liabilities have been voluntarily assumed by local bodies in excess of the standards prescribed. This suggestion, that funds which might have more appropriately been expended on communications have been diverted by Government orders to educational purposes, does not therefore appear to have been well founded. The scheme for the education of coolie children formulated by Major Kennedy in consultation with the planting community has received the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State, and the Lieutenant-Governor feels he can rely on the sympathy of the owners and managers of gardens to make it a practical success.

11. The great obstacle to the advancement of Primary Education is, as formerly, the absence of trained teachars. The Guru Training Schools recently established are gradually supplying this deficiency, but it will remain until the Boards show by firm and sustained action that the untrained guru must in the interests of the public give way to the qualified teacher. In spite of the special arrangements made for their comfort while under training by the Director, there is a marked reluctance on the part of this conservative class to fit themselves for their work, and consequently for better pay.

12. The advancement of Female Education has continued to engage the serious attention of Government, and the cordial assistance of ladies and gentlemen interested in the subject has enabled Mr. R. Nathan, C.I.E., to whom the direction of this special branch of education has been entrusted, to form a strong Standing Committee for the consideration of the means for furthering it. The movement is still in its initial stages, and progress must of necessity be gradual, but there is every reason to hope that the impetus now given to it will be lasting, and that great benefit to the community will result from the efforts of those ladies and gentlemen who have given their assistance. There has been a satisfactory increase in the number of girls' schools and of pupils in them. The increase in the number of schools has been 495 and of pupils 14,147, or 17·6 and 26·8 per cent. Provision has also been made for staffing the Eden Female School with a large number of highly-qualified European and Indian lady teachers, as the premier institution in the Province. The recommendations of the Committee for the instruction of *Purdanashin* ladies, with due regard to the restrictions imposed by custom, are also being carried into effect.

13. The hill districts schools continue to do excellent work and the great majority of the Missions have accepted the capitation system. The Khasis maintain their position as the most highly-educated hill people in India.

14. *Discipline and moral training.*—The early part of the year was marked by the issue of the memorable letter from the Government of India of the 4th May 1907, defining the conduct proper for teachers and students towards politics, and the procedure to be adopted for checking undue participation therein. The widest publicity was given to these orders, and they were subsequently adopted by the University as the basis of its instructions to its Inspectors and of the orders which it passed on their reports. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to recognise that the promulgation of the orders and their enforcement by the University have had a marked effect for good; but, in spite of them a number of schools, amongst which the Braja Mohan Institution (college and school) was eminently conspicuous, have persisted in those disorderly courses which have been mentioned in previous reports, and which have formed one of the most disquieting features of the past three years. In particular, a number of pupils, and occasionally of masters and teachers, have joined or organised associations which, whether under the name of "Volunteers" or others, have exercised a mischievous influence over the boys, and in many cases have committed actual breaches of the law. This latter tendency continued after the close of the year, and has eventually required legislation to check its more extreme developments.

15. Among remedial measures, the most important is, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, the construction of properly-managed and efficient hostels or boarding-houses. In this direction considerable progress has been made, especially in the town of Dacca, and the Lieutenant-Governor notices with pleasure that there is a distinct tendency amongst the Muhammadan community to provide hostels by their own efforts in towns where there are large aided schools, and to meet these efforts he has gladly given large grants-in-aid. Another important means of restoring discipline, self-restraint and good temper, and of providing wholesome employment for the leisure hours of the boys, is to be found in organised games. The progress made in this direction is satisfactory, but in certain cases there has been a tendency for healthy recreations such as football and cricket to be abandoned as "foreign games" and replaced by *lathi* play, or even less desirable forms of exercise. The Lieutenant-Governor attaches much importance to the regulated physical development of students throughout the province, especially as those not living in hostels are exposed in the larger towns to climatic and other influences which would otherwise injure their health as well as their character and ideas.

16. In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor desires to acknowledge the unflagging zeal with which Mr. Sharp has managed the Department for the past three years in exceptionally trying circumstances and has reorganised it from its very foundations. His Honour is glad to think that before proceeding on furlough Mr. Sharp can reflect that he has done much to initiate a new and sound system of education in the province, and that when he returns he will find his schemes already commencing to bear fruit. The names of the officers commended by him will be noted in the Education Department.

By order of the Lieutenant Governor,

H. LEMESURIER,

Offg. Chief Secretary to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

E. B. & A. S. P. O. (R. & A.) No. 549—1,000—19-1-1909—A. G. B.

GENERAL REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN

EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM

FOR

1908-1909

BY

H. E. STAPLETON, B.A., B.Sc.,

OFFG. DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

SHILLONG:

PRINTED AT THE EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM SECRETARIAT PRINTING OFFICE.

1910.

[*Price* 1*s.* 6*d.*] [*Price* 1 *rupee.*]

Agents for the sale of Books published by the Eastern Bengal and Assam Government.

Agents in India.

(1) Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.

(2) Messrs. W. Newman & Co., Calcutta.

(3) Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.

(4) Messrs. A. M. and J. Ferguson, Ceylon.

(5) Messrs. R. Cambray & Co., 6 and 8/2, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

(6) Messrs. Thompson & Co., Madras.

Agents in England.

(1) Mr. E. Arnold, 41 and 43, Maddox Street, Bond Street, W., London.

(2) Messrs. Constable & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, W. C.

(3) Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 43, Gerrard Street, Soho, W., London.

(4) Mr. B. Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W.

(5) Messrs. P. S. King & Son, 9, Bridge Street, Westminster, S. W., London.

(6) Mr. B. H. Blackwell, 50 and 51, Broad Street, Oxford.

(7) Messrs. Deighton Bell & Co., Cambridge.

(8) Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, E. C., London.

(9) Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, S. W., London.

(10) Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.

(11) Messrs. W. Thacker & Co., 2, Creed Lane, London, E.C.

Agents on the Continent of Europe.

(1) MM. Friedländer & Sohn, 11, Carlstrasse, Berlin.

(2) M. Otto Harrassowitz, Leipzig.

(3) M. Karl Hiersemann, Leipzig.

(4) M. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.

(5) Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague.

(6) Mr. Rudolf Haupt, Halle-a.-S., Germany.

SHILLONG:

PRINTED BY H. KING, (OFFG.) PRESS SUPERINTENDENT, EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

No. 821.

FROM

H. E. STAPLETON, ESQ., B.A., B.Sc.,
OFFG. DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM,

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

Dated Shillong, the 16th November 1909.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the General Report on Public Instruction in this Province for the year 1908-1909. The report should have been submitted by Mr. C. H. Browning, who was appointed to act as Director when Mr. Sharp went on leave in March, but owing to his illness Mr. Browning was only able to take up two sections (Chapters V and VIII) before illness compelled him to take leave. I took over charge on September 21st, and the report was ready in type before the end of October.

2. The report again exceeds the prescribed length of forty pages. Every effort has been made to economise space by the omission of tables, but, on the other hand, it was considered desirable to add a summary of the year's work, which was wanting in previous Reports, while the education of Hill tribes had also to receive greater attention than could be given to it last year. I would point out in this connexion that the limitation of space has not been observed in recent Bengal Education Reports, nor is it, I think, possible to give a readable description of such varied work as the Department of this Province is now occupied with in less than about 60 pages. I would therefore recommend that the limit may be increased to this figure in future years.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. E. STAPLETON,

Offg. Director of Public Instruction, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

A.—SUMMARY OF THE YEAR'S WORK.

Para.		Page.
1.	Introductory	1
	Controlling Agencies.	
2.	Increase of inspecting staff	1
3.	Appointment of Inspectress	*ib.*
4.	Enlargement of Educational cadres	*ib.*
5.	Additional teachers in Government Colleges and Schools ...	*ib.*
	Collegiate Education.	
6.	Statistics	2
7.	Progress during the year	*ib.*
8.	Examination under the new Regulations	*ib.*
	Secondary Education.	
9.	High Schools	2
10.	Results of the Entrance Examination	*ib.*
11.	Introduction of the new Curriculum for High and Middle English Schools	3
12.	Middle English Schools	*ib.*
13.	Middle Vernacular Schools	*ib.*
	Primary Education.	
14.	Primary Schools	3
15.	Revision of Primary Curriculum	*ib.*
	Training of Teachers.	
16.	General Statistics	3
17.	Changes in organisation	4
18.	Training of female teachers	*ib.*
	Professional and Technical Education.	
19.	Law Teaching	4
20.	Engineering	*ib.*
21.	Mining	*ib.*
22.	Artizan Classes	*ib.*
23.	Industrial Conference	*ib.*
	Female Education.	
24.	General Statistics	4
25.	Co-education	*ib.*
26.	Zenana Education	5
	European Education.	
27.	General	5
	Muhammadan Education.	
28.	General Statistics	5
29.	Madrassa Education	*ib.*
	Sanskrit Education.	
30.	Improvement of Tols	5
31.	Education of Hill Tribes and allied races	*ib.*

Discipline and Moral Training.

Para.		Page.
32.	Discipline	6
33.	Hostel	*ib.*
34.	Physical Training	*ib.*

Text-Book Committees.

35.	Text-Book Committees	6

B.—GENERAL STATISTICS OF SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS.

36.	General Statistics	6
37.	General Progress of Education...	7
38.	Public Institutions. Distribution of increase of pupils between Muhammadans and Hindus ...	8
39.	Private Institutions	*ib.*
40.	Progress in Schools during the past decade...	*ib.*
41.	Progress of Education in Districts and Divisions	*ib.*
42.	Distribution of male pupils according to stages of instructions	9
43.	Institutions classed according to management	*ib.*
44.	Relative Education of Hindus and Muhammadans	*ib.*

C.—EXPENDITURE.

45.	General figures	10
46.	Cost per pupil	*ib.*
47.	Comparison of Director's figures with those of the Accountant-General	11
48.	The Budget	12
49.	Summary of total expenditure...	*ib.*

CHAPTER II.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

50.	Educational Services	12
51.	Indian Educational Service	13
52.	Provincial and Subordinate Educational Services	*ib.*
53.	Lower Subordinate Educational Service	*ib.*
54.	Ungraded officers	*ib.*
55.	Direction	*ib.*
56.	Inspectors of Schools	*ib.*
57.	Work of Inspectors	14
58.	Assistant Inspectors and their work	*ib.*
59.	Deputy and Sub-Inspectors	*ib.*
60.	Duties of Deputy Inspectors	*ib.*
61.	Work of Deputy Inspectors	*ib.*
62.	Provincialisation of Sub-Inspectors	*ib.*
63.	Tour days of Sub-Inspectors	15
64.	Work of Sub-Inspectors	*ib.*
65.	Assistant Sub-Inspectors in Eastern Bengal	*ib.*
66.	Inspecting Pandits	*ib.*
67.	Female Inspecting agency	*ib.*
68.	Co-operation between Executive and Judicial officers and Educational officers	16
69.	Visiting Committees	*ib.*
70.	Managing Committees of High Schools and Governing Bodies of Government Colleges	*ib.*
71.	District and Local Boards	*ib.*
72.	Municipal Boards	17
73.	Private Agencies	*ib.*

CHAPTER III.

Collegiate Education.

74.	Progress during the year	17
75.	Operation of the New University Regulations	*ib.*

Para.		Page.
76.	Colleges and pupils	18
77.	Expenditure	*ib.*
78.	Distribution of Imperial grant	*ib.*
79.	Results of Examinations	19
80.	Individual Institutions	*ib.*

CHAPTER IV.

SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.

81.	Scope of Chapter	20

A.—GENERAL FIGURES.

82.	Statistics of schools and pupils	21
83.	Successful candidates in the top class of each grade of schools	*ib.*

B.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

84.	Introductory	21
85.	General statistics	*ib.*
86.	High Schools	*ib.*
87.	General statistics	22
88.	Expenditure	*ib.*
89.	Examinations	23
90.	Middle English Schools, General	*ib.*
91.	Expenditure	24
92.	Middle Vernacular Schools, General	25
93.	Expenditure	*ib.*
94.	Effect of the introduction of capitation system into Middle Schools in Assam.	*ib.*
95.	Examination of Middle Schools	*ib.*
96.	Middle scholarships	*ib.*
97.	New Scholarship Rules	26

C.—PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

98.	Organisation and control	26
99.	Schools in backward localities	*ib.*
100.	Concentration of grants	*ib.*
101.	Statistics of Schools and pupils	27
102.	Pupils in Primary stage	*ib.*
103.	Expenditure	*ib.*
104.	Imperial grant for the improvement of Primary Education. Details of allotment.	*ib.*
105.	Boards' Lower Primary Schools in Eastern Bengal. Buildings	28
106.	Statistics regarding average cost and number of pupils	*ib.*
107.	Number of trained teachers in Boards' Schools	*ib.*
108.	Distribution of Boards' Schools	*ib.*
109.	Revised curriculum for Primary Schools	29
110.	Night or Continuation Schools	*ib.*
111.	Examinations and Scholarships	*ib.*

D.—SPECIAL POINTS.

112.	Statistics of Lower Primary Schools and pupils in Board areas	29
113.	Effect of the allocation of Imperial grant upon the expenditure by Boards on Primary Education	*ib.*
114.	Provincial Expenditure from the Imperial grant	31
115.	Percentage of Boards' Expenditure on Education	*ib.*
116.	Municipalities	*ib.*

CHAPTER V.

Instruction in Teaching.

Para.		Page.
117.	Introductory remarks	31
118.	(I) English teachers, Male, the Dacca Training Colleg ...	32
119.	(II) Vernacular Teachers	*ib.*
120.	Normal Schools	*ib.*
121.	New rules	*ib.*
122.	Statistics of Normal Schools	*ib.*
123.	Guru Training Schools	*ib.*
124.	Hostels for Guru Training Schools	33
125.	Stipends in Guru Training Schools	*ib.*
126.	Statistics of Guru Training Schools	*ib.*
127.	Training classes	*ib.*
128.	Apprenticesbip arrangements	34
129.	(III) Training of Female Teachers	*ib.*

CHAPTER VI.

Special Education.

A.—LAW TEACHING.

130.	The effect of the new University Regulations on the B. L. classes of this Province	34
131.	Statistics of the B. L. classes	*ib.*
132.	Pleadership classes	35
133.	Pleaders' Survey Examination	*ib.*

B.—MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

134.	Statistics	35

C.—ENGINEERING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

135.	Introductory remarks	35
136.	University courses of Engineering	36
137.	Technical Institutions	*ib.*
138.	The Ahsanullah School of Engineering	*ib.*
139.	Organisation of the School	*ib.*
140.	Examinations	*ib.*
141.	Expenditure	*ib.*
142.	Corporate Life	*ib.*
143.	Other Technical Schools—Statistics	*ib.*
144.	Survey Classes in Technical Schools	37
145.	Technical Classes in Schools for General Education	*ib.*
146.	Statistics	*ib.*
147.	Results of Examination	*ib.*
148.	Instruction in Mining	*ib.*
149.	State Technological Scholarship for 1908-09	*ib.*
150.	Industrial Schools and classes, Artizan classes in connection with the Dacca School of Engineering and other Technical Schools ...	*ib.*
151.	Other Industrial Schools and classes	*ib.*
152.	Bogra Industrial School	*ib.*
153.	The Fuller Industrial Schools at Kohima and Shillong	38
154.	Victoria Technical Institution in Chittagong	*ib.*
155.	Sericultural Schools	*ib.*
156.	Williamson Apprenticeships	*ib.*

D.—COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

157.	Introductory	38

E.—SCHOOLS FOR THE STUDY OF ORIENTAL CLASSICS.

Para.		Page.
158.	Introductory	38
159.	Organisation of Public *Tols*	39
160.	Sanskrit Colleges	*ib.*
161.	Statistics of *Tols*	*ib.*
162.	*Tols* classed as private Institutions	*ib.*
163.	Madrassas Statistics	*ib.*
164.	State Madrassas	*ib.*
165.	Madrassas under private management that are affiliated to the Calcutta Madrassa	40
166.	Middle Madrassas	*ib.*
167.	Unaffiliated private Madrassas in Eastern Bengal districts ...	*ib.*
168.	Madrassas in Assam	*ib.*
169.	Reorganisation of Madrassas in this Province	*ib.*
170.	Madrassas classed as private institutions	*ib.*

CHAPTER VII.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

171.	Introductory remarks	40
172.	General Statistics	41
173.	Expenditure	*ib.*
174.	Secondary Schools—High Schools	*ib.*
175.	Middle Schools	42
176.	Primary Schools—Statistics of pupils and institutions	*ib.*
177.	Model Girls' Schools in Eastern Bengal	*ib.*
178.	Co-education of boys and girls	*ib.*
179.	Scholarships	43
180.	Zenana education	*ib.*

CHAPTER VIII.

EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

A.—EUROPEANS.

181.	General character of European Schools	43
182.	Statistics of schools and pupils	*ib.*
183.	Statistics of expenditure	44
184.	The Government School	*ib.*
185.	The Aided Schools	*ib.*
186.	Examinations and Scholarships...	*ib.*
187.	Training arrangements	*ib.*
188.	Commercial classes	*ib.*

B.—MUHAMMADANS.

189.	History of Progress	45
190.	Madrassas	*ib.*
191.	Middle Madrassas	*ib.*
192.	The teaching of Urdu in Lower Primary Schools	46
193.	Secularisation of *Maktabs*	*ib.*
194.	Hostel accommodation	*ib.*
195.	The proportion of Muhammadan pupils to the total number of pupils in each stage of instruction	*ib.*
196.	Success at examinations	*ib.*
197.	Scholarships	47
198.	Employment of Muhammadans	*ib.*

C.—EDUCATION OF HILL TRIBES AND ALLIED RACES.

199.	Introductory remarks	47
200.	Khasi and Jaintia Hills	48
201.	Garo Hills	*ib.*

Para.		Page.
202.	Naga Hills	48
203.	Lushai Hills	*ib.*
204.	Chittagong Hill Tracts	49
205.	Mikir Hills	*ib.*
206.	North Cachar Hills	*ib.*
207.	Manipur and Hill Tippera	*ib.*
208.	Education of broken Hill Tribes	*ib.*

D.—THE EDUCATION OF THE CHILDREN OF TEA PLANTATION LABOURERS

209.	The education of the children of Tea Plantation labourers ...	50

CHAPTER IX.

DISCIPLINE AND MORAL TRAINING.

210.	Discipline in Higher Educational Institutions	50
211.	Hostels	52
212.	Physical Training	*ib.*

CHAPTER X.

CONFERENCES.

213.	Annual Conference of Educational officers	53
214.	Divisional and other Conferences...	*ib.*

CHAPTER XI.

TEXT-BOOK COMMITTEES AND LIBRARIES.

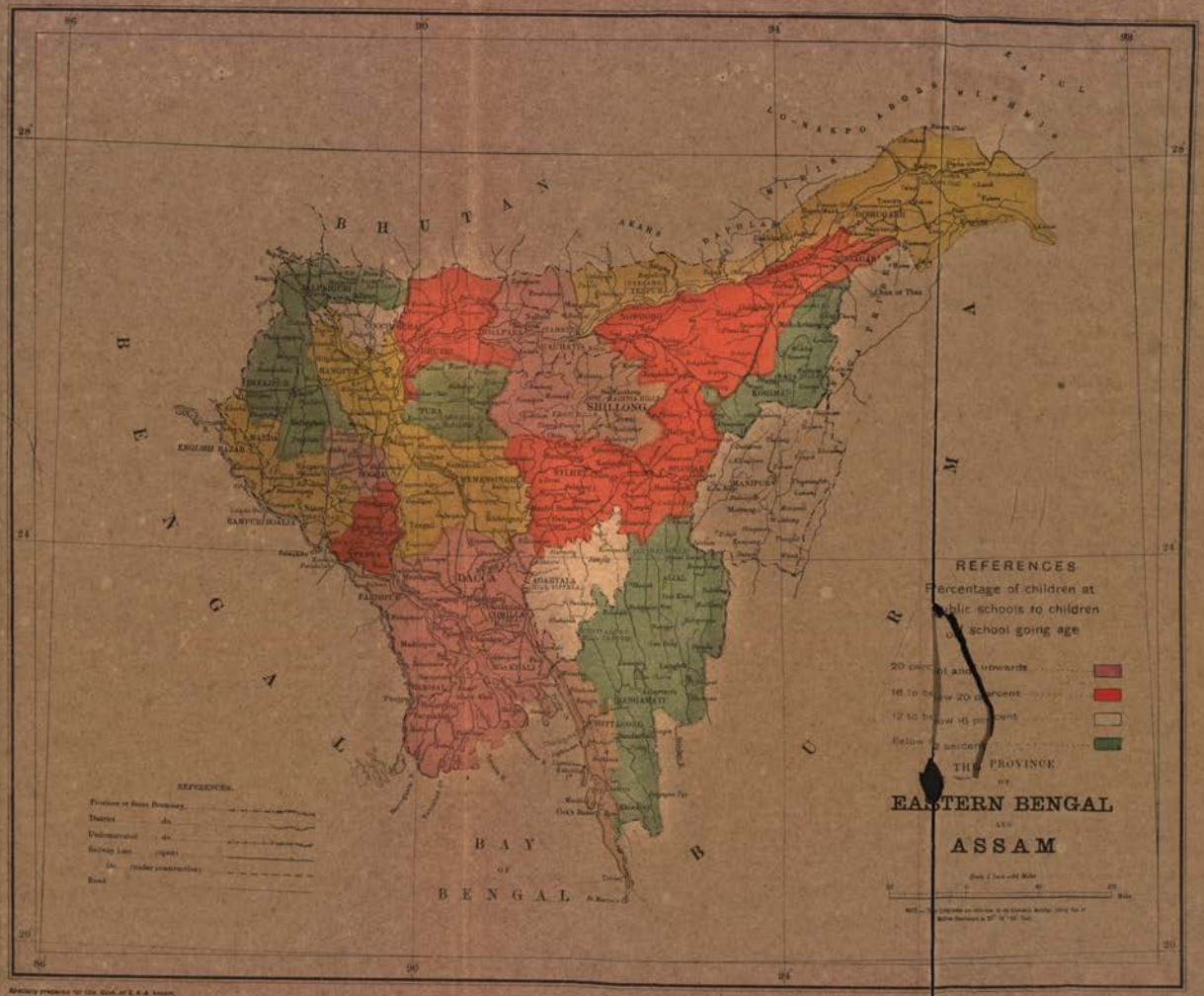
215.	Text-Book Committees	53
216.	Libraries—Geographical equipment	*ib.*

CHAPTER XII.

SOCIETIES AND INDIVIDUALS.

217.	Societies	53
218.	Individuals	*ib.*

SHOWING THE EXTENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATION IN 1908-09



GENERAL REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN

EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM

FOR

1908-1909.

CHAPTER I.

A.—SUMMARY OF THE YEAR'S WORK.

Introductory.

1. The year under review was one of record progress in almost every department of educational activity. Under the stimulus of increases in total expenditure during the last two years of Rs. 7,04,462 and Rs. 8,05,931, respectively (as compared with only Rs. 2,69,057 and Rs. 3,42,241 in the previous two years), public institutions increased in 1908-09 by 1,413 and their scholars by 81,797, the latter figure easily surpassing the increase recorded last year of 72,289, which itself had never previously been equalled.

The general policy that guides the educational work of the province has been exhaustively dealt with in previous Reports, and this introduction will therefore be confined to a brief summary of the salient features of the year's work.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Increase of Inspecting Staff.

2. In pursuance of the policy outlined in paragraph 43 of the Government of India's Resolution of March 11th, 1904, the Inspectorate was further increased during the year under review by the appointment of two new Inspectors, two Assistant Inspectors, nine Deputy Inspectors, eleven Sub-Inspectors, and ten Assistant Sub-Inspectors of Schools. The sanctioned cadre is, however, still incomplete, and both in view of the increased number of primary schools and the desirability of abolishing the grade of Assistant Sub-Inspectors, it is a matter of urgent necessity to increase still further the number of Sub-Inspectors.

Appointment of Inspectress.

3. A first step was taken towards the formation of a female inspecting agency by the appointment of Miss Garrett as Inspectress of Girls' schools in the province.

Enlargement of Educational Cadres.

4. Sanction was received during the year to enlarged cadres of both the Provincial and Subordinate Services. In the former the Assam officers on higher pay have all been included, while, in the latter, places have been found for all the Board's Sub-Inspectors whose services were provincialised with effect from January 4th, 1909.

Additional Teachers in Government Colleges and Schools.

5. The increased demands of the University under the new Regulations led to the appointment of 9 additional Professors in Government Colleges and the creation of 23 new posts in Government High Schools. The latter included the provision for 5 additional lady teachers at the Eden High School, Dacca. Twenty-eight temporary posts were also sanctioned for the Bhola and Jhalakati High Schools that were re-started under Government auspices during the year.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

Statistics.

6. The number of Colleges remained unaltered at 11, but there was a slight decrease in the number of collegiate students from 1,394 to 1,329 owing to students being allowed by the University to appear at supplementary examinations. Both those that passed the supplementary F. A. as well as those that failed at either the F. A. or B. A., were prevented by the Regulations from rejoining their Colleges until after the close of the year.

Progress during the year.

7. The Jagannath College, Dacca, was raised in status to the first grade from May 1908, and from the beginning of the present session. The Cotton College, Gauhati, has also been raised to the First-grade. The province has now, therefore, five First-grade Colleges. Of the remaining six Second-grade Colleges Government grant was withdrawn from the Pabna College for inefficiency, and, under orders of the Government of India, it will cease to be affiliated from June 1911. The Mymensingh Branch of the City College was closed at the beginning of the year, but in its place a new Second-grade College has been started through the efforts of a local committee. Negotiations are proceeding for the amalgamation of the Pramatha-Manmatha College at Tangail with the Mymensingh College with effect from the end of the current session in order to ensure that there should be one strong College in the district instead of two weak ones. Capital grants for buildings and equipment amounting in all to Rs. 88,658 were given out during the year to aided Colleges, while a sum of Rs. 55,000 has been promised to the new Mymensingh College. The equipment of the Chemical and Physical Departments at both the Dacca Colleges was completed; and Dacca may now challenge comparison in respect of up-to-date laboratories with any other collegiate town in India.

Examination under the new Regulations.

8. Collegiate students appeared at the Intermediate and B. A. examinations for the first time under the new Regulations at the close of the year. The percentage of success at the B. A. increased from 37·9 to 47·4, but the results of the Intermediate examination were inferior to those obtained at the last F. A. examination, only 30·3 per cent. of the candidates passing against 53·6. The Dacca College obtained the best result at the B. A. with 61·1 per cent. of success, while (as in previous years) the Cotton College headed the list in the Intermediate Arts with 57·1 per cent of passes, Dacca coming second with 51·7 per cent. At the M. A. examination of 1908 (held under the old Regulations) Dacca College passed 5 out of the 9 candidates presented, while the Rajshahi College passed 1 out of 6.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

High Schools.

9. The number of High schools decreased by one, but the number of male pupils increased by 2,034, *i.e.*, at a slightly slower rate than in the previous year. The increase in the number of pupils was due almost entirely to Muhammadan boys, the number of Hindu boys remaining practically stationary. Recognition was withdrawn from eight High schools by the University owing to their inability to comply with the new Regulations, but as the Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division, remarks, "enforcement of the new Regulations has not caused the retardation of high education that popular apprehension anticipated." Two new Government High schools were started at Bhola and Jhalakati on the withdrawal of recognition from the former schools. The scheme referred to in last year's Report for improving the prospects of teachers in aided High schools by increased grants-in-aid was initiated and 30 High schools received enhanced grant-in-aid—in several cases of considerably more than Rs. 150 a month. In each case the staff of the school was remodelled in accordance with the recommendations of the Inter-Provincial Conference on Secondary Education.

Result of the Entrance examination.

10. Out of 3,192 candidates for the Entrance examination last March (the last examination to be held under the old Regulations) 2,127, or 67 per cent., passed. The percentages of success at Government, aided and unaided High schools were 84·4, 67·4 and 60·6, respectively. This result was an improvement in Government and aided schools, but a smaller proportion of boys passed from unaided schools than was the case in previous years. The following figures are instructive :—

Year.	No. of successful candidates from Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Percentage of successful candidates.
1906-1907	1,102	62·2
1907-1908	1,331	64·2
1908-1909	2,127	66·7

It is difficult to explain, except by change of standard, the difference of these results from the 29·56 per cent. of 1905-06, as there was no marked improvement in the efficiency of the staffs of High schools of the province until the year under report. The apparent lowering of the standard is all the more regrettable at the present period of transition, for students of low attainments will merely handicap Colleges in their efforts to cope with the new Regulations.

Introduction of the new curriculum for High and Middle English schools.

11. The new curriculum for High and Middle English schools was successfully introduced into Eastern Bengal from January 1909. This was supplemented by a detailed scheme of work for the geographical teaching prescribed for Classes II-VIII and large grants were made to Government and aided schools for the purchase of geographical apparatus.

Middle English schools.

12. Middle English schools increased in numbers from 541 to 584 and their pupils by 6,655, or 14 per cent. Inspectors of Schools dwell on the urgent necessity, after the survey of Middle schools that is now going on has been completed, of allotting funds for increased aid to Middle English schools, so that it may be possible to double or treble the aid now given. Otherwise, they point out, it will not be possible for the majority of Middle English schools to teach in accordance with the new Secondary curriculum.

Middle Vernacular schools.

13. Middle Vernacular schools continued to disappear. Their number decreased from 414 to 405, and though pupils increased by 478, the number of boys reading in the middle classes declined by 369. It is anticipated that most of these schools, under the influence of the new curricula now being introduced, will be converted into Middle English schools, for English is taught in most of them and they are thus already in practice Middle English schools.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Primary schools.

14. The number of Primary schools for boys increased by 525 and the number of pupils under instruction by 51,454. The Upper Primary schools decreased from 2,227 to 2,180, but their pupils increased by 2,758, or 2·4 per cent. Lower Primary schools rose from 15,289 to 15,861, or 3·7 per cent., and their pupils by 48,696, or 9·7 per cent. Their increase was mainly due to the allotment of Rs. 3,69,250 for the general improvement of Primary education in Boards' areas (Appendix D and paragraph 53), of which roughly two-thirds was devoted to non-recurring expenditure (buildings, etc.). Three hundred and fifty additional houses for Boards' schools in Eastern Bengal were erected during the year. It is noticeable that these Eastern Bengal schools are distinctly better than those in Assam. The former have on the average 49 pupils and cost Rs. 143, thus approximating to Upper Primary schools (52 pupils and cost Rs. 176), while the average Assam Board school educates 39 pupils at a cost of Rs. 131 per annum. In Eastern Bengal Rs. 54 of the total is met from private sources, whereas in Assam the cost, with the exception of Rs. 3, has to be met entirely from public funds.

Revision of Primary curriculum.

15. A Committee met last January to draw up a revised curriculum for Primary and Middle Vernacular schools that would meet the many objections to the old curriculum. The new curriculum after further revision in the light of public criticism is now before Government, and it is proposed that it should be introduced, if possible, from the beginning of 1911.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

General statistics.

16. The number of Normal schools remained unchanged, while the unavoidable decrease of 3 in the number of Guru Training schools was compensated for by the holding of special classes for Gurus at Normal schools. The examination results of the year were good, the 5 Normal schools passing 123 students, against 84 in the previous year, while the 38 Guru Training schools and the special classes at the Dacca and Silchar Normal schools passed 498 candidates as compared with 350 in 1907-08. In addition, 15 apprentices in the Surma Valley were granted certificates of training. Much improvement has taken place in the three years that have elapsed since Mr. Sharp remarked that at the existing rate of training it would take 100 years to train our Gurus, but even at the present rate it will still take 37 years before the process of training all teachers in the province is complete. Assuming that two-thirds of the existing teachers possess sufficient

qualifications to deserve training, the number of successful candidates per annum will have to be at least trebled if we are to look forward to the possibility of demanding within the next ten years that none but trained teachers should be employed in the schools of this province.

Changes in organisation.

17. The Normal schools in the two parts of the province were placed under the same curricula during the year, and uniform rules of management were adopted. The rate of stipends in Normal and Guru Training schools, which was raised in the early part of the year from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7, was subsequently reduced to Rs. 6. This appears to be inadequate in the case of existing teachers.

Training of female teachers.

18. There are reported to be only 25 trained women teachers in the whole province. Two training classes for mistresses, one English and the other Vernacular, were opened at the Eden High School, and it is encouraging to record that the number of sanctioned stipends (15) has already had to be increased.

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Law teaching.

19. The B. L. classes are gradually being abolished and steps taken to start in their place a well-equipped Provincial Law College at Dacca.

Engineering.

20. The inadequacy of the present arrangements for instruction in Engineering is illustrated by the fact that out of 263 candidates for admission into the Ahsanullah School of Engineering, Dacca, only 52 could be admitted. It is essential that another storey to the hostel should be added without delay; while the staff also needs to be strengthened and made of a more permanent character. "B" classes continue to increase in numbers, but the examination results, though not much inferior to those of the Bengal "B" class students, were on the whole unsatisfactory.

Mining.

21. Six mining scholarships have been sanctioned to enable natives of this province to be trained at the Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur. The State Technical scholarship for the year was also awarded for the study of Mining Engineering.

Artizan classes.

22. The Artizan schools and classes of the province are not in a satisfactory condition and need over-hauling. The numbers of pupils in them remained practically unchanged, 120 against 123.

Industrial Conference.

23. A highly successful Conference for the promotion of the industries of the province was held last March under the presidency of Mr. R. Nathan, C.I.E., I.C.S. All the leading industries of the province were in turn discussed, and the suggestions of the Conference were embodied in a series of resolutions. The most important recommendation from the educational point of view was that a separate Department should be formed under a "Director of Industries," who would be responsible for technical and industrial education.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

General statistics.

24. All records regarding the expansion of female education were easily broken, and the increase in the number of girls at school was almost as great in the single year as in the entire quinquennium of 1902-07 (24,493 as compared with 30,037). Eight hundred and nineteen fresh girls' schools were opened. At the present rate of spontaneous progress, Eastern Bengal and Assam will soon have a larger aggregate number of girls' schools, as well as girls at school, than the older province of Bengal. It is noteworthy that Musalmani girls accounted for 71·6 per cent. of the increase in the total number of girls in Eastern Bengal. The high efficiency of the system of encouraging female education by grants through Boards is shown by the fact that the increase in the Rajshahi Division was obtained at a cost per additional girl of only Re. 1-4 and that in Chittagong of Rs. 2-1.

Co-education.

25. Co-education, which appears to have been worked with some success in backward localities, is regarded with considerable disfavour in the more educated districts. Thus only 902 girls were reported to be attending the 446 Board schools in the Dacca Division, in spite of departmental pressure on the Gurus to induce them to teach girls in their schools and the monetary inducements held out to them in the way of additional grants.

Zenana education.

26. Under the supervision of the Inspectress of Schools, zenana education in Dacca town began to make satisfactory progress. Two extra teachers were employed and the total number of zenana pupils in the province increased from 180 to 273. The Standing Committee on Female Education at their second meeting last February recommended the opening of eight more classes, supervised mainly by Ladies' Committees. Lack of funds has, however, prevented any further steps being taken at present in the matter.

EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

General.

27. Of the six European schools in the province, the St. Gregory's school at Dacca continued steadily to increase, the number of children on the 31st of March during the last three years being 122, 137 and 155. The school is recognised as a High school by the Calcutta University and has a great future before it, provided the staff is suitably strengthened from time to time. The buildings were enlarged during the year with the assistance of a Government grant of Rs. 6,000. The only Government school for Europeans—the Pine Mount school, Shillong—is handicapped by the difficulty of access to the summer capital, but steps have been taken for the school to be more widely advertised and a local Committee is about to be appointed for its proper supervision.

MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

General statistics.

28. The increase of 56,132 in the number of Muhammadans at public schools surpassed even the record of last year. Considering boys alone, Muhammadan education is progressing most satisfactorily in the Chittagong Division, where 44·3 per cent. of the available Muhammadan boys were at school as compared with 66·3 per cent. in the case of Hindu boys, while Rajshahi is worst with percentages of 26 and 23, respectively. Taking, however, both males and females together, the Surma Valley Division is slightly inferior even to Rajshahi, the percentage of Muhammadans being 14·2, as compared with 14·8 in the Rajshahi Division. The results of the higher University examinations were very poor, but 284 Muhammadan boys passed the Entrance examination against 132 in the previous year. An increase in the number of Muhammadan students in Colleges may therefore be expected in the near future.

Madrassa education.

29. An important step in the reform of Madrassa education was taken during the year by the appointment of the Madrassa Committee that met in Dacca last January. The Committee recommended that English should be taught in the Junior department of Madrassas up to the Middle English standard and that ordinary school subjects, such as History and Geography, should also be introduced. The Senior course has been recast and an Anglo-Arabic side added, while proposals have also been made for a Title course for Maulvis who have duly qualified by passing one of the Senior Madrassa examinations. The great majority of the 153 Madrassas in the province are Junior Madrassas and work under very little supervision. Arrangements have been made for a thorough inspection of all these Madrassas and a Junior Madrassa examination to test the efficiency of their work will probably be established in the near future.

SANSKRIT EDUCATION.

Improvement of *Tols*.

30. The total numbers of *tols*, both public and private, decreased from 429 to 410, but their pupils rose from 5,703 to 6,072. The examination of *tol* candidates is now conducted by a Joint Board for the two Provinces, the Principal of the Sanskrit College, Calcutta, being the Secretary to the Board, and Dr. Asutosh Mookerjee, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, the President. Much, however, remains to be done departmentally for the improvement of education in *tols* by competent inspection and increased grant-in-aid. At present very little aid is given and inspection is practically non-existent. Initial steps are being taken with some of the larger *tols*, such as the Sanskrit College at Rajshahi and the Kabindra College at Goila; and it may also be found possible to enlist the help of the *Saraswat Samaj* in starting an institution for the teaching of Sanskrit on improved lines in Dacca.

EDUCATION OF HILL TRIBES AND ALLIED RACES.

31. A full account of the various agencies for the education of Hill tribes and allied races has been given in the latter part of Chapter VIII. Details will also be found in that Chapter of the action taken by Government on the report of Major Kennedy, I.A., regarding the education of tea-garden children.

DISCIPLINE AND MORAL TRAINING.

Discipline.

32. The unsatisfactory state of discipline in the higher educational institutions of the province that was commented on in previous years again displayed itself in the earlier part of the year under review. Subsequent, however, to the measures taken by Government at the close of the year, all demonstrations ceased. The chief support of the disorder has undoubtedly been the absence of conscientious teachers, trained in pedagogy, and alive to their responsibilities as school masters. This defect, it is hoped, the Training College for secondary teachers, shortly to be opened at Dacca, will go far towards removing.

Hostels.

33. The number of hostels steadily increased and within the next year it is expected that no Government High schools will be without some kind of hostel. Various incidents during the year have shown that there is a tendency for Hostel Superintendents to neglect the proper supervision of the boys placed under their charge; and this lack of supervision is even more evident in Messes. If funds be available for the provision of sufficient hostel accommodation, it is desirable that the Mess system should be abolished altogether.

Physical training.

34. Efforts are being made by the Department to encourage inter-school competitions in the various Divisions, but difficulty is often experienced in consequence of the apathy of both parents and teachers, who appear to entertain a belief that it is only the bad boys who take part in athletics. This is to a certain extent natural in a country where (by ancient theory, at all events) students are expected to devote their whole energies to study; but the association of games with neglect of work would speedily disappear were Government institutions to lead the way in insisting that every boy should take some form of hard physical exercise once or twice a week. As the indigenous system of exercise known as *Deshi-Kasrat* is prescribed in the new curricula, both Primary and Secondary, in place of drill, peripatetic teachers from Assam are now introducing the subject into Eastern Bengal by means of central classes for teachers at High and Guru Training schools. Inspectors report that the new substitute for drill is being favourably received.

TEXT-BOOK COMMITTEES.

35. Two meetings were held during the year by both the Central Text Book Committee at Dacca and the Assamese Sub-Committee at Gauhati. The Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Garo Hills Sub-Committees have not up to now met, as no Khasi or Garo books appear to have been submitted for opinion.

B—GENERAL STATISTICS OF SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS.

36. This section of the Report follows the lines of the corresponding section of last year's Report, and is based on similar tables to those printed last year.

General progress of Education.

37. The following statement will enable a clear idea to be obtained of the general progress of education in the Province during the year under review (figures for European Schools are included):—

	1907-1908.		1908-1909.		Increase or decrease of pupils.
	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	
1	2	3	4	5	6.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.					
Collegiate Education.					
Arts Colleges	11	1,394	11	1,329	— 65
Professional Colleges	3	135	3	145	+ 10
School Education—General.					
Secondary for Boys... High Schools ...	217	49,867	216	51,904	+ 2,037
Secondary for Boys... Middle English Schools ...	543	47,483	587	54,192	+ 6,709
Secondary for Boys... Middle Vernacular Schools	414	25,812	405	26,290	+ 478
„ Girls... High Schools ...	3	277	3	354	+ 77
„ Girls... Middle English Schools ...	5	546	4	533	— 13
„ Girls... Middle Vernacular Schools	14	1,049	14	1,090	+ 41
Primary ... For Boys	17,516	612,365	18,042	663,833	+ 51,468
Primary ... For Girls	3,284	65,172	4,101	84,798	+ 19,626
School Education—Special.					
Training Schools and Classes for Masters ...	54	1,054	52	1,181	+ 127
Law Schools	5	81	5	79	— 2
Medical Schools	5	694	5	572	— 122
Engineering and Survey Schools	2	341	2	399	+ 58
Industrial Schools	15	700	16	678	— 22
Commercial „	4	156	4	126	— 30
Art „	2	5	1	5	...
Others ... Madrassas	160	11,053	153	11,041	— 12
Others ... Tols	263	3,792	209	5,224	+ 1,432
Total	22,520	821,976	23,933	903,773	+ 81,797
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.					
Advanced ... Arabic and Persian ...	196	5,965	186	4,957	— 1,008
Advanced ... Sanskrit	166	1,911	101	848	— 1,063
Elementary ... For Boys	264	5,341	173	3,324	— 2,017
Elementary ... For Girls	35	568	27	467	— 101
Quran Schools ... For Boys	2,010	38,521	1,633	33,159	— 5,362
Quran Schools ... For Girls	295	2,639	265	2,765	+ 126
Other Schools not conforming to Departmental standards. For Boys	131	2,975	175	3,326	+ 351
Other Schools not conforming to Departmental standards. For Girls	21	735	11	504	— 231
Total	3,118	58,655	2,571	49,350	— 9,305
Grand Total	25,638	880,631	26,504	953,123	+ 72,492

From this it will be seen that the total number of educational institutions increased by 866, as compared with the net decrease of 208 reported last year, while the increase in the number of pupils easily surpassed even last year's record of 65,032. The increase is chiefly due to the Dacca Division where the number of schools increased by 773 and pupils by 40,674. An increase of 19,638 in the Rajshahi Division accounts for most of the remaining extra pupils. Of the total of 953,123 pupils at schools 831,581 were males and 121,542 females.

38. Public institutions increased by 6·2 per cent. and the pupils in them by 9·9 per cent. Analysing the increase of 81,797 in public institutions into Muhammadans and Hindus of both sexes, the following result is obtained (omitting 282 pupils of other denominations) :—

Public Institutions. Distribution of increase of pupils between Muhammadans and Hindus.

Muhammadan males	39,327
„ females	16,805
Total	56,132
Hindu males	17,936
„ females	7,447
Total	25,383

These figures demonstrate that the rate of increase of Muhammadans under instruction is more than twice that of the Hindus, both as regards male and female education. Moreover, the proportionate increase(69 per cent. and 31 per cent.) is much greater than could have been expected from the relative proportion of the two races in the total population (about 60 per cent. and 40 per cent., allowing for some increase in the proportion of Muhammadans since the last census), and it is especially noteworthy that the percentage of girls among the Muhammadans slightly exceeded that of the Hindu girls—29·9 to 29·3). Taking Muhammadans and Hindus together, the total number of male pupils increased by 7·8 per cent. and that of the female pupils by no less than 27·4 per cent. These increases are direct measures of the success that is attending the distribution through Boards of the Imperial grant for Primary Education.

39. Private institutions decreased in numbers by 17·5 per cent., and their pupils by 15·8 per cent. The decrease in the number of pupils is almost entirely due to the conversion of a large number of *Maktabs* and Quran schools in the Chittagong Division into Departmental schools. Against a total increase of 14,128 in the number of pupils in public institutions of this Division, there was a total decrease of 9,577 in the pupils reading in private schools.

Private Institutions.

40. Reviewing the figures for the past ten years, it appears that both the numbers of, and the attendance at, High and Middle English schools increased, but that the number of Middle Vernacular schools steadily declined. Though, however, their number altogether decreased by 116, the number of boys reading in Middle Vernacular schools increased by nearly 1,000, of whom more than half were added during the year under report. The number of Upper Primary schools has remained practically constant since 1903-04, but the average number of pupils per school has increased steadily during the decade from 37 to 52. The decline of 55 in the number of Upper Primary schools during the year under review is said to be due to stricter classification, some of these schools having been reduced in status to Lower Primary. The Lower Primary schools, after a period of stagnancy in the first four years of the decade, have increased steadily in numbers since 1903-04, owing to the distribution of Imperial grants for the improvement of Primary Education.

Progress in schools during the past decade.

41. As regards the number of public institutions, Bakarganj heads the list, Tippera coming second, Mymensingh—the biggest district in point of area—third, and then Dacca and Faridpur. All other districts are considerably behind these five in point of number of schools. If, on the other hand, area be considered, the eleven most advanced districts, in order, are Tippera, Faridpur, Bakarganj, Dacca, Noakhali, Chittagong, Bogra, Pabna, Mymensingh, Rangpur, and Rajshahi, the first named having one school per square mile and the last one school to every three square miles.

Progress of education in Districts and Divisions.
Appendix A.

The best test, however, of the comparative backwardness or forwardness of a district in educational matters is the proportion of children actually at school to children of school-going age. According to this, Noakhali stands first, with 33·7 per cent., while the remaining districts, with over 20 per cent. of their children at school, are (in order) Bakarganj and Tippera (equal with 28·8 per cent.), Chittagong, Khasi

and Jaintia Hills, Faridpur, Bogra, Kamrup, and Dacca (21·8 per cent.). In respect, however, of female education, the Khasi and Jaintia Hills district, with 18·54 per cent. of its girls at school, is easily first, Noakhali coming in a bad second, with 11·8 per cent.

In the Dacca Division, the number of institutions increased by 10·0 per cent. and pupils by 12·9 per cent. The percentages of pupils to children of school-going age were 36·5 in the case of boys, 5·9 for girls, and 21·4 for all children. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 33·1, 4·4 and 19·03, respectively. There was one school to each 1·5 square miles, and the average strength of each school increased slightly, from 35·6 in 1907-1908 to 36·5 in the year under report.

In the Chittagong Division the number of public institutions only slightly increased, but their pupils increased by 7·3 per cent. There is one school per 2·2 square miles of area. The percentage of pupils to children of school-going age was 49·1 per cent. in the case of boys, and 9·4 per cent. in that of girls, or 29·2 per cent. of the total of boys and girls together. This shows Chittagong to be educationally the most advanced Division in the Province. The average number of pupils per school has risen from 37·5 to 39·7.

In the Rajshahi Division, the number of public institutions and their pupils increased by 5·3 and 11·4 per cent., respectively. The percentage of pupils to children of school-going age increased from 22·6 to 24·6 in the case of male pupils, 2·3 to 3·1 in the case of females, and 12·7 to 14·2 for all children. There was one school to every 3·4 square miles, and the average strength per school increased from 34·7 to 36·5.

In the Surma Valley Division the number of institutions increased by 3·9 per cent. and their pupils by 4·7 per cent. This Division again shows the least progress in the Province. 30·3 and 1·9 per cent. of the male and female children respectively were at school, or 17·3 per cent. of the total number of children of school-going age. The average strength of each school was 44·4 against 44·1 in the previous year, and there was one school to every 5·8 square miles.

In the Assam Valley Division the total of public institutions increased by 4·6 per cent. and of pupils by 6·2 per cent. The percentage of pupils to children of school-going age was 29·9 against 28·3 in respect of males, and 3·1 against 2·7 in respect of female pupils; or 16·9, against 15·9, in respect of both together. Omitting Manipur, there was one school per 19·3 square miles, and the average strength of each school increased from 35·3 to 35·9.

Distribution of male pupils according to stages of instruction.

42. Male pupils in all stages save the Collegiate increased, the greatest accession of pupils (45,362) having taken place in Lower Primary (A) where the reading of printed books begins. Owing to this, the proportion of pupils in each stage to the total in all the other stages decreased. This was also the case in 1907-08. The comparatively small increase of 5,853 in Lower Primary (B) stage, *i.e.*, pupils not reading printed books, appears to indicate that it is now becoming customary to teach children to read and write a little at home before sending them to school. It is noteworthy that the number of pupils in the High stage in the Dacca Division, which is considered to be the most advanced division of the Province in respect of higher education, actually declined from 9,979 to 9,760 and their percentage to the total from 3·7 to 3·4. As this appears to be due only to a falling off in the number of Hindus, the Inspector suggests that the decrease may have been caused by the removal of boys to "National Schools." The explanation, however, seems very doubtful, for such schools also exist in other divisions, and the decline in the number of Hindus reading in the secondary schools of the Dacca Division began before "national schools" were opened. The phenomenon is at present inexplicable.

Institutions classed according to management.

43. Out of a total of 23,933 public institutions, 1·04 per cent. were under Government management, and 15·7 per cent. under Boards, while, of the remainder, 70·1 per cent. were aided and 13·2 per cent. unaided institutions. These figures clearly indicate what an important part is played by aided institutions in the machinery of education in this province. The increase of nearly 1,000 institutions under the direct management of Boards is mainly due to the change of classification of Class-I Lower Primary Schools into Board schools this year, as mentioned subsequently in Chapter IV.

Relative education of Hindus and Muhammadans.

44. Owing to the number of Hindu pupils in public institutions having only risen by 6·8 per cent., while the increase of Muhammadans was 13·3 per cent., the percentage of Hindu pupils to the total number of pupils in public institutions declined from 44·9

to 43·7, while that of Muhammadans increased from 51·2 to 52·7. Although the proportion of Muhammadan pupils increased, the percentage of Muhammadan pupils at school to children of school-going age is still only 17·8, whereas it is 22·2 in the case of Hindus. The corresponding figures for 1907-08 were 15·7 and 21·3. If girls be eliminated, the percentage of Hindu male pupils at school to the Hindu male population of school-going age is found to be 38·21, and that of Muhammadan pupils to Muhammadan boys of school-going age 31·26, as compared with 36·1 and 29·0 in the previous year.

Another method of showing the comparative backwardness of the two communities is to tabulate the percentage of male pupils of each in different classes of schools to the total racial population of school-going age. The following table shows the percentages of this year against those of the previous year:—

	Hindus.	Muhammadans.
High Schools	4·3 against 4·2	·9 against ·8
Middle Schools	5·1 „ 4·8	2·3 „ 2·1
Primary Schools	27·8 „ 26·1	27·0 „ 24·6

These figures clearly demonstrate that while the Muhammadans are progressing satisfactorily, so far as Primary Education is concerned, they have still very great leeway to make up in the direction of Secondary Education.

C.—EXPENDITURE.

General figures.

45. The total expenditure on Public Instruction rose from Rs. 58,28,536 to Rs. 66,34,467, *i.e.*, by Rs. 8,05,931, or 13·8 per cent. Expenditure from Provincial revenues increased from Rs. 16,13,036 to Rs. 20,20,947, *i.e.*, by Rs. 4,07,911, or 25·28 per cent. The direct expenditure from Provincial revenues increased from Rs. 5,76,092 to Rs. 7,05,177, or by Rs. 1,29,085, and the indirect expenditure increased from Rs. 10,36,944 to Rs. 13,15,770, or by Rs. 2,78,826, of which Rs. 1,69,861 was under the head of buildings, furniture, and apparatus. Local funds contributed Rs. 14,91,455 against Rs. 13,57,378, an increase of Rs. 1,34,077, or 9·87 per cent. The direct expenditure by Local bodies increased from Rs. 8,68,131 to Rs. 9,68,338, while their indirect expenditure rose from Rs. 4,89,247 to Rs. 5,23,117, out of which the expenditure on buildings, furniture, and apparatus accounted for Rs. 3,05,759, as compared with Rs. 2,92,400 in the previous year. Municipal funds contributed Rs. 42,134 against Rs. 34,036, an increase of Rs. 8,128, or 23·88 per cent. Fee collections rose from Rs. 20,05,026 to Rs. 22,09,817, *i.e.*, by Rs. 2,04,791, or 10·2 per cent. Expenditure from all other sources was Rs. 8,70,084 against Rs. 8,19,060, the increase being Rs. 51,024, or 6·22 per cent.

The total increase from Public funds was therefore Rs. 5,50,116, and that from Private sources Rs. 2,55,815. As might be expected from the increase in the number of pupils, the increase under each head of expenditure was mainly due to the Dacca Division, where the increase in public funds by Rs. 1,17,911 was met with an increase from private sources of Rs. 1,49,472. The Chittagong and Surma Valley Divisions were defaulters as regards expenditure from Local funds, an increase of less than 3 per cent. being recorded in the former Division and only a little more than 1 per cent. in the latter. In the Chittagong Division Municipal expenditure increased by Rs. 1,487, or 32·4 per cent., whereas in Rajshahi there was only a total increase under this head of Rs. 40, and in the Surma Valley of Rs. 90. Subscriptions increased by 21·7 per cent. in the Surma Valley, but in the Chittagong and Rajshahi Divisions the increases under this head were small. The fee-income in the Assam Valley actually decreased by Rs. 870 or ·9 per cent. The Inspector makes no comment on this somewhat extraordinary result of the year's work. The net result in the Assam Valley is that in response to an increase from public funds of Rs. 50,961 there has been an increase of only Rs 7,321 from private sources.

Cost per pupil.

46. The average cost per pupil (if direct expenditure be reckoned) decreased from Rs. 5·3 in 1907-08 to Rs. 5·2. To this latter amount public funds contributed Rs. 2·0 and private funds 3·2. If, however, both direct and indirect expenditure be taken into consideration, the cost per pupil comes to Rs. 7·9.

The average expenditure (both direct and indirect) on instruction per head of population rose from Re. 0-3-0 to Re. 0 3-5, the share borne by public funds rising from Re. 0-1-7 to Re. 0-1-10, and that borne by private funds from Re. 0-1-5 to Re. 0-1-7.

Comparison of Director's figures with those of the Accountant-General.

47. As in previous years, the task of reconciling the figures returned by Departmental officers with those shown in the books of the Accountant-General has proved a difficult one, owing to there being no relation between the headings of General Table IV and the classification of expenditure adopted by the Accountant-General. No real checking is therefore possible, and all that can at present be done is to add the totals in each case and if the grand totals do not agree to try and discover the missing item or items that will establish an approximate equality between the two totals. Rules have now been drawn up, and are being circulated to Inspectors for opinion for instituting a monthly comparison between the Accountant-General's figures and those of the Department.

The figures for gross expenditure arrived at in this office are as follows :—

	Rs.
Provincial revenues	20,20,647
Local funds applied in State institutions	4,581
Municipal funds applied in ditto	213
Fees in ditto	2,46,128
Subscriptions in ditto	1,947
Endowments and other funds in ditto	36,218
Total	23,10,084

From this must be deducted the following figures, which are not included in the Accountant-General's statement :—

	Rs.
Expenditure on Medical Schools	65,550
Expenditure on Educational buildings by Public Works Department	4,78,197
Expenditure from Local Funds as contribution to State schools ...	4,581
Expenditure from Municipal Funds as contribution to State schools ...	213
Subscriptions, less those included in Accountant-General's statement ...	1,789
Endowments and other sources	36,218
Refunds (not included in Accountant-General's gross expenditure) ...	6,163
Total	5,92,711

Deducting this from the total given above, we arrive at Rs. 17,17,323. To this the following has to be added :—

	Rs.
Contribution to Muhsin Fund	16,616
Contribution to Local bodies	3,71,380
Amount drawn by certain aided colleges for buildings and apparatus, but not spent	37,256
Total... ...	4,25,252

Adding this sum to the last total, we arrive at a final total of Rs. 21,42,575 for gross expenditure, against the Accountant-General's total of Rs. 21,43,840. The difference of Rs. 1,265 is less than ·06 per cent. of either sum.

In the last year's calculations 'Subscriptions' which were not included in the Accountant-General's statement were not deducted from the Accountant-General's figures. If this had been done, the difference would have been an excess over the Accountant-General's figures of Rs. 756 instead of a deficit of Rs. 609.

The net expenditure arrived at in this office, as shown in column 34 of General Table IV, is Rs. 20,20,947.

To this must be added the following :—

	Rs.
Contribution to Muhsin Fund	16,616
Contribution to District and Local bodies	3,71,380
Amount drawn by certain aided Colleges, but not spent... ...	37,256
Total	24,46,199

From this the following has to be subtracted :—

Net expenditure on Medical Schools	57,562
Amount spent on Educational buildings by Public Works Department	4,78,197
Total	5,35,759

Deducting these sums, we arrive at a total net expenditure of Rs. 19,10,440, as compared with the Accountant-General's Rs. 19,13,141. The difference in this case is Rs. 2,701, or ·1 per cent.

The discrepancy appears to be due to the figures relating to medical schools, as the returns for these institutions received from Inspectors differ widely in detail from the consolidated returns supplied by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, although both agree that the total expenditure (omitting Miscellaneous) is about Rs. 65,550.

The Budget.

48. In previous years it was customary to incorporate the accounts of District and Local Boards in the Provincial Accounts, and consequently in reviewing the figures under this head estimates of Boards were taken into account. Under orders of the Government of India, however, received after the beginning of the year under review, Local accounts have been separated from Provincial, and the review of the past year is therefore confined to Provincial expenditure. The Budget estimate for the year under report was originally Rs. 21,30,000, but it was subsequently raised to Rs. 21,48,000. Against this the gross expenditure was only Rs. 21,42,575, so that Departmental expenditure was kept well within the sanctioned amount.

Summary of total expenditure.

49. The position of the Department as regards expenditure on education in general may be summarised as follows :—

	Rs.
Expenditure from Provincial Revenues, including Public Works Department and other expenditure excluded from the Accountant General's figures	20,20,947
Expenditure from District and Local Board Funds from allotments*	5,46,354
Ditto From sources other than allotments	9,45,101
Ditto from Municipal funds	42,164
Ditto from Fees	22,09,817
Ditto from other sources	8,70,084
Total	66,34,467

* These include the Imperial allotment of Rs. 3,60,000 for 1908-09 to District and Local Boards for Primary Education, special grants of Rs. 49,504 for education to Boards, the recurring Imperial grant of Rs. 1,27,600 of 1902-03, and the Rs. 9,250 out of Rs. 10,000 sanctioned as miscellaneous educational grant to Local Bodies. Rs. 3,60,000 and Rs. 9,250 were solely expended upon Primary Education (*vide* paragraphs 117 and 118).

CHAPTER II.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Educational Services.

50. In the first General Report on Public Instruction for Eastern Bengal and Assam, the re-organisation and amalgamation of the Educational Services in the two portions of the Province was given a prominent place in the list of reforms proposed by the Director. During the year under review the cadres of the Provincial and Subordinate Services were sufficiently enlarged to include all officers of the corresponding grades of pay in both

Assam and Eastern Bengal, but, on the other hand, it has not yet been found possible to deal with officers in posts carrying pay of less than Rs. 50. In Eastern Bengal they belong to the graded service known as the Lower Subordinate Educational Service, but in Assam they are still ungraded, and are made to fit into the scale of establishment of the institutions to which they belong. The scheme of the Lower Subordinate Educational Service has, it is true, afforded very little relief to the officers of this Service in Eastern Bengal, and it has not been adopted in the case of Assam.

Indian Educational Service.

51. On the constitution of the new Province the cadre of the Indian Educational Service was fixed at 6. Additions to it have been made from time to time as necessity arose, till at the close of the year under review the actual number of sanctioned appointments stood at 16, of which 4 were vacant. Further additions have been proposed in connexion with the scheme for the improvement of Arts Colleges and of secondary education, and it is hoped that within the next two years a satisfactory cadre of officers will have been established.

Provincial Educational and Subordinate Educational Services.

52. Orders were received towards the middle of the year from His Majesty's Secretary of State sanctioning the constitution of the cadres of the Provincial Educational and Subordinate Educational Services, and also the provincialisation of the Boards' Sub-Inspectors of Schools, and their inclusion in the Subordinate Educational Service. The cadre of the two Services as constituted under these orders included respectively 51 and 450 appointments. Further additions to these cadres were sanctioned from time to time in connexion with the various schemes of reform now in progress, and at the close of the year under review the actual number of sanctioned appointments in the Provincial Educational Service stood at 64, while that in the Subordinate Educational Service numbered 459.

Lower Subordinate Educational Service.

53. On the formation of the new Province, the cadre of the Lower Subordinate Educational Service was fixed at 314 appointments. Sixty-five further appointments were sanctioned in connection with the scheme for the strengthening of the inspecting agency, so that at the beginning of the year under review the total nominal strength of the Service was 379. No additions were made to this Service, as its prospects are far from encouraging.

Ungraded officers.

54. Besides the appointments mentioned above, there were 287 appointments on pay ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 350 outside the graded Services of the Province.

Direction.

55. Mr. Sharp remained in charge of the duties of Director for almost the whole year. He proceeded on special duty on the 26th February, and finally went on leave on the 8th March 1909, Mr. C. H. Browning, Principal of the Dacca College, being appointed to act as Director. As usual, Mr. Sharp devoted much time to inspection work, being on tour for 170 days in all.

The late Mr. G. S. Oddie, I.C.S., occupied the post of Assistant Director of Public Instruction until September 1908, when he was relieved by Mr. J. A. Richey, Second Inspector of the Dacca Division, who had previously served in the Education Department of the Transvaal. Maulvi Matloob Ahmad Khan Chaudhuri continued to perform the duties of Personal Assistant.

Inspectors of Schools.

56. It was observed in para. 20 of the Report on Public Instruction for 1907-08 that two posts of Inspectors of Schools in the Indian Educational Service were vacant, the services of the officers recruited for this purpose having been utilised elsewhere. Two more officers, Messrs. Dunn and Wilkins, were recruited in England, and arrived towards the end of the year. Thus, so far as the number of officers is concerned, the scheme has been fully given effect to. It has not, however, been found possible to adhere to the original scheme whereby two Inspectors were to be posted to each of the Eastern Bengal Divisions, as, owing to the disproportionate number of High and Middle schools in the Dacca Division (more than equal to that of both the other Divisions taken together), three Inspectors have had to be posted to this Division. The Rajshahi Division accordingly remains with only one Inspector, in spite of the fact that its large area cannot be properly supervised by a single officer. Similarly, the Inspector of Schools, Assam Valley, points out his urgent need for assistance in coping with inspection work in Assam.

57. With one exception, the work of Inspectors was satisfactory. This case has been dealt with departmentally.

Work of Inspectors.

58. Three Assistant Inspectors were posted to the Dacca and two each to the Rajshahi and Chittagong Divisions. No Assistant Inspector is at present allotted to either the Assam Valley or Surma Valley Division. The work of the Assistant Inspectors (with the exception of one officer, who has since reverted to his permanent post of Deputy Inspector) was satisfactory. Babu Mahim Chandra Bose, First Assistant Inspector, Dacca Division, is reported to have done specially good work in connexion with the starting of Government High Schools at Bhola, Jhalakati, and Pirozpur.

Assistant Inspectors and their work.

59. The full staff of Deputy and Sub-Inspectors of Schools sanctioned for the Province could not be entertained during the year under report, as it has been decided to spread the recruitment over at least three years. At the end of the year, 8 appointments of Deputy Inspectors and 20 of Sub-Inspectors still remained to be filled.

Deputy and Sub-Inspectors.

60. Each Deputy Inspector has a definite area of inspection (generally a Subdivision), the District Deputy Inspector of Schools, who is in administrative charge of the district, having a smaller area, with power to inspect schools in the Circles of other Deputy Inspectors, and to exercise control over the latter to some extent. The District Deputy Inspectors belong to the same Service as the other Deputy Inspectors, and it often happens that the District Deputy Inspectors are junior in length of service and only slightly senior in pay and position to their subordinates. Hence, difficulty has in some instances been experienced by District Deputy Inspectors in maintaining effective control over the other Deputy Inspectors. The remarks of the Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, may be quoted in this connexion :—

Duties of Deputy Inspectors.

> The utility of Assistant Inspectors in their present positions is questionable, although they are of great help to the Divisional Inspector in carrying out various schemes, and disposing of correspondence. This work, however, may more conveniently be done by a Personal Assistant (recruited from among the Deputy Inspectors), and the Assistant Inspectors, who are generally officers of superior status and qualifications, may then be placed in charge of districts instead of District Deputy Inspectors. This will remove the cause of jealousy at present existing among Deputy Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors.

As the number of Assistant Inspectors falls far short of the number of districts, the above suggestions cannot at present be given effect to. The situation may, however, be temporarily met by placing an officer of the Provincial Educational Service in charge of each district.

61. The rules regarding tour days of Deputy Inspectors appear to have been satisfactorily complied with, save in the case of one Deputy Inspector at Rajshahi, two in the Surma Valley, and three in Assam. The Rajshahi Deputy Inspector's case is a specially bad one, as the officer was also reported against in the two preceding years. Little supervision seems to have been exercised over his work, as when the Deputy Inspector took sick leave after serving for ten months he had only spent 60 days on tour. He has now been ordered to retire. More supervision is evidently also required in the Surma and Assam Valleys. In the latter Division, the cases of defaulting Deputy Inspectors who have previously been reported against are being dealt with departmentally. It would be well if subsequent divisional reports were to state what Middle and Upper Primary schools were not visited by Deputy Inspectors at least twice during the year. At present, mention is only occasionally made of middle schools that have not been visited at all. Thus in the Dacca Division four Middle Schools remained unvisited on account, it is said, of change of officers.

Work of Deputy Inspectors.

The following Deputy Inspectors are commended for good work:—Dacca Division : Babu Moti Lal Das and Maulvi Tasaddaq Ahmad; Rajshahi Division : Babu Mahananda Datta and Maulvi Nabi Baksh; and Chittagong Division: Maulvi Abdul Halim.

62. Reference has already been made to the transfer of Sub-Inspectors employed by District Boards in Eastern Bengal to the Department, and their inclusion in the graded Subordinate Educational Service. The measure has been beneficial both to the officers and to the Department; to the officers because it has improved their prospects by making them members of a graded Service which provides for due promotion, and to the Department because it places the responsibilities of inspection, as in other Provinces, entirely on the Department. Ninety-two Sub-Inspectors under Boards were taken over by Government with effect from January 1th, 1909, and included in the Subordinate Educational Service. The total strength of the Provincial Sub-Inspectorate is now 124.

Provincialisation of Sub-Inspectors.

Tour days of Sub-Inspectors.

63. Complaints have been received from the Dacca Division regarding the increase of tour days of Sub-Inspectors from 200 to 230. The Divisional Inspector points out that the difficulty of attaining the requisite number of tour days has been increased by the reduction of inspection areas in consequence of the appointment of additional officers, as in many cases a large percentage of a Sub-Inspector's jurisdiction (in one case quoted nearly 50 per cent.) lies within five miles of headquarters. This reduction of area, besides leading to neglect of schools close to headquarters, also furnishes temptation to make unnecessary and circuitous journeys, and the Inspector suggests that the days spent on visiting schools within five miles of the headquarters should be allowed to count as tour days in the case of officers with small jurisdictions. A similar proposal is made by the Inspector of Schools, Surma Valley. Concessions of this nature cannot naturally be granted to a particular officer or officers, and, if they are to be granted at all, they should be made to all Sub-Inspectors. A possible compromise would be to allow half the number of days spent on actual inspection within five miles of headquarters to count as tour days.

Work of Sub-Inspectors.

64. Fourteen Sub-Inspectors in the Dacca Division, seven in Rajshahi, three in Chittagong, five in the Surma Valley and one in the Assam Valley failed to attain the prescribed number of tour days. The cases of four in the Dacca Division, two in Rajshahi, and four in the Surma Valley, where no satisfactory explanation was given, are being departmentally dealt with.

In the Dacca Division the number of Primary schools that remained unvisited by Sub-Inspectors increased from 147 to 662, two-thirds of which were in Bakarganj. In this district many of the schools are said to have been visited by Assistant Sub-Inspectors, so that the total of unvisited schools may be actually less than the figure quoted; but in any case the Deputy Inspectors of Dacca, Mymensingh, and Bakarganj do not appear to have exercised proper supervision over their Sub-Inspectors.

In the Rajshahi Division the number of unvisited Primary schools increased from 147 to 204, chiefly due to laxity of supervision by the Deputy Inspectors of Dinajpur (83 schools) and Bogra (61).

The Inspectors of Chittagong and the Assam Valley failed to report the number of unvisited Primary schools. In the Surma Valley, with a single exception, every Primary school was visited.

The following Sub-Inspectors deserve mention for good work: Dacca Division: Babu Pratap Chandra Guha, Babu Pramatha Nath Das Gupta and Maulvi Qazi Majid Baksh; Rajshahi: Babus Upendra Chandra Sarkar, Jatindra Mohan Chakravarti, Maulvi Dalilnddin Ahmad, and Babu Nanda Dulal Saha; Chittagong: Babu Gopal Chandra Dutt, Maulvi Abu Rashid Khan, Babu Basanta Kumar Bhattacharyya, and Maulvi Abdul Latif. No Sub-Inspector in the Assam or Surma Valley is reported to deserve special mention.

Assistant Sub-Inspectors of Schools in Eastern Bengal.

65. Out of 31 Provincial appointments of Assistant Sub-Inspectors assigned to this Province ten were filled up during the year under review. Further recruitment has, however, been stopped, in view of the very low qualifications of the men available on the pay offered. In addition to these Departmental officers, 13 Assistant Sub-Inspectors were employed by District Boards in Eastern Bengal. If the Boards be permitted thus to retain a separate inspecting staff of their own, the whole effect of provincialisation of Board's Sub-Inspectors will be lost; but the question of the total abolition of Assistant Sub-Inspectors of Schools (whether Provincial or Board) is under consideration. In place of Assistant Sub-Inspectors, more Sub-Inspectors will be appointed. The average number of schools under each Assistant Sub-Inspector was 96 and the number of visits paid 238.

Inspecting Pandits.

66. The policy of the abolition of Inspecting Pandits initiated in 1907-1908 was followed to some extent during the year under report with the result that the final total of Inspecting Pandits was 111, against 124 at the end of the previous year. The average number of visits paid to schools by each Inspecting Pandit was 341.

Female inspecting agency.

67. The appointment of an Inspectress of Girls' Schools in the Indian Educational Service was sanctioned during the year under review, and the new Inspectress joined her post on November 17th, 1908. Miss Garrett, in addition to her work in connexion with the Female Education Committee and the improvement of female education in Dacca town, visited 73 schools in the districts of Dacca, Mymensingh, Bakarganj and Faridpur before the close of the

year. As little proper organisation of female education can be expected without a sufficient staff of Assistant Inspectresses, proposals have also been submitted for the appointment of a second Inspectress of Girls' Schools in the Indian Educational Service and a certain number of Assistant Inspectresses of Schools in the Provincial Educational Service. With such a staff, it is hoped that it will be found possible to carry through the great majority of the schemes proposed by the Female Education Committee for the systematic improvement of female education in this Province.

Co-operation between Executive and Judicial officers and Educational Officers.

68. With the provincialisation of the staff of Sub-Inspectors of Schools, the question of their relation with the Chairman, District Boards, in Eastern Bengal came up for consideration. Provisional rules have been framed defining the relation between subordinate inspecting officers, and the Chairmen of District Boards, but these appear likely to need revision in some particulars.

The relations between Executive and Judicial officers and Educational officers continued to be cordial. The Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, in particular notes with satisfaction the active co-operation of the District and Subdivisional Magistrates of that Division with Educational officers in all measures for promoting the cause of education. The same may, however, be said regarding the Executive officers of all Divisions.

Visiting Committees.

69. Now that active Managing Committees have been insisted on by the University for High schools, Visiting Committees become of secondary importance. They do not exist in either the Surma or Assam Valleys, and the only one referred to in Divisional reports is that in connexion with the Jalpaiguri Zila School. It may be noted, however, that in addition to the formal inspections by educational officers, the authorities of our higher educational institutions are also kept up to the mark in matters of discipline by the visits of executive officers who, under the rules for the management of Government Colleges and High Schools, are themselves members of the Managing Committees of these two classes of institutions.

Managing Committees of High Schools and Governing Bodies of Government Colleges.

70. As was mentioned in last year's Report, Managing Committees have been constituted for all Government High schools in this Province. The rules defining the duties of the Committees of management of these have now been modified in accordance with the wishes of the University, so as to provide for two representatives of the teaching staff on the Committee—the Head Master, and another teacher elected by the staff. The requirements of the University have undoubtedly caused the Committees of private and aided schools to take a much greater interest than heretofore in the condition of their schools, and regular meetings are now held in the majority of schools. During the year under report, the constitution of Governing Bodies of Government Colleges was also settled. Each Governing Body will henceforth consist of the following members:—

(1) The Divisional Commissioner : President.

(2) The Principal of the College : Vice-President and Secretary.

(3) The Senior Professor of the College.

This constitution has been modified in the case of the Governing Body of the Rajshahi College, where the District Magistrate was appointed President, since, owing to the headquarters of the Divisional Commissioner being at Jalpaiguri, he cannot conveniently attend the meetings of the Governing Body.

District and Local Boards.

71. The relations between District and Local Boards and the Education Department continued on the whole satisfactory, but the Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi, complains that District Board Budgets are not regularly forwarded to him for criticism. Of the Local Boards in Eastern Bengal, those in the district of Tippera were, in accordance with previous custom, entrusted with the distribution of stipends to Primary schools. Educational Sub-Committees exist in connexion with all District and Local Boards except the Jalpaiguri District Board. In the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions each District Sub-Committee held six or more meetings, but in the Rajshahi Division, their work does not appear to be satisfactory. Similarly in the Assam Valley the only Sub-Committees which met six or more times were those at Gauhati and Dhubri. From the vague remarks of the Inspector of Schools, Surma Valley, it may also be concluded that Educational Sub-Committees in his Division are not working as well as they ought. This lack of energy is to be regretted, for, if properly organised and well looked after by the local educational officers, such Committees are capable of doing much useful work.

Municipal Boards.

72. Save in the Surma Valley and in the case of two Boards (Nowgong and Goalpara) in the Assam Valley, the educational budget estimates of Municipalities are reported to have been duly prepared by Deputy Inspectors of Schools in accordance with the rules sanctioned for the purpose, and a large proportion of the Municipalities spent the requisite 3·2 per cent. (or in Assam at least 3·0 per cent.) of their income on primary education. In some instances, however, in the Dacca Division Municipalities appear subsequently to cut down their budgets and ignore departmental requests to comply with the 3·2 per cent. rule. Thus, the Narayanganj Municipality is reported to have spent only 1·8 per cent. of its income on primary education, and to have disregarded remonstrances from the Department to increase its educational allotment. In this case, the Commissioner has since taken necessary action.

Private agencies.

73. The Department continues to be indebted for much useful assistance to the Missionary Bodies who labour among the Hill tribes and backward classes in the Plains. Anjumans do much for the promotion of Muhammadan education, while societies for the advancement of female education are also reported from Tippera and Faridpur.

CHAPTER III.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

Progress during the year.

74. In last year's Report, Mr. Sharp drew special attention to the proposals that were being made for raising the status of the two Second-grade Government Colleges at Gauhati and Chittagong, as well as to those dealing with the further improvement of the Dacca and Rajshahi Colleges and the provincialisation of the Murarichand College at Sylhet. The schemes in connexion with the Chittagong and Sylhet Colleges have been duly sanctioned, but for various reasons which will be mentioned later, they cannot come into operation until June 1910. The Cotton College, however, has been raised to the First grade from the commencement of the 1909-1910 session, and the staffs of Government Colleges generally have been greatly strengthened. While steady progress was being made in Government Colleges, the needs of private Colleges were not lost sight of. Capital grants amounting to Rs. 7,658, Rs. 78,000, and Rs. 3,000 were sanctioned for the Victoria College, Comilla, the Jagannath College, Dacca, and the Murarichand College, in addition to those mentioned in the last year's Report, and an increased recurring grant was also made to the Victoria College. The Mymensingh Branch of the City College that had re-opened negotiations at the close of the preceding year for Government grant (both recurring and capital) was suddenly closed under orders of the College Council at Calcutta in May 1908, when the negotiations were approaching completion, but in its place a new College (now known under the name of the Ananda Mohan College) was started by a local Committee with the District Magistrate as President. A recurring grant of Rs. 350 a month was sanctioned for the maintenance of the new institution in addition to a capital grant of Rs. 55,000 for suitable buildings. It will thus be seen that no efforts have been spared in placing Collegiate education on as sound a footing as possible, and in affording every facility for Collegiate education to the pupils of this Province.

Operation of the new University Regulations.

75. The first examinations under the new Regulations for both the Intermediate Examinations, the B.A. and the B.Sc., were held at the close of the year, but with the exception of the three First-grade Colleges at Dacca, Rajshahi, and Barisal, which continued to send up candidates for the B.A., the Colleges were only permitted to send up candidates for the Intermediate Arts examination. Although several applications were made for affiliation in Science by Government Colleges, they were either refused or held over for insufficient compliance with the University Regulations. The defects have since been remedied, and all the Government Colleges have now been granted affiliation in Science up to the Intermediate standard, with effect from June 1909, while the Dacca and Rajshahi Colleges have also been permitted to teach up to the B.Sc. As regards private Colleges the only College that has been affiliated up to the Intermediate in Science is the Jagannath College, the affiliation of the remaining private Colleges being restricted to Arts courses. The status of the Jagannath College which was previously a Second-grade College, was raised in May 1908 to the First grade, and it is now allowed to send up candidates for the B.A. under the new Regulations.

Colleges and pupils.

76. In the eleven Arts Colleges in this Province, there were, at the close of the year under report, 1,329 pupils, against 1,394 pupils on the corresponding date of the previous year. The number of pupils thus declined by 65, or 4·6 per cent., the fall being due to the disturbed conditions of management that existed in most of the aided and unaided Colleges in consequence of the University's demands under the new Regulations. Of the eleven colleges, four were under Government management, four aided and three unaided. The increase of one aided College over the number in the previous year, and the diminution of one under the head of unaided are due to the fact that the Murarichand College has been added to the list of aided institutions, while the Mymensingh College has taken the place of the Pabna College, from which grants were withdrawn owing to the tardiness displayed by the managers and the apparent hopelessness of bringing this College up to a standard which the University could permanently accept.

Expenditure.

77. The total direct expenditure on Arts Colleges increased from Rs. 1,91,552 to Rs. 2,37,656, or by 24·0 per cent. This increase is the net result of an increase of Rs. 53,683 from Provincial revenues, a decrease of Rs. 2,776 from Fees, and a decrease of Rs. 4,803 from other sources. Out of the total increase of expenditure from Provincial revenues, Rs. 35,183 was incurred on Government Colleges alone. The decrease in subscriptions is much to be deplored, for it might be expected that the large increase in Government expenditure would have elicited some response from the public, who are chiefly benefitted. Now that the demands on Provincial revenues for the education of the masses are so rapidly increasing, Government cannot be expected to consider schemes for aid to Secondary and Collegiate education, unless there is reasonable probability of a fair proportion of the recurring cost being met by local effort.

Distribution of Imperial grant.

78. In the four years 1905-1909 the total amount allotted to the Province by the Government of India for the promotion of education in Colleges other than Government ones has been Rs. 1,05,000. Against this, the amount that has been allotted to the several Colleges up to the end of the year under review on account of recurring and capital grants is as follows:—

	Recurring.	Capital.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jagannath College	15,000	90,000	
Victoria College, Comilla	5,225	35,658	
Mymensingh College	3,150	...	
Murarichand College	5,500	6,000	
Pabna College	3,125	...	
Total	22,000	1,31,658	1,53,658

Thus, the total expenditure on aided Colleges has already exceeded the Imperial allotment by Rs. 48,658. In the current year, we can only be sure of a grant of Rs. 30,000 from Imperial funds, whereas a further grant of Rs. 55,000 (in this case to meet, I am glad to note, a somewhat greater amount of subscription from private sources) has been promised for the Mymensingh College, and Rs. 5,000 for the completion of the Muhammadan hostel at the Jagannath College. To these must be added Rs. 9,600, the total of the monthly grant of Rs. 800 to the Murarichand College pending its provincialisation, as well as the following recurring grants:—

	Rs.
Jagannath College	12,000
Mymensingh College	4,200
Victoria College	4,200
Total	20,400

The total of all these grants is Rs. 2,43,658. We thus arrive at the conclusion that in five years the Imperial grant to aided Colleges will have been supplemented by considerably more than one lakh from Provincial revenues.

79. As already noted, the Intermediate and B.A. examinations were conducted for the first time according to the new University Regulations. The following table gives the statistics of successful pupils :—

Results of examinations.

Year.	F.A. (or Inter. A.) Examination.				B. A. Examination.				M. A. Examination.				B. L. Examination.		
	Number of pupils in the Second-year class on 31st December 1908.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of success on the pupils in the class.	Number of pupils in the Fourth-year class.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of success on the pupils in the class.	Number of pupils in the class.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of success on the pupils in the class.	Number of pupils in the class.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1908-1909 ...	517	429	157	30·3	78	69	37	47·4	12	15	6	50·0	30	75	37
1907-1908 ...	626	634	336	53·6	182	186	69	37·9	8	10	4	50·0	38	66	28

While the percentage of successful pupils at the Intermediate examinations declined from 53·6 to 30·3, it is satisfactory to note that the percentage of successful candidates at the B.A. increased from 37·9 to 47·4. As in the previous year, the Cotton College heads the list as regards success at the Intermediate examination, the other Colleges following in the order—Dacca, Murarichand, Pramatha-Manmatha, Jagannath, Rajshahi, Mymensingh, Pabna, Chittagong, Braja Mohan, Comilla. At the B.A. Dacca heads the list, Rajshahi comes second, and the Braja Mohan Institution last. The percentage of success of the B. L. classes cannot be given, as many of the candidates who had completed their course of lectures in previous years were permitted to appear at the examination.

80. The Dacca College again decreased slightly in numbers. Of the 222 pupils on the rolls at the close of the year, 34 were Muhammadans. The cost per head increased to nearly Rs. 350, owing to the addition to the staff of one officer of the Indian Educational Service, three of the Provincial Service and two of the Subordinate Educational Service. Another officer of the Indian Educational Service joined shortly after the end of the year, and several further additions are being made in order to enable the College to teach up to the M.A. and M.Sc. standards. The work in connexion with the Laboratory was completed under the careful supervision of Messrs. Watson and Das, and the Province may now claim to have one of the best-equipped laboratories in India. Owing apparently to the small number on the College rolls, the hostel, which has accommodation for 198 boarders, was only utilised by 134.

Individual institutions.

The cost of the Rajshahi College has more than doubled during the last five years, though the number of boys has not appreciably increased. On the 31st March there were 201 on the rolls, including 21 Muhammadans. The Principal states that the roll number would have been larger if the affiliation for the B.A. had not been restricted. The staff has been considerably strengthened, but much still remains to be done in the direction of additional scientific equipment and better hostel accommodation for the students. Houses for the Principal and one or more members of the staff are also required.

The number on the rolls of the Cotton College on the 31st December 1908 was 91, against 73 of the previous year. The Principal does not state what proportion of the students are Assamese and Muhammadans. The teaching staff was increased by three members during the year under review, and the College has lately been raised to the First grade. The hostel arrangements are only partially complete, but the Principal has been provided with quarters in the same compound as the Hindu hostel, which is also under the immediate supervision of a Professor of the College, while the Muhammadan hostel, which is accommodated in a rented house, is looked after by the Persian Professor. The land adjoining the Hindu hostel and Principal's house has been acquired for the erection of an additional Hindu hostel, a permanent Muham-

madan hostel, and three Professors' houses. The Principal reports, as features of the year's work, the opening of a Common room and a considerable increase in athletic activity among the students.

The Chittagong College continued in its former buildings owing to it being found impossible to carry through the scheme for removing the Madrassa from its present site. The staff has already been strengthened by two additional teachers, and seven more teachers will be added when the College is raised to the First-grade status in June 1910. A separate Muhammadan hostel is needed, as the small number of Muhammadan students who need accommodation have at present to live with school boys in a joint hostel.

The roll number of the Braja Mohan Institution decreased from 222 to 170. This College is deprived of scholarship rights, and little information can be gathered from the meagre report submitted by the Principal.

The Jagannath College continued to increase in popularity, the numbers rising from 284 to 312, and considerable progress was made with the new buildings. The house formerly occupied by the Kishorilal Jubilee School was vacated shortly after the close of the year, and is now utilised partly as a Hindu hostel and partly for some of the College classes. The laboratories were completed.

The Principal of the new Ananda Mohan College, Mymensingh, has submitted a very interesting report of the circumstances that led to its opening and the steps taken to place the finances of the College on a sound footing. Promises of Rs. 66,000 in donations have been obtained (chiefly from Raja Jogendra Kishore Roy Chaudhuri, of Ramgopalpur, who has contributed Rs. 30,000, and members of the Muktagacha family, who have altogether promised contributions of Rs. 25,500), and building on the acquired site has already commenced. Meantime, the College is inadequately accommodated in the small building belonging to the defunct Mymensingh branch of the City College. Negotiations are proceeding for the amalgamation of the Pramatha Manmatha College, Tangail, with the Mymensingh College, so that one strong College may be established in the district in place of two weak ones. The roll number of the Mymensingh College on the 31st March was 78, as compared with its predecessor's roll number of 93 on the corresponding date of the preceding year, while the students at Tangail numbered 48, as compared with 56 in the previous year.

The Victoria College, Comilla, had 123 pupils on the rolls at the close of the year, as compared with 105 in the preceding year. The Principal accounts for the poor results at the Intermediate examination by the fact that the better students left on hearing that no provision was to be made for Science teaching. An additional capital grant of Rs. 7,865 was made to the College for the construction of Principal's quarters and a library room. An incremental scale of salary has been fixed by the Governing Body, and it is proposed to institute a Provident fund for the benefit of the Professors.

Owing to lack of funds, it has been found necessary to postpone provincialisation of the Murarichand College until June 1910. The Principal explains the decrease in the number of students from 46 to 27 as being due to the constant change of staff consequent on uncertainty of their future prospects. The laboratory has been much improved with the aid of Government grants, and the College is now recognised by the University as sufficiently equipped to teach Chemistry for the Inter-Arts examination. Hostels will have to be provided, before the numbers can be expected to increase to any great extent.

The Pabna College lost its grant in June 1908. Its numbers have decreased from 51 to 37, and as there is no prospect of sufficient funds being raised locally to enable the College to comply with the University Regulations, the Government of India has recently ordered its recognition to be withdrawn with effect from June 1911.

CHAPTER IV.

SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.

Scope of chapter.

81. This chapter deals with recognised Secondary and Primary schools for the general education of Indian boys. In accordance, however, with existing practice, the figures for girls' schools have been included in reviewing the progress of Lower Primary education in Board areas in Section D.

A.—GENERAL FIGURES.

Statistics of schools and pupils.

82. During the year under report there were in all 19,246 schools with 795,970 pupils against 18,688 schools with 735,346 pupils of the previous year. The increase in the number of schools was due entirely to the Middle English and Lower Primary schools, which increased by 43 and 572, respectively. The number of High, Middle Vernacular, and Upper Primary schools declined slightly, but no actual decrease in number of pupils was experienced in these schools. In the Middle English and Lower Primary schools the number of pupils increased by 6,655 and 48,696 respectively, while the remainder of the total increase was chiefly shared between the High and Upper Primary schools, the increase in the number of pupils at Middle Vernacular schools being only 478.

Successful candidates in the top classes of each grade of school.

83. The results of the University Entrance Examination greatly improved, but the percentage of success (53·01, against 38·7 of the previous year) shows that there is still much indiscriminate promotion of boys into the top class of High schools. The percentage of successful candidates slightly declined in the case of Middle English and Upper Primary schools. In the former case, where the percentage fell from 74·9 to 70·4, this was certainly due to stricter supervision than has hitherto been possible, and it is to be hoped that now more Sub-Inspectors have been appointed in Eastern Bengal as much supervision of the primary leaving examinations will be exercised in Eastern Bengal as is prescribed in Assam.

B.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Introductory.

84. Secondary schools are of two kinds—High and Middle. The latter again have hitherto been sub-divided into English and Vernacular. In Eastern Bengal the process of segregation of Middle Vernacular schools began with the introduction, with effect from January 2nd, 1909, of a new curriculum for High and Middle English schools. The classification of these schools has been changed, the Matriculation class being now the Xth class of a High school, while in a Middle English school there are six classes. In practice, infants will apparently be excluded from High and Middle English schools as the course prescribed for Class I is too much for a total beginner, and a distinct tendency is already visible to limit the classes in High schools to 8, *i.e.*, those above the bottom two classes in which the teaching of English is forbidden. The new curriculum has undoubtedly met with public approbation in Eastern Bengal, and it is in contemplation to extend it to Assam. Simultaneously with the introduction of the new curriculum steps were being taken to draw up a revised curriculum for Primary and Middle Vernacular schools, and this is now before Government. This, it is hoped, will result in the building up of Middle Vernacular schools which will be of practical use to the raiyat, instead of being, as at present, institutions for teaching the raiyat's son to despise his father's profession.

General statistics.

85. At the close of the year there were 1,205 Secondary schools with 132,151 pupils against 1,172 schools with 1,22,981 pupils of the previous year. The number of Middle English schools showed a marked rise, while that of High and Middle Vernacular schools decreased by 1 and 9, respectively, but of the total number of pupils in Secondary schools, 46,409, against 44,740 of the previous year, were in the actual Secondary classes, *i.e.*, those above the Upper Primary, and the small decrease of 369 secondary pupils in Middle Vernacular schools was more than compensated for by an increase of 1,769 secondary pupils in High schools and 269 in Middle English schools. The increase of 9,170 in the total number of pupils in Secondary schools was due to an increase of 5,775 in the number of Muhammadans, 3,063 in that of Hindus and 332 others. Compared to last year's figures, this shows an increase in the number of Hindus, but there is a regrettable decline in the rate of increase in the number of Muhammadan boys.

Direct expenditure on Secondary schools increased from Rs. 15,95,826 to Rs. 17,40,440, or by 9·0 per cent. The increase has been shared by all sources of income, the increase from public funds being Rs. 32,823, and that from private funds Rs. 1,11,791.

High Schools.

86. The term "High schools" is not sufficiently indicative of the class of schools that are referred to. A better designation would be "Matriculation schools," since all High schools prepare candidates for, or teach up to, the Matriculation standard of the Calcutta Unversity. Though it is educationally most unsound to permit schools to regard a single

examination as the object of their existence, with the exception of the provision of "B" classes in a few Government schools, no steps have hitherto been taken to introduce any other examination as the alternative of the Entrance Examination. The development of the idea of "Modern Sides" as suggested by the Industrial Conference should, however, do much to remedy this defect, and it seems also desirable to follow the example of Bengal in considering the possibility of introducing a School Final examination to provide a certificate "which will be evidence that the holder has received a sound education in a recognised school, and that he has really learnt what the school professes to have taught him."

The inspection of High Schools on behalf of the University was completed at the beginning of the year, and action was subsequently taken by the Syndicate on the Inspectors' reports. Eight schools failed to come up to University requirements, and recognition was withdrawn from them, and at the end of the year there remained in all 185 recognised High schools for boys. In addition to these, there are 31 unrecognised schools, so that, including 3 High schools for girls and the St. Gregory's School for Europeans and Eurasians at Dacca, there are altogether 220 High schools in the Province. The Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, writes in this connexion :—

> Since the inspection of the High schools for the University, there has been an improvement in the tone and management of these schools, but, limited as their resources are, a further improvement without material help from Government seems out of question.

It was found possible during the year to bring into limited operation the proposals for enhanced grant-in-aid to High schools referred to in last year's Report, with the result that 30 schools received either enhanced or new grants ranging from Rs. 285 to Rs. 75 per mensem. In each case a great improvement in the average qualifications of the teachers was insisted on as a condition of grant-in-aid. As most of the grants were given out in the latter part of the year, the full effect of the new grant will not be visible in the statistics until next year, but from Appendix E it may be gathered that the average monthly Government grant to an aided High school has already increased from Rs. 39-6 to Rs. 52-4.

General statistics.

87. The number of High schools for boys decreased from 217 to 216, but that of pupils increased from 49,867 to 51,904, or by 4·0 per cent., against 5·7 per cent. of the previous year. Hindu pupils increased from 38,412 to 38,727, or by ·8 per cent., and Muhammadan pupils from 11,096 to 12,774, or by 15·1 per cent. Thus, the curious phenomenon of the lack of increase in the number of Hindus continued, while the increase in the number of Muhammadans proceeded at a slower rate than in the previous year.

The number of State High schools increased by 2 owing to the establishment of new schools at Bhola and Jhalakati in Bakarganj on the withdrawal of recognition from the old schools at these places for reluctance to carry out the recommendations of the University and the Department. The number of pupils in State schools rose considerably, from 7,385 to 8,349. The number of schools under Municipal management declined by 1, owing to the reduction in status of the Bogra Municipal school, which was returned as a High school during 1907-1908 to that of a Middle English school. The aided High schools decreased by 2, but the number of pupils reading in them increased by 917. The remaining 133 schools, which educate nearly 57 per cent. of the total number of pupils, are unaided.

Expenditure.

88. While the total number of schools decreased by 1, the total expenditure increased from Rs. 9,82,665 to Rs. 10,49,961, or by 6·8 per cent. This increase was chiefly due to a rise in Provincial contributions from Rs. 1,40,827 to Rs. 1,65,431, or by 17·4 per cent., and in Fees of Rs. 48,984, or by 6·9 per cent. (due to the increased number of boys and a marked increase of Re. 1-8-0 per head per annum in the rate of fees in unaided schools), while the expenditure from other sources decreased from Rs. 1,31,636 to Rs. 1,25,104, or by 4·9 per cent. The latter was entirely due to decreased subscriptions in unaided schools. Of the total increase of expenditure from Provincial revenues, Rs. 16,694 was spent on State schools, Rs. 613 on the only remaining Municipal school (that at Chittagong), and Rs. 7,297 on aided schools. The increase in the cost of up-keep of State schools was chiefly due to the new Government High schools at Bhola and Jhalakati, but also to the strengthening of the staff of Government High schools generally. The increase in aided schools was due, as already noted, to sanction of grants-in-aid at increased rates.

The cost per pupil and the percentage of the different sources of expenditure are shown in the following statement :—

	Eastern Bengal.						Assam.					
	1908-1909.						1908-1909.					
	Cost per pupil.		Percentage defrayed by				Cost per pupil		Percentage defrayed by			
	Total.	To Government.	Government.	Local Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	T	To Government.	Government.	Local Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
Government Schools ...	42 15 1	22 14 8	53·3	...	45·9	·6	29 5 2	8 11 10	29·8	...	69·4	·7
Municipal	21 14 3	2 15 8	13·6	3·04	83·06	·3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided	20 4 8	2 1 6	10·3	·5	75·2	13·9	26 5 7	7 6 8	28·1	...	66·4	5·2
Unaided	17 5 6	...	...	...	82·5	17·6	20 11 10	...	...	...	73·6	26·3

From this, it will be seen that the total cost per pupil, as also the cost to Government in State schools, is much greater in Eastern Bengal than in Assam, though the results achieved in Eastern Bengal do not seem in the past to have been commensurate with the expenditure incurred. In aided schools, on the other hand, the cost to Government for educating each pupil in Assam is much greater than that in Eastern Bengal, but in point of results obtained the schools in Assam generally fare worse than those in Eastern Bengal.

Examinations.

89. Out of 3,192 candidates sent up for the last Entrance Examination, 2,127 passed. In the preceding year 1,331 candidates passed, out of 2,073 sent up, so that the percentage of success increased from 64·2 to 66·7. The Government schools of the Dacca Division passed 93·1 per cent. of the candidates sent up, against 83·4 per cent. from Chittagong, 78·7 per cent. from Rajshahi, 80·2 per cent. from the Surma Valley, and 77·7 per cent. from the Assam Valley. A very similar order of success marked the results of the aided and unaided schools, except that in both these cases the Chittagong Division stood first with success of 75·6 per cent. and 65·1 per cent. respectively. The Entrance Examination of 1908 was noteworthy from the fact that a Muhammadan boy of the Barisal Zila School stood first in Mathematics and secured the Kirti Chand Mackenzie Gold Medal. The Barisal school in 1908 passed cent. per cent. of its Entrance candidates, and but for one failure this success was almost repeated in 1909. Faridpur Zila School also passed all its candidates in the 1909 examination, while the Dacca Collegiate School passed 41 out of 42, 19 being in the First division and 21 in the Second division. College scholarships were awarded to 95 students during the year on the result of the Entrance Examination. Of the successful boys, 68 were Hindus, 25 Muhammadans and 2 aborigines.

Middle English Schools. General.

90. The total number of Middle English schools increased from 541 to 584, and the number of pupils in them from 47,302 to 53,957. This increase was shared by all the four classes of Middle English schools. The number of pupils in the Middle stages also increased from 9,243 to 9,512. The increase in the number of Government schools by two was due to the provincialisation of the aided Middle English school at Cox's Bazar, which was in a hopeless state of inefficiency, and of the Local Board Middle English school at North Lakhimpur, which the Board were unable to support. Numerous applications were, as usual, received from Secretaries of Middle Vernacular schools for permission to convert them into Middle English schools, but pending the completion of the detailed inspection of all Middle schools that is now proceeding, permission was in every case refused. But for this order, the number of new Middle English schools would have been further increased.

Unfortunately the condition of these schools leaves much to be desired. The staffs are in most cases unequal to the task that has been imposed upon them under the new curriculum, and furthermore the buildings and equipment of a large proportion of the schools are far from satisfactory. The Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, writes as follows on the subject :—

As, under the new curriculum, the standard of instruction in Middle English schools has been made to conform strictly to that of the lower forms of High Schools, with effect from January last, it is essential to place them on a satisfactory footing as regards staff, accommodation and equipment, all of which in most cases are at present lamentably defective. Unfortunately, however, funds are wanting. Necessary steps are being taken to increase the fee-income and subscriptions, the former chiefly by insisting that a Middle English school for recognition should approximate to 100 in roll numbers, as it is impossible to run a school if the numbers are much below this figure; but without liberal support from the State—District Boards being unable to raise their contribution—there is little hope of any substantial reforms.

The Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, also remarks —

Of the secondary schools, the Middle English schools seem to be most popular, but their financial position is generally unsatisfactory. The majority of these are aided institutions, and their maintenance depends largely on the income from fees and partly on the aid from public funds, the subscriptions by the local public being always irregular and uncertain, and not infrequently confined to the account books. The average monthly expenditure of a Middle English school is about Rs. 60, of which about a fourth part comes from public funds. The teaching staff is generally inadequate and low paid, and now seems to be mostly unequal to the task imposed upon it by the new curriculum. A large majority of these schools have houses of their own, but they are poorly supplied with furniture and teaching appliances.

Very little improvement can be expected until the scale of expenditure is increased and the aid from public funds is materially enhanced. As soon as the special inspection of the Middle schools by the superior inspecting staff has been completed, the Department will be in possession of the necessary information for the carrying out of reforms in these schools—reforms without which the new curriculum cannot fully be worked out. The attempt that is being made by the existing staff with the existing appliances, etc., in these schools, is simply ridiculous. No great improvement is possible unless and until the problem for bettering their finances is solved.

Proposals for improving the condition of Middle English schools have been formulated in connexion with the scheme for the improvement of secondary education, but it is feared that financial considerations may stand in the way of their being entertained. The question cannot, however, be allowed to drop, for, as education now stands in Eastern Bengal, Middle English schools are the foundation upon which High and Collegiate education is based. This being so, it is essential that funds should be forthcoming for liberal aid to deserving Middle English schools as soon as the survey now being made is complete.

Expenditure.

91. The total expenditure on Middle English schools rose from Rs. 4,21,843 to Rs. 4,94,066. Provincial revenues contributed Rs. 15,164 towards the cost of these schools, against Rs. 9,399 of the previous year, and large increases have also been shown under fees and income from private sources. The increase in the fee income is possible, but, as remarked by the Inspector of Schools, Chittagong, there is much room for doubt as to the increase of Rs. 25,985 in subscriptions, etc. Taking, however, the figures as they stand, the total cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 9-11-2, of which annas 4-9 was met from Provincial revenues, Re. 1-13-9 from District funds, 4 pies from Municipal funds, Rs. 4-10-10 from Fees, and Rs. 2-13-6 from subscriptions.

Considering the figures of cost division by division it appears that, as in the previous year, the cheapest Middle English education was obtained in the Chittagong Division, where the cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 7-8-1. Next comes Dacca with Rs. 8-13-7 ; then the Rajshahi Division with Rs. 10-3-8 ; then the Assam Valley and Hill Districts, where the cost per head per annum was Rs. 12-9-0 (not Rs. 18, as wrongly reported last year) ; and finally the Surma Valley with Rs. 14-9-10. The amount contributed by public funds similarly shows a great variation, the minimum being found in the Dacca Division, *viz.*, Re. 1-6-7, and maximum, *viz*, Rs. 5-5-6, in the Surma Valley.

No explanation is to be found in the Divisional reports as to the great difference in cost between the Middle English schools of Assam and those of Eastern Bengal, but probably the pay of the staff is greater in the former. The average number of boys in a Middle English school in Eastern Bengal is only slightly lower than in the same class of school in Assam (91 as compared with 94), while, if the merit of a school is to be judged by the number of boys reading in the upper classes, the Eastern Bengal Middle English school is also not markedly inferior to the Assam school, the percentages being 17·4 and 18·9, respectively.

Middle Vernacular schools. General.

92. The fall in numbers that has been experienced for the last ten years in the case of Middle Vernacular schools continued during the year under review, the number of such schools being 405 at the close of the year, as compared with 414 in the previous year. The total number of pupils rose, it is true, from 25,812 to 26,290, but if enquiry be made into the number of boys reading in each stage, it will be seen that the numbers in the middle stage of Middle Vernacular schools have fallen from 4,037 to 3,668, or in other words from 15·6 to 13·9 per cent. It is only in the Assam and Surma Valley Districts that these schools are actually Vernacular schools, and in Eastern Bengal where the great majority of so-called Middle Vernacular schools teach English they should more properly be regarded as Middle English schools. Now that the new curriculum for Middle Vernacular schools vetoes the teaching of English, it is expected that the majority of Middle Vernacular schools in Eastern Bengal will be converted into Middle English schools as soon as they are permitted to do so, leaving as a residuum only those schools that are situated in strictly rural localities. It is precisely for such localities that the new curriculum is intended, aiming, as it does, at the complete education (so far as is necessary) of the *chasa* or talukdar's sons, and once the pseudo-Middle Vernacular school in which English is taught has disappeared, it is hoped that the new system of education will be introduced with success.

Expenditure.

93. The total expenditure on Middle Vernacular schools increased from Rs. 1,91,315 to Rs. 1,96,413. To the latter sum Provincial revenues contributed Rs. 44,115, Local funds Rs. 38,607, and Municipal funds Rs. 300. The cost of educating each pupil fell slightly from Rs. 8-0-4 to Rs. 7-15-11, of which Rs. 1-12-8 was met from Provincial revenues, Re. 1-9-3 from District and Municipal funds, Rs. 3-10-3 from Fees, and Rs. 0-15-9 from Subscriptions.

Effect of the introduction of the capitation system into Middle schools in Assam.

94. During the last two years in the Assam and Surma Valley Divisions a portion of the grant-in-aid to Middle schools has been assessed on a capitation basis, the object being to provide increased stimulus to the teachers, and to increase the number of pupils reading in higher stages. From the following quotation from his report, it will be seen that the Inspector of Schools, Surma Valley, is inclined to doubt the desirability of the capitation system :—

> There can be no doubt that the introduction of the capitation system has been the salvation of primary education. But it is still very doubtful whether it will be equally effective in Middle schools where the number in the top two classes depend upon circumstances beyond the control of the teacher or the management. It is to be remembered that a large proportion of the pupils attending these schools never intend passing beyond the primary stage. Moreover, the indiscriminate introduction of the system in Middle schools is likely to defeat the object by helping most schools in advanced and prosperous localities which require least help, but diminishing the grants to schools in backward localities where a taste for education has to be created, and where such fostering help is necessary.

The question of retaining the capitation system in secondary schools will probably come up again shortly for reconsideration.

Examination of Middle schools.

95. Middle examinations ceased to be publicly conducted in 1904. In Eastern Bengal the head teachers of Middle schools now conduct the examinations, supervised to some extent by inspecting officers, while in Assam the inspecting officers examine the boys *in situ*, and grant certificates to those who are successful. Adverse comments on the abolition of public examinations still appear in the Divisional reports, the chief argument employed being that under the present system the value of the Middle school pass certificate has greatly diminished. With an increased number of Deputy Inspectors, it should, however, be soon possible to introduce the Assam system into Eastern Bengal and resume the granting of departmental certificates. Out of 5,490 pupils in the top classes of Middle schools who appeared for examination at the end of 1908, 3,904 are reported to have come out successful. The percentage of success, compared with that of the previous year, was slightly less, 71·1 instead of 72·5.

Middle scholarships.

96. In Eastern Bengal, where no distinction has hitherto been made between Middle English and Middle Vernacular scholarships, 161 in all were awarded. Of these 105 went to Hindus, 49 to Muhammadans and 7 to others. The Assam Valley Inspector was unable to quote the scholarship figures for his Division. In the Surma Valley, 7 Middle English and 7 Middle Vernacular scholarships were awarded, against 8 Middle English and 9 Middle Vernacular in the previous year.

97. Hitherto, the Assam Rules regarding the award and tenure of scholarships have been different from those in force in Eastern Bengal, but during the year under review consolidated rules were issued for the whole Province. The principal changes that have been introduced are as follows :—

New Scholarship Rules.

(1) In previous years Eastern Bengal scholarships of all grades except Lower Primary could be competed for by pupils from any school in which corresponding classes existed. For instance, an Upper Primary scholarship could be competed for by pupils from High, Middle, and Upper Primary schools, while a Middle scholarship could be competed for by pupils reading in Standard VI of either a High or Middle school. Under the new rules scholarships have been expressly reserved for each grade of school.

(2) Middle Vernacular have been differentiated from Middle English scholarships, and the number of scholarships of each grade has been fixed absolutely.

(3) The rules regarding the selection of candidates and their final examination have been unified as far as possible.

The scholarship examinations of 1909 are being conducted in general agreement with the new rules, but these will not come into full force until 1910.

C.—PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

98. Primary schools are of two kinds—Upper and Lower. The former carry education two years further than the latter, but in both classes of institution simple instruction is imparted through the medium of the Vernacular, and, save in missionary schools in the hills, English is not taught. By far the greater proportion are of the Lower Primary class. In Eastern Bengal few primary schools have any house of their own, but in Assam houses have been provided with the aid of contributions from Imperial grants. Though the administration of these schools rests with Local Bodies in both parts of the Province, there are still considerable differences in the details of financial management. In Assam the great bulk of lower primary schools are under the direct management of Boards, only the upper primary and mission schools in Hill districts being aided. In Eastern Bengal, on the other hand, both classes have hitherto existed on the aided footing. During the past year, however, "Class-I Lower Primary Schools" in Eastern Bengal, which had previously been returned as aided schools, were ordered to be returned as Board schools, and, as in Assam, Boards will in future control the appointment and dismissal of teachers in these schools, pay the teachers by stipends, and be responsible for the proper housing of the schools. Accordingly 876 such schools have been returned as Board schools against 8 of the previous year. Again fees are permitted in lower primary schools in Eastern Bengal, and indeed form the principal source of income to the teacher, but in Assam fees are voluntary. Hence, in Eastern Bengal any person in temporary lack of other employment is able to start a mushroom school with the certainty of being able to realise Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 per mensem out of fees until something better turns up, whereas in Assam and the Surma Valley a school will only be started if the promoter thinks it is likely to be taken over as a Board's school. This will not be the case, unless the teacher possesses a certain minimum of education, and the new school is not less than two miles from the nearest existing school. Thus, in Assam, competition is almost unknown.

Organisation and control.

99. In both parts of the Province the chief desideratum in primary education is the starting of schools in backward localities, but, though this was emphasised in para. 61 of the Report on Public Instruction for 1907-1908, no definite information on the subject is supplied, except in the report of the Dacca Inspector. He writes—

Schools in backward localities.

> Proper efforts seem to have been made during the last year for the establishment of primary schools in backward localities and, as a result, 479 such schools are reported to have actually been started during the year, *viz.*, 22 in Dacca, 123 (including 30 girls') in Mymensingh, 150 in Faridpur and 184 in Bakarganj. It must be remarked, however, that the Bakarganj and Faridpur figures do not appear to be altogether correct, as these districts are already the most educated in the Division.

100. An almost equally important matter in Eastern Bengal is the progress of withdrawal of grant from superfluous and inefficient schools. Here, again, no information is forthcoming except from the Dacca Division, where grant was withdrawn from 349 schools. The character of these schools will be evident from the fact that before the close of the year 244 of them had disappeared. In future it is desirable that Inspectors should supply full details of action taken, both under this, as well as the preceding head.

Concentration of grant.

Statistics of schools and pupils.

101. The total number of primary schools increased from 17,516 to 18,041, or by 2·9 per cent; and the pupils in them from 612,365 to 663,819, or by 8·4. The increase in the number of schools has been shared more or less by all the Divisions. The number of upper primary schools declined from 2,227 to 2,180, but their pupils increased from 111,195 to 113,953. Thus, the average strength of an upper primary school is now 52·2. The decrease in the number of schools is not to be regretted, as the increase in pupils shows that only the weak and ephemeral schools have been eliminated. The lower primary schools, on the other hand, increased from 15,289 to 15,861, or by 572, and their pupils from 501,170 to 549,866. In other words, the average strength of a lower primary school has increased from 32·7 to 34·7. The increase in the number of schools has taken place in every Division except Chittagong, where a decline of 22 is shown, but the number of lower primary pupils in that Division simultaneously increased by 8,008. Taking the number of schools and their pupils in the two parts of the Province, it appears that in Assam the number of upper primary schools decreased from 85 to 81, and their pupils from 4,357 to 4,089, but that of lower primary schools and their pupils increased from 3,183 to 3,254, and 114,703 to 118,515, respectively. In Eastern Bengal the number of upper primary schools decreased from 2,142 to 2,099, but their pupils increased from 106,842 to 109,864. The average strength of an upper primary school in Eastern Bengal is therefore 52·3 as compared with 50·4 for the same school in Assam. The number of lower primary schools in Eastern Bengal, as also their pupils, increased from 12,106 to 12,607, and 406,467 to 431,351, respectively. From these figures we see that the average strength of a lower primary school in Eastern Bengal increased from 33·5 to 34·2, but, owing to the large number of unaided schools, the average Eastern Bengal school is still weaker than the corresponding Assam school, in which the average strength is 36·4. If the policy of concentration of grants enjoined on the Boards of Eastern Bengal had been properly followed, some diminution in the number of schools might have been expected, but this may be marked by an increase in the number of lower primary schools caused by the secularisation of *maktabs*. Nothing definite, however, can be said on this point, as the figures relating to *maktabs* do not appear to be very reliable. These figures should in future be discussed by Inspectors in their relation to those regarding schools from which grants have been withdrawn.

Pupils in the primary stages.

102. The above statistics do not take into account the pupils reading in the primary classes of secondary schools. Including these, and omitting female pupils, the returns show a total of 720,968 boys in the primary stages of instruction. Of these 49,853 were in the upper and 671,115 in the lower primary stage. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 666,720, 46,798, and 619,922.

Expenditure.

103. The total expenditure on primary schools for Indian boys increased from Rs. 16,24,819 to Rs. 17,87,427, or by 10 per cent. Apart from expenditure from Provincial revenues, which only increased from Rs. 68,958 to Rs. 71,498 or by 3·6 per cent., this increase was met by almost proportionate increases in contribution from all the ordinary sources of income. Of the total expenditure, 4 per cent. was met from Provincial revenues, 39·1 per cent. from District funds, 1 per cent. from Municipal funds, 43·3 per cent. from Fees, and 12·6 per cent. from other sources.

The average primary school costs Rs. 99-1-2, and each pupil in such a school Rs. 2-14-6. Of the latter sum, Re. 1-4-6 is debitable to public funds. Separating the figures for each part of the Province, it appears that in Eastern Bengal a primary school costs Rs. 90, and each pupil Rs. 2-4-0, while in Assam the corresponding figures are Rs. 138-7-0 and Rs. 3-7-0. In Eastern Bengal the average cost debitable to public funds of a lower primary school is Rs. 27-8-0, whereas in Assam, owing both to the higher stipends given to the teachers and the non-realisation in most instances of fees the average is almost exactly four times as much, *viz.*, Rs. 110-1.

Imperial grant for the improvement of Primary Education.

Details of allotment.

104. The allotment out of the Imperial grant of 1905-1906 that has fallen to the share of this Province comes to Rs. 4,33,000. This is made up of the grant of Rs. 1,00,000 for the improvement of primary education for Assam, and that of Rs. 3,33,000, which was the share of Eastern Bengal out of the grant of ten lakhs made by the Government of India for the improvement of primary education in Bengal. Details of how the grant of Rs. 1,00,000 for Assam was originally spent will be found in para. 62 of the Report on Public Instruction for 1907-1908. In the year under report grants totalling Rs. 91,768 were made to

Assam Local Boards, out of which Rs. 27,209 was spent on non-recurring expenditure. As to the Eastern Bengal grant, the full amount of the grant is reported by Inspector to have been spent with the exception of the sum of Rs. 3,267 in Faridpur, which could not be included, owing to delay in the adjustment of building accounts, and Rs. 4,122 in the two District Boards of Rangpur and Bogra. Details of the expenditure under the heads (*a*) and (*b*) will be found in the sections devoted to Female and Muhammadan Education. The progress of the scheme of Class-I Lower Primary, or Board schools, will only be dealt with here.

Boards' Lower Primary schools in Eastern Bengal. Buildings.

105. The scheme of Boards' Lower Primary schools for Eastern Bengal which was proposed by Sir Bampfylde Fuller soon after the constitution of the Province made good progress during the year under report. As already noted, 868 Class-I Lower Primary schools were formally recognised as Board schools, and of these 350 were provided with buildings. As, in the previous year, 225 houses had been built for this class of school, 575 of the 868 schools are now properly housed. In his letter to Commissioners, dated the 13th September 1906, Mr. Sharp recommended the erection of 2,500 Class-I Lower Primary schools, which, together with 2,200 Upper Primary schools (to be subsequently improved), would form a network of 4,700 schools over an area of 44,804 square miles. It will thus be seen that in less than three years more than one-third of the Board schools have been started, while out of the Rs. 2,56,000 placed in the hands of Boards in 1905-06 a considerable number of Upper Primary schools were provided with buildings.

A definite scale of furniture and appliances has been laid down for each Board school, but from the reports of Inspectors it appears that special grants on a larger scale will have to be made for this purpose.

Statistics regarding average cost, and number of pupils.

106. The average cost of each Board school in Eastern Bengal was Rs. 143, of which Rs. 77 was met from public funds, while in Assam such a school costs Rs. 131, of which no less than Rs. 128 is met from public sources. In contrast to these figures, it may be noted that an aided school in Eastern Bengal costs Rs. 78 (Rs. 23 being supplied from public funds), while the unaided schools of the Province appear to be maintained at a cost of only Rs. 39 per school per annum. The Board schools of Eastern Bengal have on the average 49 boys compared with 39 in the corresponding schools of Assam, 34 in the aided schools of Eastern Bengal, and 29 boys in the unaided Lower Primary schools of the Province. A higher scale of grant, namely Rs. 7, has now been fixed for the trained teachers of Board Lower Primary schools in Eastern Bengal, while monitors on stipends of Rs. 3 have been proposed for schools in which the enrolment exceeds 50.

Number of trained teachers in Board schools.

107. In the Dacca Division 138 out of 446 schools have been provided with trained teachers, and for the Chittagong Division the corresponding figures are 32 and 141, respectively. No information on this important point is forthcoming from the Rajshahi Division, though the figures should invariably be quoted in Divisional reports. An increased number of stipends has been sanctioned in connexion with the Guru-training schools in order to train the teachers of these schools, and it is hoped that all the schools will be provided with trained teachers before the close of 1912.

Distribution of Board schools.

108. One of the most important matters to be considered in connexion with these schools is their proper distribution. In the original scheme it was proposed that Eastern Bengal should be divided into blocks of nine square miles each, and that one primary school should be located in each block, but in view of the fact that large areas consist of practically uninhabited forest or *bil* land, this rule has been abandoned. The policy that has now been adopted is summed up in the following quotation :—

> One of the intentions of the scheme is to bring elementary education within the reach of all, and to fill up the hitherto unschooled areas. A school must therefore not necessarily be placed wherever subscriptions are available. Those backward localities where subscriptions are not forthcoming, and where no large number of pupils can be expected, should also receive attention. With a view to secure mechanically this general distribution, it was suggested at the recent (1908) Conference of Commissioners that the Panchayati Union should be taken as the unit, and that each Union which is not already supplied with a good Upper Primary school should first have a Board Lower Primary school erected within it. Henceforward, this rule should be observed by Boards, namely, that the first duty of the Board in the establishment of these schools is to see that no Panchayati Union is without either a good aided Upper Primary or a Board Lower Primary school. When each Union has been so supplied, some further principle of distribution will be advised.

The scheme of Board schools in Eastern Bengal will have to be worked with caution, and in particular transfers of Gurus should be reduced to a minimum; but a successful start has been made, and there seems every reason to hope that some degree of order will now be gradually introduced into the former chaotic system of primary education in Eastern Bengal.

Revised curriculum for primary schools.

109. The curriculum of studies that is followed in primary schools varies in the two parts of the Province. In Eastern Bengal these schools follow the curriculum introduced under the Bengal Government Resolution No. 1, dated the 1st January 1901, while in Assam they follow that given in Appendices I and II of the Assam School Manual. Both these curricula are not without their defects. The Bengal curriculum has failed because it allows Science teaching at an earlier age than is consistent with the mental development of the pupils. In Bengal itself the curriculum has been condemned and a revised curriculum is being introduced. The Assam curriculum, on the other hand, besides being based on the Bengal curriculum of 1901, does not entirely fulfil the requirements of an agricultural population as defined in para. 21 of the Government of India's 1904 Resolution on Indian Educational Policy. Accordingly, a mixed Committee of officials and non-officials was constituted in order to frame a common curriculum for all Vernacular schools in the Province, both primary and middle vernacular. Such a curriculum will serve as a complement to the curriculum which has already been sanctioned for High and Middle English schools. The Committee met at Dacca last January and drew up a curriculum of studies, which after circulation for public criticism, and subsequent revision, has recently been submitted to Government for final sanction. In the revised curriculum direct science teaching has been abandoned in favour of object lesson work, and much attention has been paid to the educational needs of the children of cultivators. It is proposed by the Committee that the new curriculum should be introduced, if possible, from the beginning of 1911.

Night or continuation schools.

110. The reports of Divisional Inspectors show that there were 386 of these night or continuation schools, with 7,172 pupils, at the close of the year under report. These schools are generally managed by the teachers of day schools, and are not often held regularly. The curriculum is that of ordinary lower primary schools, but the pupils do not generally advance beyond the Third-year Infant class, or Standard I. The total expenditure on these schools from public funds amounted to Rs. 3,807. No night schools appear to exist in the Assam Valley, while of the four schools in the Surma Valley the Inspector reports that he is closing three in the Sunamganj Subdivision, as they were found to be serving no useful purpose. The remaining night school at Silchar is said to be in good working order and to be attended by day labourers.

Examinations and scholarships.

111. There are no public examinations at the end of either the upper or lower primary course, but out of 59,595 pupils who appeared at the annual class examinations of either Standard II or Standard IV, 42,159 are reported to have been successful. Scholarships were awarded to 184 upper primary and 640 lower primary pupils. Of the former 61 were Muhammadans, and of the latter 233.

D.—SPECIAL POINTS.

Statistics of Lower Primary schools and pupils in Board areas (Appendices B and C).

112. These appendices, which give statistics for both boys' and girls' schools, are intended to furnish a complete conspectus of the state of Lower Primary education under District and Local Boards. Appendix B has been remodelled to exclude schools in non-Board areas. For this reason, as well as the fact that the classification of Class-I Lower Primary schools has been changed (from Aided to Board) for the first time during the year under review, no useful comparison is possible between the figures of Eastern Bengal for 1907-08 and those of the preceding year. In Assam the number of schools increased from 2,686 to 2,776, and the total number of pupils from 103,708 to 108,811. The number of pupils in the first three classes also increased from 42,425 to 44,322, which is considered by both Inspectors concerned to be largely due to the system of capitation allowance. These allowances depend on the number of boys in each class, and are supplementary to the regular stipends enjoyed by the teachers.

Effect of the allocation of the Imperial grant upon the expenditure by Boards on Primary Education.

113. It has been explained in previous Reports that in order to ascertain what effect the allocation of the Imperial grant of 1905-06 has had on the expenditure by Boards on Primary education the expenditure of the Boards in the year 1904-05 should be taken as a standard. In the subsequent years the

allotments and increased expenditure to Boards were as follows in the two parts of the Province :—

ASSAM.

Year.	Boards' Allotments.	Increase in Boards' expenditure over that of 1904-05.	Difference of actual and proper expenditure.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1905-06 ...	66,210	53,112	—13,098
1906-07 ...	74,950	1,16,242	+41,292
1907-08 ...	91,780	1,23,498	+31,718
1908-09 ...	91,768(*a*)	1,36,026	+44,258
Total ...	3,24,708	4,28,878	+1,04,170

(*a*) Includes allotments of Rs. 1,768 made to Boards out of a special grant of Rs. 10,000 placed at the disposal of the Department.

From this statement it will be seen that while the Local Boards of Assam actually received Rs. 75,292 less than the total of the Imperial grant, they increased their expenditure on Primary education by a total of over a lakh.

EASTERN BENGAL.

Year.	Board's Allotments.	Increase or decrease in Boards' expenditure over that of 1904-05.	Difference of actuals and proper expenditure.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1905-1906	2,56,000	—8,585	—2,64,585
1906-1907	*Nil*	+1,01,756	+1,01,756
1907-1908	1,70,244	+2,57,845	+87,601
1908-1909	2,70,000 +7,482*	+3,47,051	+69,569
Total	7,03,726	6,98,067	—5,659

* Allotments out of the special grant of Rs. 10,000.

This statement appears to indicate that the District Boards of Eastern Bengal have decreased their expenditure instead of increasing it, but two important facts have also to be considered inconnexion with these figures of Eastern Bengal. In the first place, with a large proportion (probably one-third) of the allotment of Rs. 2,56,000 made in 1905-06 was spent during the next two years in the erection of houses for Middle, instead of Primary, schools. Secondly, no mention is made of the local contributions towards buildings, which increased the total of the Boards' receipts by at least Rs. 40,000. On the whole, it may be concluded that the District Boards of Eastern Bengal have increased their expenditure, but not to the same degree as the Local Boards of Assam.

Looking into the cases of individual Boards, it appears that all the District Boards in the Dacca Division, with the exception of Faridpur, considerably reduced the arrears of former years, that of Dacca in particular having increased its allotment by Rs. 9,000, but all the Boards have still more or less leeway to make up. Two of the three District Boards of the Chittagong Division are now steadily spending in excess of their allotment, but the Chittagong District Board should endeavour to increase its expenditure in future. The only two defaulting Boards in the Rajshahi Division are those of Rangpur and Bogra.

Among the Local Boards in Assam, the only large deficit occurs under Silchar, and in this case the Inspector urges that the figures for 1904-05, which are taken as basis, included special non-recurring grants made from Provincial revenues for buildings and furniture, so that the deficit is not an actual one.

114. It should also be noted that in addition to the sums distributed in the year under report through Boards, Rs. 95,034 was spent provincially in Eastern Bengal on increased Inspecting staff and Guru Training school hostels, and Rs. 23,283 in Assam. The entire expenditure for the year thus amounted to Rs. 4,87,567* against Rs. 4,33,000 of Imperial grant, and it is evident that in future no difficulty will be experienced in making full use of the grant.

Provincial expenditure from the Imperial grant.

115. The percentage of expenditure by Boards on education generally, as well as on Primary education, is given in the following statement :—

Percentage of Boards' expenditure on education.

—	Ordinary income.	Total expenditure on education by District or Local Boards.	Expenditure on primary education by District or Local Boards.	Percentage of column 3 to column 2.	Percentage of column 4 to column 2.	Percentage of column 4 to column 3.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Eastern Bengal ...	29,75,236	10,15,698	8,56,321	34·1	28·7	84·3
Assam	12,59,002	4,75,757	4,15,699	37·1	33·0	87·3

116. Hitherto no systematic attempt seems to have been made to enquire into the condition of Primary education in Municipalities, and officers of the Department contented themselves with endeavouring to arrange that at least 3·2 per cent. of the ordinary income of each Municipality should be spent on primary education. This percentage was arrived at 15 years ago by calculating the cost of educating half the boys of school-going age at annas 10 per head, and obviously needs revision now, when the conditions have materially changed. In the first place the number of boys of school-going age has considerably increased, although the ordinary incomes of Municipalities have not in every case increased *pari passu*. Secondly, the grant of annas 10 per boy per annum is less than even the average pittance (annas 10-10) given in aided District Board schools, although the aid to schools within Municipal limits should approximate to that given to Board schools owing to the greater cost of living in the town. A careful survey of each Municipality is therefore desirable to ascertain (*a*) the number of boys of school-going age, (*b*) how far satisfactory accommodation is provided for them in existing schools, and (*c*) the qualifications of the teachers. In the event of the provision being inadequate, estimates should be made of the cost of necessary improvements, whether in the direction of opening more schools or of providing better teachers. When each Municipality has been thus surveyed, it can be settled how much of the increased cost will be borne by the Municipality, and how the balance is to be met. Seventeen out of the 50 Municipalities in the Province do not appear to have spent the prescribed proportion of their income on Primary education during the year under review. In fairness, however, it should be added that in several instances much more than the prescribed amount has been spent, *e.g.*, the Municipality of Cox's Bazar spent 7·2 per cent. of its income on primary education and that of Chandpur 4·6 per cent.

Municipalities.

CHAPTER V.

INSTRUCTION IN TEACHING.

117. Out of 27,814 teachers of Secondary and Primary schools for boys in this Province only 3,793 are said to have received any kind of training. To train this vast number of untrained teachers is a colossal task, but one which the Department will have to undertake, if education is to be placed on a satisfactory footing. The difficulties that have hitherto been experienced in this direction are two-fold. First, the machinery for the training of the different kinds of teachers is inadequate. Secondly, the materials of which the teaching staffs of schools are composed are not satisfactory, men of even moderate attainments being diverted from the profession of teaching on account of its poor prospects. Any scheme for the supply of trained teachers to be complete and successful must remove these difficulties. Not only must the machinery of training be adequate, but the prospects of the profession will

Introductory Remarks.

* This includes Rs. 95,034 + Rs. 23,283 spent provincially, and the Rs. 3,60,000 + Rs. 9,250 mentioned in paragraph 53.

have to be simultaneously improved. This aspect of the question has not been lost sight of. While it is proposed to set up an improved type of institution in the place of the existing unsatisfactory Guru Training schools for teachers of Primary schools, steps are also being taken to improve the remuneration of the teachers trained in these schools. Again, a Training College for English teachers of Secondary schools will shortly be opened and schemes have been formulated for improving the prospects of the teachers in these schools. If these schemes for rendering the profession more attractive are duly carried into effect, the time is not far distant when we may expect to see our schools staffed with a band of teachers specially trained for the profession, and reasonably contented with their prospects therein.

I.—English teachers. Male. The Dacca Training College.

118. The scheme for the Training College at Dacca after undergoing many vicissitudes has at last been completed and sanctioned, but as the new Principal and Vice-Principal will not arrive until the close of 1909, remarks on the College are at present superfluous. The main features of the scheme will be found outlined in para. 76 of the Report on Public Instruction for 1907-08.

II.—Vernacular teachers. Male.

119. The institutions for the training of Vernacular teachers may be classified under two heads, namely, Normal schools for teachers of Secondary, and in Assam, Upper Primary schools; and Training classes and Guru Training schools for teachers of Primary schools. Each class of institution is dealt with separately.

Normal schools.

120. In the Report on Public Instruction for 1907-1908 it was observed that the material requirements of Normal schools had not been fully met. It was pointed out that one of these schools had no *in situ* practising school and that additional accommodation was needed in two of the schools. It is satisfactory to note that additional accommodation has since been provided for the Chittagong school, though it has not been found possible to provide a practising school, as the question of the site on which the school is to be built has not yet been finally settled.

New Rules.

121. The rules regarding the admission of candidates, the rates of stipends, the examinations, as also the curricula of studies for schools situated in Eastern Bengal, have hitherto differed considerably from those of schools in Assam. Towards the close of the year a set of uniform rules for the working of Normal schools in this Province was sanctioned. There is no doubt that the introduction of these rules will conduce to more efficient work, but as they were only published on the eve of the commencement of the session, their effect will not be observable till next year.

Statistics of Normal schools.

122. The total number of pupils declined from 307 to 289 and the expenditure from Provincial revenues from Rs. 47,742 to Rs. 44,167.

Out of 256 candidates for certificates who appeared from the 5 schools in the province 123 passed, against 84 out of 215 in the previous year. The percentage of success thus rose from 39 to 48; but much further improvement is still possible.

Guru Training schools.

123. These schools exist only in Eastern Bengal, and are, as has been observed before, intended for the training of primary school teachers. There is a consensus of opinion amongst Inspectors that these institutions have not yet been successful in their object.

Dr. Chatterji, Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division, writes :—

The present condition of Guru Training schools cannot be said to be satisfactory. The teachers are insufficiently educated. They cannot be expected to be very useful. There is still the same disinclination on the part of the Guru pupils to attend the schools, partly from the imperfectness of the training received, and partly from the hardship caused by their removal from home.

The Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, remarks :—

The [examination] results would have been more satisfactory, but for the inefficiency of most of the present staff of instructors. Until competent instructors of some education are employed the quality of instruction given in the Guru Training schools cannot be expected to be very satisfactory. At present it is generally a case of the blind leading the blind.

Again the curriculum of studies in these schools is not uniform. Dr. Chatterji writes :—

The curriculum of the Guru Training schools is also not satisfactory, some reading Middle Vernacular, some Upper Primary and others the Lower Primary course. A uniformity of course is much to be desired.

The scheme formulated by the Government of Bengal provided that some of the schools were to work up to the Upper Primary and some to the Middle Vernacular standard. In framing two different curricula for one kind of school, the Education Department of Bengal had, no doubt, the extremely meagre qualifications of the teachers of Primary schools in view, but it does not appear anywhere to be laid down that instruction was to be of the Lower Primary standard. Nor is this, indeed, desirable, as teachers of Lower Primary schools should at least have read the Upper Primary standard. No teacher in fact should be admitted into a Guru Training school unless he already possesses this qualification.

It is certain that no great good can be expected from institutions of the type of the present Guru Training schools. They stand condemned. The only point in their favour is their cheapness, but this has been secured at the sacrifice of efficiency. If Primary education is to advance better arrangements must be made for the training of primary teachers. A scheme is now under the consideration of the Government of India, and this, if sanctioned, will be introduced gradually.

Hostels for Guru Training schools.

124. The scheme for the provision of hostels for Guru Training schools, with which a commencement was made in 1907-08, was further proceeded with during the year under review. Hostels were provided for three schools in the Chittagong Division and one in the Dacca Division. In the case of the Rajshahi Division regrettable delay occurred in the completion of the sanctioned works, although the allotment was less than half that assigned to the Chittagong Division.

Stipends in Guru Training schools.

125. The rate of stipend, which was raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 during the year under report, has been again reduced to Rs. 6 from the 1st of May 1909. In this connexion the following extract from the report of the Dacca Inspector may be quoted :—

> It should be pointed out here that in spite of the offer of stipend at Rs. 7 a month, serious difficulty was experienced by Deputy Inspectors in recruiting the alloted number of Gurus for training, and now that even this rate has been reduced, it seems probable that there will be a serious decline in the number of Gurus during the current year as, being mostly married, they cannot live on Rs. 6. Invidious comparisons are also being made with Bengal where the stipends are now Rs. 8 and Rs. 10.

It may also be recalled that no distinction has been made between the rates of stipends granted to new candidates for training as vernacular teachers of Secondary schools and those given to teachers of Primary schools, although the latter, besides meeting their boarding expenses while under training, have families to maintain at home. If the attendance seriously decline as is apprehended at present, Government will be approached for increase in the value of these stipends.

Statistics of Guru Training schools.

126. The number of Guru Training schools declined from 41 to 38. This is due to the abolition of the training classes started in connexion with two Circle schools in Bakarganj and of the Guru Training school at Rangamati. The number of Guru pupils on the 31st March had, however, risen from 392 to 590, owing partly to the provision of hostels and partly to the increased number of stipends sanctioned for some of the Guru Training schools. The total expenditure from Provincial revenues also rose from Rs. 28,750 to Rs. 40,431.

A marked increase in the number of passes took place, 424 Gurus obtaining certificates, as compared with 239 in the previous year. This may partially be due to better supervision of the schools by Deputy Inspectors, but has chiefly to be accounted for by the fact that in two Divisions Gurus of better qualifications were sent to the Guru Training schools for a 6 months' course of training instead of one year, the number of Gurus dealt within the year being therefore doubled. In addition, two special Guru Training classes were held for 6 months each at the Dacca Normal School and attended by 59 Gurus. Of these, 39 succeeded in passing. These 6-month courses have now been stopped, as it is not considered that sufficient training can be imparted by Guru instructors in so short a time.

Training classes.

127. The Training classes in Assam and the Surma Valley are no doubt more satisfactory than the Guru Training schools in Eastern Bengal, being conducted at the central Normal schools, but the duration of the course, namely, six months for teachers already in employ, appears too short a time for useful results to be obtained. No examination figures for these classes have been supplied by the Assam Valley Inspector. In the Surma Valley, two examinations were held, and out of 86 teachers who appeared, 85 obtained certificates.

128. These arrangements exist only in the Assam and Surma Valleys and, though extremely unsatisfactory, have been permitted for the present to continue, as they prevent undue congestion in the Training classes which are now mainly intended for training existing teachers. The comment of the Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, upon Guru Training schools, that it is a case of "the blind leading the blind" applies with even greater force to this system, most of the teachers being themselves untrained. The privilege of receiving apprentices is now confined to middle schools and is being gradually withdrawn from inefficient institutions. The Surma Valley Inspector examined 30 apprentices during the year, of whom 15 passed. If the scheme for the improved type of Training school be sanctioned, it is hoped that the apprentice system may soon be dispensed with altogether.

Apprenticeship arrangements.

129. The dimensions of the problem to be faced in connexion with female teachers as well as female education in general, may readily be understood, from the fact that out of the 3,360 teachers in the girls' schools of the Province, only 25 women teachers appear to have received any kind of training. A modest start has, however, now been made with the two Training classes that were opened in the latter half of the year in connexion with the Eden High school for girls.

III.—Training of Female Teachers.

For the English class 5 stipends have been sanctioned, 2 of Rs. 15 per mensem for girls who have read up to or passed the Matriculation class (tenable for one year), and 3 of Rs. 12 for girls who have at least read up to the VII class of a High school (tenable for two years).

For the Vernacular class 10 stipends have been provided, 4 of Rs. 10 (tenable for one year) for girls who have completed the middle vernacular course, and 6 of Rs. 8 (tenable for two years) for girls who have at least read the upper primary course.

A well qualified Mistress of Method has been appointed and at the close of the year 3 girls were reading in the English class and 9 in the Vernacular. Of the total number of pupils, 6 were Brahmos, 4 Christians and 2 Hindus. The Eden High school itself is being used as a practising school, and as the staff of this school has been lately strengthened by the addition of several mistresses with high qualifications and very considerable experience of the best Training Colleges in India, there is every reason to look forward to the Training classes proving a great success. They are, in any case, the nucleus from which a comprehensive system of Normal instruction for the women teachers of the Province will have to be developed.

CHAPTER VI.

SPECIAL EDUCATION.

A.—LAW TEACHING.

130. It was observed in the Report on Public Instruction for 1907-1908 that there were three B. L. classes in connexion with the three first-grade Colleges in this province (namely, the State Colleges at Dacca and Rajshahi and the unaided College at Barisal). These classes have long been recognised as unsatisfactory, and after the examination of 1908 the class at Rajshahi was disaffiliated, as it was found impossible to comply with the new Regulations in more than one State College. Disaffiliation of the class attached to the Braja Mohan Institution has been postponed until 1910, but this will also soon disappear. The field is thus left clear for the thorough re-organisation of the Dacca class on satisfactory lines. Preliminary steps were taken to convert this class into a Law College proper on the lines of the similar institution which was in process of foundation in Bengal; and this change will take place at the beginning of 1910. The important question of staff is still under discussion with the University, but sanction has been accorded to a large grant for the proper equipment of the Law Library.

The effect of the New University Regulations on the B. L. classes of this Province.

131. There were altogether 65 pupils in the three B. L. classes in this Province. Out of 75 candidates who presented themselves at the B. L. Examination held in 1908, 37 passed. Of these successful candidates, 31 were pupils from the two Government Law classes, against 25 in the previous year.

Statistics of the B. L. classes.

132. There were 8 Pleadership classes with 159 pupils during the year under review, 7 of the classes being conducted under Government auspices, while the remaining one is that attached to the Braja Mohan Institution. The above statistics include the classes that are taught along with the B. L. classes. It has been decided in consultation with the High Court, that so far as the Government Pleadership classes are concerned, those in connexion with the Rajshahi College, Cotton College, Gauhati, and Chittagong College will be retained, while those at Sylhet, Silchar and Sibsagar will be abolished.

Pleadership classes.

133. The scheme for the training of pleaders in surveying and that of a Joint Board of Examination for Bengal and this Province, referred to in last year's Report, have not yet been sanctioned, but arrangements have been completed for opening a training class at Dacca as soon as the approval of the High Court is received. The results of the examination conducted by the Department continued to be most unsatisfactory. Out of the 14 candidates who appeared at the examination, only 4 passed.

Pleaders' Survey Examination.

B.—MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

134. The following is a summary of the available information regarding Medical schools of the Province :—

There are 2 Medical schools supported by Government, one at Dacca and the other the Berry-White Medical School at Dibrugarh. The number of pupils rose from 299 to 313. Attempts were made at Dibrugarh to induce members of the Hill tribes and other backward races to take up the study of medicine by the offer of scholarships, but these pupils seem to lack perseverance. Out of 108 students at the Berry-White Medical School, only 34 are natives of the Assam Valley. At Dacca, out of 205 pupils, 24 (including 1 female) are Muhammadans.

Statistics.

The total expenditure of both the schools was Rs. 70,368, *viz.*, Rs. 30,882 in the Berry-White Medical School and Rs. 39,486 in the Dacca Medical School. Of this amount Rs. 62,235 was met from Provincial revenues, the remainder being chiefly derived from fees and fines. There was a total increase in the expenditure during the year under review of Rs. 8,276, due mainly to increases in the pay of the staff employed. The average cost of educating each pupil rose from Rs. 175 in 1907 to Rs. 191 in the Berry-White Medical School, and from Rs. 138 to Rs. 163 in the Dacca Medical School.

"At the request of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, arrangements were made both at Dacca and Dibrugarh for the training of native military medical students for appointments as Hospital Assistants in the Indian Subordinate Medical Department. The classes were opened during the year 1907-08 and 21 students were admitted into the schools, 11 into the Dacca and 10 into the Berry-White Medical School. Of these two students left the schools, having proved failures, one died, and two were removed from the rolls. During the year under report, 30 military students were admitted to the schools—15 at Dacca, and 15 at Dibrugarh. The total number of military medical pupils in both the schools on the 31st March was 46."

In addition to the two Government Medical schools three private Medical schools, 1 Homœpathic and 2 Allopathic, are also reported to be in existence at Dacca. They impart instruction to 259 pupils at a cost of Rs. 2,731.

C.—ENGINEERING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

135. The fact that out of 263 candidates for admission into the Ahsanulla School of Engineering at Dacca only 52 could be admitted, owing to want of accommodation, clearly proves that the demand for technical education is increasing at a very rapid rate, and that either increased accommodation will have to be provided in the Ahsanulla School or other institutions of similar status must be opened at suitable places elsewhere. The Industrial Survey conducted by Mr. J. N. Gupta, I.C.S., that was referred to in last year's report, was completed during the year under review, and Mr. Gupta's exhaustive Report on the subject was discussed at a Conference of officials and popular representatives held at Dacca in the latter part of last February. The Conference reviewed the subject of Technical and Industrial education in all its aspects, and recorded a series of resolutions, the most important of which was one recommending the formation of a separate Department of Industry under an independent officer to be styled "Director of Industries". The control of Technical and Industrial education would be handed over to this new Department. These proposals, however, are still under consideration,

Introductory remarks.

and, pending a final decision in the matter, facts such as the one stated at the beginning of the paragraph, as well as the inferior position of the chief school of the Province to corresponding institutions in Bengal compel the Department to urge that more financial help than has been the case in the past should be afforded towards the development of this branch of education. The doubling of the hostel accommodation in the Dacca School of Engineering by the addition of a second story to the hostel is a matter which should be taken up at the beginning of 1910-11, while the staff of this school also requires to be strengthened. During the year the control of all Technical schools in the province as regards curricula and examinations was placed under a Joint Technical Board on which the Province is represented by the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, and the Head Master of the Ahsanulla School of Engineering. The latter was also appointed Inspector of the smaller Technical schools and "B" classes in place of the Principal of the Sibpur Engineering College.

University courses of Engineering.

136. No facilities exist in this province for students who desire to take the B. E. and Inter. E. courses of the Calcutta University, but arrangements have been made with the Government of Bengal to admit 14 pupils domiciled in Eastern Bengal and Assam into the Bengal Engineering College at Sibpur. The entire number are reported by the Principal to be in residence.

I—Technical institutions.

137. These are distinguished from Industrial schools in the fact that they are intended to impart professional training in Engineering, whereas Industrial Schools are for pupils who will ultimately become smiths or carpenters. The premier school in this Province is the Ahsanulla School of Engineering.

Ahsanulla School of Engineering.

138. This school, which alone in the province teaches the full apprentice course leading up to the Foreman Mechanic's certificate, suffered much during the year under report, owing to the frequent changes in the personnel of the Head Master, no less than five changes having occurred. Mr. Duncan who came out as Head Master in succession to the late Mr. Arnold was obliged to go on medical leave shortly after he arrived and the school is now under the control of Mr. Marsh, an Assistant Engineer, whose services have been lent by the Public Works Department as a temporary measure. Mr. Marsh reports the subordinate staff to be also in a weak state, owing to difficulty in obtaining qualified men to serve as teachers.

Organisation of the school.

139. The school has three departments—Apprentice, Survey and a small Artisan Department. The last-named is referred to later under Industrial schools. The enrolment of the Apprentice Department increased from 184 to 214 and that of the Survey Department from 141 to 159. It is regrettable to notice, however, that the number of Muhammadan pupils declined slightly from 24 to 21.

Examinations.

140. The students of the Ahsanulla School took the examinations for the Overseer and Sub-overseer certificates held under the auspices of the Joint Technical Board for the first time. The result of the Overseer (4th year) examination was not good, only 7 passing out of 27 candidates, against 14 out of 22 in the previous year, but that of the Sub-overseer (2nd year) examination slightly improved, 49 boys passing out of 73 sent up. None of the 11 students in the 5th-year class have yet qualified for the Foreman Mechanic's certificate. The date of the Survey examination having been altered to the middle of September, the results of this year's examinations cannot be given.

Expenditure.

141. The total expenditure of the school amounted to Rs. 36,596 against Rs. 32,259, of which Rs. 22,635, against Rs. 23,430, was met from Provincial revenues.

Corporate life.

142. The hostel attached to the institution had 105 inmates. A healthy *esprit de corps* seems to be springing up in the school, and the football team carried off a cup and gold medal in open competition. The cricket record was better than in the previous year and a start was made with hockey.

Other Technical Schools.

143. There are five other Technical schools in the Province in which Engineering up to the Sub-overseer (2nd year) class is taught. In the three schools situated in Rajshahi Survey classes are also held. On March 31st last there were 171 pupils in the Sub-overseer classes, against

207 pupils of the previous year. The results of 1909 are not known, but in 1908, 93 pupils appeared, of whom 43 passed. All these schools are under the management of District Boards and receive grants from Provincial revenues. The Barisal Technical School will, however, soon be taken completely under Government control.

Survey classes in Technical Schools.

144. The three Survey classes in the Rajshahi Division had altogether 170 pupils, against 226 of the previous year. The curriculum is not uniform. The work of the Survey classes both in these schools as well as in the Ahsanulla School of Engineering is not satisfactory, and the passed pupils of these classes do not appear to find much favour with the Settlement Department. The same is reported to be the case in Bengal. The question of having a uniform curriculum for the Survey classes of both provinces and placing them all under the Joint Technical Board is under consideration

Technical classes in schools for general education,

145. The "B" classes in connexion with High schools, which offer an alternative course to that of the top two matriculation classes, continued to flourish, so far as the numbers are concerned, but from the failure of many of the passed students who have entered the 2nd-year Sub-overseer class of the Dacca Engineering School, the present Head Master of that institution is inclined to throw doubt upon the practical utility of these classes. Owing to the removal of the Dacca School of Engineering to its new site, a separate workshop has been started in connexion with the "B" classes of the Dacca Collegiate School, and a separate teacher for Engineering for these pupils has been engaged. Similar arrangements are being made for the "B" classes in connexion with the Barisal Zila School.

Statistics.

146. There were 8 "B" classes attached to High schools with 304 pupils against the same number of classes and 266 pupils of the previous year. All these belong to Government schools, except the small one of 8 boys in connexion with the Mritunjoy School, Mymensingh.

Results of examinations.

147. The pupils from the "B" classes of this province competed at the "B" Final Examination held for the first time under the auspices of a special Joint Board of 4 members, two from each province. Out of 69 candidates from Eastern Bengal who appeared at the examination, 28 passed. In the previous year 36 pupils passed out of 67 sent up. Thus the percentage of success declined from 53·7 to 40·5. From the 5 "B" classes in Bengal, 25 candidates appeared, of whom 11 passed, the percentage of success being 44. Out of 16 scholarships, 9 were carried off by pupils of this province.

Instruction in Mining.

148. There are no Mining classes in this Province, but the Local Government has now sanctioned 6 scholarships varying from Rs. 30 to Rs. 15, to enable pupils from the province to take the mining course in the Bengal Engineering College. Two are reserved for Muhammadans, 2 for Hindus and 2 for Europeans or Eurasians.

The State Technological Scholarship for 1908-09.

149. This was awarded to a native of the province for studying Mining Engineering at Birmingham University.

II.—Industrial Schools and Classes.

Artizan classes in connexion with the Dacca School of Engineering, and other Technical Schools.

150. There are 12 artizan pupils in the Ahsanulla School of Engineering—2 in the moulding shop, 1 in the smith's shop, in the turning shop, and 8 in the fitting shop. There were also 120 pupils in Artizan classes held in connexion with other Technical schools of this province, against 123 of the previous year. The pupils in these schools receive instruction in carpentry and blacksmithy. Instruction in tin-smithy is also imparted in the Comilla Elliott Artizan school.

Other Industrial schools and classes.

151. The Kasi Kishore Technical School maintained by the District Board, Mymensingh, with the assistance of a Government grant, is virtually an Industrial school. It has therefore been included under the latter head. It had 14 artizans on the rolls. The Superintendent of the school also gives instruction in technical subjects to the "B" class boys of the Zila and Mritunjoy Schools.

Bogra Industrial School.

152. This is a Government school started in January 1908 which had 34 pupils on 31st March 1909. Instruction is imparted in carpentry and weaving. Blacksmithy will be started as soon as the school building is completed. The full course extends over three years. The total

expenditure was Rs. 3,333, of which Rs. 1,880 was contributed by Government and Rs. 250 by the District Board. Scholarships on a liberal scale have been sanctioned for the encouragement of pupils. The existence of this school apparently led a Muhammadan of Shahzadpur in the Pabna district to start a similar school in his own village. It had 25 pupils at the close of the year.

The Fuller Industrial Schools at Kohima and Shillong.

153. The total number on the rolls of these two schools was 19, against 13 in the previous year. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 710 to Rs. 2,892. Instruction is imparted to the Naga and Khasi boys in carpentry and blacksmithy.

Victoria Technical Institute, Chittagong.

154. There were 35 pupils on the roll against 29. Instruction was imparted in carpentry, tin-smithy and goldsmith's work. The total expenditure was Rs. 958, of which Rs. 660 came from Provincial revenues, Rs. 150 from District funds, and Rs. 148 from subscriptions. Twelve pupils obtained certificates of proficiency—four from each class.

Sericultural Schools.

155. There are two Sericultural schools, one at Malda under the District Board and the other at Rampur Boalia under Government management. The former had 19 and the latter 12 pupils on the roll, as compared with 16 and 18 in the previous year. The Government expenditure on the latter school increased from Rs. 1,249 to Rs. 4,347, the increase being partly due to the purchase of an expensive microscope. The Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi, reports that the silk industry is in a decaying condition and appears to consider that these schools are not serving any useful purpose.

Williamson Apprenticeships.

156. Sixteen apprentices held stipends from the Williamson Apprenticeship Fund, against 9 of the previous year. Of the 16, six were being trained in the Railway workshop at Dibrugarh, three at Tezpur, and five at Jorhat. One was placed under the Public Works Department at Shillong and one apprenticed to a private firm in Silchar (both for instruction in carpentry), but the progress of these two boys is reported to be unsatisfactory. Two apprentices at Tezpur completed their course during the year, and are now employed as qualified carpenters on the Tezpur-Balipara Railway.

D.—COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

157. In para. 97 of the Report on Public Instruction for 1907-1908, it was stated that the two "C" classes in this province had both proved failures. It was, however, suggested by the Industrial Conference that sat at Dacca in February last, that Government might consider the possibility of starting classes in connexion with High schools, in order to give preliminary training to pupils desiring to enter Government service or service under Zamindars, and that these might also be utilised by any boys desirous of taking up a commercial course. The need for a commercial education will also be largely met by the modern side which the Conference proposed to introduce into certain High schools in place of the existing "B" classes.

There were four Commercial schools in the city of Dacca with 126 pupils at the close of the year under report. The classes are mostly self-supporting.

E.—SCHOOLS FOR THE STUDY OF ORIENTAL CLASSICS.

Introductory.

158. The schools for the study of Oriental Classics group themselves under two heads—*viz.*, *Tols*, or institutions for the study of Sanskrit Literature, Hindu Law, and Philosophy; and Madrassas, or institutions for the study of Arabic and Persian Literature, and Muhammadan Law and Theology. Each class is again sub-divided into public or private according to whether the teachers do or do not adopt departmental standards and submit pupils to departmental tests. Both *Tols* and Madrassas (but especially the latter) may be regarded as expressions of the more conservative instincts of the people of the province and as such should be regarded with respect. The main purpose of the Middle Madrassa scheme referred to reports has been to offer, in purely Muhammadan quarters, object lessons of how readily modern secondary education can be imparted side by side with a modicum of the old learning. With what success this and other schemes for the advancement of Muhammadan education have been attended since the formation of the province is evident from the striking increase in the number of Muhammadan boys in all classes of schools. Madrassa Maulvies are now evincing a keen desire to modernise their institutions, and when the revised curricula recommended by the Madrassa Committee that met at Dacca last January are introduced, a striking reformation in Muhammadan education will have been accomplished.

159. The organisation of the system of *tol* education in this Province was dealt with at length in para. 101 of last year's Report, and need not be reiterated here. It is sufficient to note that the last Sanskrit Examinations for Eastern Bengal were conducted by the newly constituted Joint Board of Sanskrit Examinations for the two provinces, while the question as to whether the Assam *tols* will come under the Bengal scheme has not yet been decided.

I.—*Tols.* Organisation of public *Tols.*

160. Among the *tols* of the Province the Sanskrit College at Rampur Boalia and the Kabindra College at Goila, Bakarganj, may be specially mentioned. The former is maintained out of the proceeds of an endowment created by Rani Hemanta Kumari Devi of Puthia, and the latter, though an aided institution, is chiefly supported by the House Physician to His Highness the Rajah of Hill Tippera, Pandit Chandra Kumar Kabibhusan, whose son is Principal and Secretary of the Institution. Provision has lately been made for the teaching of English as an optional subject in the former institution and this step has been also recommended by the Principal of the Sanskrit College in the course of a recent inspection of the Kabindra College. Another *tol* that deserves mention is the Jagatpur Asram *tol* in the district of Chittagong which has a remarkable record of success in examinations. A Government grant of Rs. 30 has been sanctioned for a chair of *Nyaya* Philosophy in connexion with this *tol*.

Sanskrit Colleges.

161. The total number of *tols* that are classed as public institutions increased from 263 to 309 and the total number of students from 3,792 to 5,224. The total expenditure on these institutions correspondingly increased from Rs. 34,908 to Rs. 41,527, as the *tol* pandit generally has to meet the boarding expenses of his pupils himself. Out of 794 candidates sent up for the first examination, 338 for the second examination and 96 for the title examination, 296, 125 and 44, respectively, passed. The results showed a considerable improvement over those of the previous year.

Statistics of *Tols.*

162. Private *tols* decreased from 166 to 101, and the pupils from 1,911 to 848. In all probability some of the *tols* that were returned in 1907-08 as private institutions have since adopted departmental standards, and were returned this year as public institutions.

Tols classed as private institutions.

163. Though the total number of Madrassas declined by 7 (from 160 to 153), there has been no appreciable decrease in the number of pupils reading in them. The total expenditure, however, increased by 7·8 per cent.

II.—Madrassas. Statistics.

164. Of the three State Madrassas in the Province, those at Dacca and Chittagong are Senior Madrassas. They have each two departments—namely, the Arabic Department, which hitherto has prepared pupils for the Bengal Central Madrassa Examinations, and the Anglo-Persian Department which teaches up to the Matriculation standard of the Calcutta University. The Rajshahi Madrassa only ranks as a Junior Madrassa, nor is there any High school attached to it. These Madrassas are maintained by contributions from the Muhsin Endowment Fund, supplemented by grants totalling Rs. 4,527 from Provincial revenues During the year under review there were 740 pupils in the Arabic Departments of these Madrassas, against 604 pupils of the preceding year, and 535 pupils in the Anglo-Persian Departments against 435. The greater part of this increase was due to the Chittagong Madrassa, where the numbers on the Arabic side rose from 309 to 383 and those of the Anglo-Persian Department from 166 to 255. The progressive improvement in attendance that has been evidenced at this institution during the last few years is reflected in the result of examinations, all the 4th-year candidates on the Arabic side passing, and the percentage of success of all candidates in the Central Madrassa examination of 1908 reaching the high figure of 82. In the Anglo-Persian Department, however, the result (9 candidates passing out of 19 sent up) compared unfavourably with that of the corresponding side of the Dacca Madrassa, where out of 25 boys sent up for the Entrance examination, 19 were successful, 5 passing in the First Division, 10 in the second and 4 in the third. Two additional junior teachers were added to the staff of the Chittagong Madrassa, and two on Rs. 75 each to that of the Dacca Madrassa (Anglo-Persian Department). One of the latter teachers is a graduate and the other a well qualified English-knowing Maulvi. A grant of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned during the year for the establishment of a good Reference Library of Oriental books in connexion with the Dacca Madrassa.

State Madrassas.

165. Besides the two Government Madrassas at Chittagong and Dacca, there are 6 other Madrassas that send up candidates to the Central Madrassa Examinations. Four of these are in receipt of grant-in-aid, one from Provincial revenues, and three from the Mohsin Fund. During the year under review, 52 candidates passed the Final Madrassa examinations, as compared with 28 in the prevous year.

Madrassas under private management that are affiliated to the Calcutta Madrassa.

166. These will be found described later in the section dealing with Muhammadan education where the apparent decrease in the number of their pupils is explained. There were 37 Middle Madrassas with 4,565 pupils against the same number of institutions and 4,749 pupils in the preceding year. The Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, writes :—

Middle Madrassas.

> The expectation of a rapid growth of these institutions in some of the districts cannot, it appears, be realised in view of the scale of expenditure that has been fixed being beyond the means of an ordinary Muhammadan locality. Only four applications have been received from the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Chittagong, asking for suitable grants from Government on the scale of expenditure sanctioned by the Director of Public Instruction.

The Inspector does not appear to have seen the report of the Madrassa Committee, but it is true that without liberal aid from Government, these institutions cannot be expected to flourish, as they are intended only for backward localities where realisation of subscriptions is difficult.

167. The majority of recognised Madrassas purport to be Junior Madrassas and to teach the curriculum of the lower classes of the Government Madrassas. To some extent, therefore, they serve as feeders to the senior Madrassas. The Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, remarks :—

Unaffiliated private Madrassas in Eastern Bengal districts.

> Nothing has yet been done either by the Department or the Muhammadan Anjumans to improve the efficiency of these Madrassas, or the quality of instruction imparted in them. The desultory instruction imparted in them is either to suit the capacity of the teacher in charge or the special predilection of the students placed under his care. Regular routine work is neglected, and class organisation and examinations are purposely avoided.

The question of the introduction of a Final Examination for Junior Madrassas is, however, under consideration in connexion with the Madrassa reform scheme, and reports are being called for with a view of ascertaining the precise condition of these institutions.

168. The organisation of Madrassas in Assam has been described in paragraph 110 of the Report on Public Instruction for 1907-1908. During the year under review there were 28 Madrassas with 2,069 pupils against the same number of Madrassas and 1,912 pupils of the preceding year. The number of aided Madrassas was 22, against 25 of the preceding year.

Madrassas in Assam.

During the year under review 68 pupils appeared at the first Departmental Madrassa examination, and 19 at the second examination. Of these 23 and 8, respectively, passed. Nine pupils obtained scholarships on the results of these examinations.

169. In para. 107 of last year's Report, it was stated that a representative Committee had been nominated with a view to examine how far the conclusions of the Calcutta Conference on Madrassa reform would be workable in this province. The Committee met at Dacca in January 1909, and formulated a series of proposals regarding Madrassa education in Eastern Bengal and Assam. Opinions of the principal Arabic scholars of Northern India as well as of the various Muhammadan Associations in the Province have been invited on them, and after these have been received, the matter will be finally settled.

The reorganisation of Madrassas in this Province.

170. There were 186 of these Madrassas with 4,957 pupils, against 196 institutions with 5,965 pupils of the preceding year. They follow any course that suits the Maulvi in charge and the diminution in their numbers need cause no regret.

Madrassas classed as Private Institutions.

CHAPTER VII.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

171. During the year under report, the expansion of female education, especially amongst Muhammadans, made even more rapid progress in the transferred districts than was the case in previous years. Stimulated by the allotment of funds from the Imperial grant, as well as

Introductory Remarks.

by the remarks made in previous Reports; Deputy Inspectors displayed great zeal in the starting of fresh girls' schools with the result that in Eastern Bengal 785 new girls' schools were opened and 22,875 more girls attended school. Of these no less than 16,391 or 71·6 per cent. were Muhammadans. The increase was most marked in the Dacca Division, which accounted for about half the number. On the other hand, no better illustration of the backward state of the rest of the Province can be afforded than the fact that, in the Assam and Surma Valleys, increases of only 34 girls' schools and 1,376 pupils occurred, 238 (or 17·3 per cent.) of the latter being Muhammadans. It is evident that little is being done in these two Divisions to encourage female education, and special allotments from the Imperial funds are desirable to enable more girls' schools to be opened. Apart from money grants the first step to place female education on a proper footing was made in the appointment of an Inspectress of Girls' Schools for the Province. Miss Garrett's attention was chiefly occupied with work in connexion with the Female Education Committee, the Second Session of which was held from February 8th—15th, 1909. Of the 21 members, 17 were present, and as the result of the Committee's deliberations a series of recommendations were forwarded to Government. It is proposed that the Committee shall meet annually in future to act as an Advisory body in the carrying out of the schemes that may be from time to time adopted. Miss Garrett also took charge of the Training classes that were started during the year in connexion with the Eden High School for Girls, and her efforts for the promotion of Zenana education led to a marked increase in the number of girls reading in the Zenana classes in Dacca town.

General Statistics.

172. On the 31st March 1909, there were 113,414 girls in all classes of public institutions, against 88,921 of the preceding year. The total number of girls thus increased by 24,493, or by 27·5 per cent. Of the total number of girls under instruction 54 or ·05 per cent. were in the High stage, 134 or ·13 per cent. in the Middle stage, 566 or ·48 per cent. in the upper primary stage, and 112,576 or 99·26 per cent. in the lower primary stage. In the previous year there were 34, 103, 572, and 88,120 in the High, Middle, upper primary and lower primary stages, respectively. Though, therefore, there has been some increase in the higher stages, the bulk of pupils continue to be found in the lower primary stage.

Expenditure.

173. The total direct expenditure on schools for Indian girls increased from Rs. 1,54,449 to Rs. 2,01,204, or by 30·2 per cent. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 56,406 was met from Provincial revenues, Rs. 99,878 from District or Local funds, Rs. 8,186 from Municipal funds and the remaining Rs. 36,734 from fees, subscriptions and endowments. With regard to the expenditure on female education the following paragraph from the report of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools indicates one of the weakest points in our educational system :—

> The increase of numbers both in girls' schools and pupils is encouraging; but the fact that in the Dacca Division only 5·6 per cent. of the whole sum spent on education is devoted to that of women and girls, in Chittagong 4·9 per cent., in Rajshahi 3·7 per cent., in the Surma Valley 4·0 per cent., and in the Assam Valley 4·8 per cent. shows that we are only, so far, touching the fringe of this vast population of future mothers of India's sons.

Secondary schools.
High schools.

174. The three High schools for girls are the Eden High School at Dacca, the Alexander Girls' School at Mymensingh, and Dr. Khastagir's Girls' School at Chittagong. The first was started as a Government school in 1878, while the other two are of recent date and were originally started as Government aided High schools, but taken under Government management in 1907-1908. The first two are recognised by the Calcutta University, while the third has not yet been affiliated. The enrolment of the Eden and Alexander High Schools together increased by 76, but that of Dr. Khastagir's School remained practically stationary.

The number of pupils in the high stage increased from 28 to 45 and those in middle stage from 27 to 49. This is satisfactory, and tends to show that the first two schools are gradually assuming a position in which they can be compared with boys' High schools. The Chittagong school, on the other hand, seems to be handicapped by want of pupils in the secondary stages. In fact it is practically a Middle school, as there is only 1 girl reading in a High school class.

During the year under report the staff of the Eden High School was considerably strengthened by the appointment of a Lady Principal on a salary of Rs. 500, rising by Rs. 40 to Rs. 700, as well as a number of well qualified Mistresses. Very little, however, has yet been done to improve the staff of the schools at Mymensingh and Chittagong, and the Inspectress also notes the desirability of appointing Committees of Ladies for the proper supervision of these schools.

The accommodation in the Eden High School is again reported to be most insufficient and the furniture and appliances inadequate and unsuitable. The latter defects are being rectified, but the question of its future housing has not yet been finally settled. A separate house, however, was rented as hostel for the accommodation of the girl boarders and several of the mistresses; this has relieved the congestion to some extent. Dr. Khastagir's Girls' School is also poorly housed. Administrative approval has been given to the construction of a suitable school house and a hostel, but it has not as yet been found possible to begin the work. All of the 6 girls who appeared at the Entrance examination from the 2 High schools in the Dacca Division passed; one upper primary and two middle vernacular scholarships were also secured by girls of the Eden High School.

Middle schools.

175. There were 3 Middle English schools and 14 Middle Vernacular schools in the Province with 402 and 1,090 pupils, respectively. The number of schools was the same as in the previous year, but there was a slight increase of 76 in the roll number. The number of girl pupils in the middle stage is very small, being only 4·0 per cent. of the total. This is probably due to the fact that the girls are withdrawn as soon as they reach 11 or 12 years of age when they are just ready to enter this stage. One of these schools has recently been provincialised, and proposals are being submitted for the provincialisation of two others. In connexion with this policy of the provincialisation of girls' schools, the following remarks of the Inspectress are worth quoting :—

> Where the provincialisation of a school means that no financial responsibility is borne by the local people, and the teachers' salaries are not affected by examination results or the attendance register, the success of the school seems to me to be poor, apathy a likely result on the part of the teacher, and ingratitude on the part of the pupils and parents inevitable.

Primary schools. Statistics of pupils and institutions.

176. The returns for 1908-1909 show that there were 4,101 primary girls' schools with 82,983 girls, against 3,282 schools with 63,363 pupils. In addition there were 28,321 girls in boys' primary schools, against 23,609 girls of the previous year in the same class of schools. Such a marked increase is highly satisfactory and, as previously pointed out, it was mainly due to the large grants that were made to District Boards for opening new girls' schools. It is interesting to note, by way of illustration of what can be done by District Boards, if money be available, that in the Rajshahi Division the average cost of each extra girl attending school was only Re. 1-4, while in Chittagong the cost was Rs. 2-1.

Model girls' schools in Eastern Bengal.

177. Model girls' schools in Eastern Bengal, of which there are 27, have not hitherto been considered as Government schools. A lump sum was allotted to each school to which the Government expenditure was limited. During the year under report the scale of staff of each school has been definitely laid down by Government and these schools will now be considered purely Government schools. The condition of these Model schools is far from satisfactory, and their thorough overhauling is essentially necessary before they can serve any useful purpose. From paragraph 18 of the Proceedings of the second session of the Female Education Committee it would appear probable that these Model schools will ultimately be absorbed in the system of Urban (Subdivisional Headquarters') schools proposed by the Committee.

Co-education of boys and girls.

178. Co-education of boys and girls is one of the schemes which has been prosecuted with some vigour since the creation of this Province, but in comparison with ordinary girls' schools, little success seems to have attended departmental efforts save in backward localities, although special grants were made to District Boards in Eastern Bengal to enable them to award capitation allowances to teachers of boys' schools for girls attending these institutions. The total number of girls reading in boys' schools increased from 23,973 to 28,628 or by 19·4 per cent., as compared with an increase of 30·5 per cent. in other schools.

The following remarks of the Inspectress of Schools sum up the present situation :—

> On the whole the feeling in the plains of Eastern Bengal is adverse to co-education. In the Hill Tracts of Chittagong, Assam and Surma Valley Divisions, however, girls appear to read with boys very successfully. The percentage of girls reading in mixed schools compared with the net number of girls at school is :—

Assam Valley and Hill Districts	59·9
Surma Valley	28·3
Dacca Division	16·5
Rajshahi Division	32·9
Chittagong Division ...	24·9

The capitation system for girls in attendance at boys' schools has not proved altogether satisfactory and the attendance of girls for grant earning purposes only, has to be rigidly guarded against.

Scholarships.

179. There are at present no special scholarships for girls' schools, but the Female Education Committee have submitted proposals for a number of special scholarships for girls' schools of all denominations. During the year under report, 13 middle scholarships, 17 upper primary and 53 lower primary scholarships were won by girls in open competition with boys, whereas in the event of the Committee's proposals being sanctioned, it will be possible for girls to obtain about double the number. Besides the scholarships first mentioned, 6 special junior scholarships were awarded on the results of the last Entrance examination.

Zenana education.

180. The remarks of the Inspectress of Schools regarding this important branch of female education may be quoted *in extenso* :—

The Zenana system has not proved altogether successful. In Dacca where the cost has been considerable, and where I have given much personal supervision, the number of classes increased by 15 and pupils by 197. The Hindu pupils are making progress. The Muhammadan classes are breaking down prejudices and opening up the way for schools; but as there is a total lack of qualified Muhammadan lady teachers, the progress of pupils is not marked.

The Barisal Zenana classes were abandoned as unsuccessful; but in this town 9 very successful Industrial classes at which 23 ladies receive lessons in Torchon pillow lace making, were started at the instance of a Missionary lady. The class at Ulania, Bakarganj, is reported as doing well. The Zenana pupils at Noakhali are not making satisfactory progress. This is probably due to want of supervision. A scheme is on foot, and only waits Government sanction, for classes at Bogra. But until the inspecting staff of ladies is increased, this system of education cannot be successfully worked.

In spite of a decrease of 33 pupils at Noakhali the total number of pupils under instruction increased from 180 to 273, and besides the new teacher at Barisal two additional instructresses were appointed to cope with the increasing work at Dacca. Various recommendations were made by the Female Education Committee on the subject of Zenana education, the principal ones being that 8 more classes should be started in the province and that Honorary Inspectresses and Ladies' Committees should be appointed where possible to supervise and encourage Zenana education. It was also suggested that girls should not be taught in Zenana classes until they have passed the age of 11, thus preventing any competition with existing girls' schools. Action is being taken in the direction of appointing Advisory Committees, but nothing could hitherto be done in the way of starting classes, owing to lack of funds.

CHAPTER VIII.

EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

A.—EUROPEANS.

General character of European schools.

181. The circumstances that narrow the scope of European schools in this Province have already been stated in the Report on Public Instruction for 1907-1908, and need not be reiterated. The situation has not changed in any way. The grant of a substantial sum towards an "Eastern Bengal and Assam Cottage" in connexion with the St. Andrew's Colonial Homes, Kalimpong, assumes that this Province must for some time continue to look to Bengal for co-operation in matters pertaining to European education, but this does not prevent us from looking forward to a not very distant time when two or three of the European schools in the province will have been improved to such an extent that no domiciled European or Eurasian will need to send his children elsewhere for education. Most of the European schools are very small, imparting instruction up to the middle and primary standards as defined in the Code of Regulations for European Schools. There are no High schools, but one of the Middle schools (St. Gregory's, Dacca), is affiliated to the Calcutta University up to the Matriculation standard. The wisdom of such an arrangement is open to doubt, inasmuch as it diffuses the energies and resources of the school over two different channels—one leading to the University course, and the other to the Middle Examination of European schools. If it be finally decided to adopt the Cambridge Examinations for this Province, and if the Calcutta University recognises the Cambridge University Senior School Certificate examination as equivalent to the University Matriculation examination, the dual arrangement may be dispensed with.

Statistics of schools and pupils.

182. The Inspector of European Schools reports that the Assam-Bengal Railway School at Badarpur did not submit any returns, though still in existence. Hence the number of European schools declined from 6 to 5 and that of pupils from 395 to 380. Of the total number of

pupils, 1 was in the High stage, 53 in the Middle and the remainder in the Primary stage. These, when compared with the corresponding figures for previous years, show that there has been very little real advance so far as the progress of pupils is concerned.

Statistics of expenditure.

183. The total expenditure incurred on European Schools in this Province increased from Rs. 47,892 to Rs. 51,292. The total increase is the net result of an increase of Rs. 856 under Provincial revenues, and Rs. 2,575 under private sources, and a decrease of Rs. 31 under fees. Further, the increase mainly took place under indirect expenditure, the direct expenditure having slightly declined. It should, however, be added that the direct expenditure does not represent true expenditure since there are a considerable number of non-stipendiary teachers on the staff of the aided Catholic schools.

The Government School.

184. The Pine Mount School is the only State school for Europeans in this Province. It teaches up to the primary standard. There were 14 pupils on the roll of the school, against 21 of the preceding year. The proportion of expenditure borne by Government increased considerably. This is due to the small number of children and the consequent diminution in fee receipts. The difficult and expensive access to Shillong must, so long as it continues, undoubtedly retard the progress of the school. This, however, is not of itself sufficient to account for the failure of the school to take the place which it should do in the general scheme for the education of Europeans in the Province. The advantages and amenities of Shillong as a place of residence and its excellent climate for European children require to be made more generally known; the school itself wants overhauling; and provision must be made for better supervision. These and other proposals are under consideration.

The aided schools.

185. The number of aided schools remained the same, but that of pupils increased slightly. The total direct expenditure increased slightly, while that from Provincial revenues decreased. The special recurring grant towards the salaries of teachers of the Saidpur Day School was not paid as the school could not meet the required amount of contribution.

A special grant of Rs. 6,000 was made for the extension of the buildings of the St. Gregory's School at Dacca. This has enabled the authorities of the school to provide an airy dormitory for 50 orphan boys and an equally large assembly hall on the ground floor. The work has been completed.

A grant of Rs. 400 was made to the St. Scholastica's School to complete the hostel by the addition of lavatories. Some supplementary grants were also distributed under Article 38 of the Code to assist the school in the maintenance of orphans and destitute children.

Examinations and Scholarships.

186. The pupils took the examinations held by the Inspector of European Schools in Bengal. Three selected candidates were sent up for the Middle scholarship examination, but none passed. One pupil, who sat for the Primary scholarship examination, succeeded in qualifying. Separate arrangements will now have to be made for the examination of European pupils of this Province, as the Government of Bengal has decided that all candidates in Bengal for scholarships and certificates should take the Cambridge Local examinations from next year. It is proposed to follow Bengal in this respect, but the staff of several schools will have to be re-organised before they can expect to present pupils with any hope of success at these examinations. Enquiries are being made of the managers of schools as to what steps they propose to take in the matter of recruiting extra teachers, but some financial assistance from Government will probably be found necessary.

Training arrangements.

187. There are no institutions for the training of European teachers in this Province. One institution was opened in 1907 at Sanawar in the Punjab for male teachers, but as was reported last year, no local candidates are forthcoming. In the matter of the training of female teachers, an example has been set by deputing the second mistress of the Pine Mount School to the Kurseong Training School. It is hoped that private schools will imitate this example.

Commercial Classes.

188. Classes have been opened in connexion with St. Gregory's School at Dacca for teaching shorthand and typewriting, and a Government grant of Rs. 690 was made to the school for the purpose. This is certainly a move in the right direction, and it is reported that the classes are likely to be popular.

B.—MUHAMMADANS.

History of progress.

189. Muhammadans continued to make steady progress in the field of education especially that of secular education in which they formerly lagged behind other races inhabiting the province. While the number of Muhammadan pupils in private institutions declined from 52,524 to 44,585, the total number of these pupils under instruction and their number in public institutions increased from 473,567 to 521,767 (or by 10·1 per cent.) and from 421,050 to 477,182 (or by 13·3 per cent.), respectively. The increase in public institutions has been shared by all kinds of schools except Technical, Medical and Commercial schools. In Collegiate institutions the number of Muhammadans only slightly increased (from 115 to 128). In Secondary schools their number increased from 39,209 to 44,993, or by 14·7 per cent. It is satisfactory to note that the increase has not been confined to Middle schools alone, the number of Muhammadan pupils in High schools having increased also from 11,096 to 12,774. The large accession of pupils in primary schools (especially those for girls) is noticeable, and is due not only to the special measures, detailed in previous reports, that have been adopted for the encouragement of Muhammadan education in this province, but also to the large allotments from the Imperial grant placed in the hands of District Boards. In primary schools for boys the number of pupils increased from 344,342 to 380,830 or by 10·5 per cent., and in primary schools for girls from 25,837 to 39,185 or by 51·6 per cent. Various schemes that have been put in operation for the furtherance of Muhammadan education will be noticed in succeeding paragraphs.

Madrassas.

190. These have been dealt with in paragraphs 168—175, and no further reference is necessary.

Middle Madrassas.

191. The scheme of Middle Madrassas that was initiated in 1905 for Eastern Bengal continued to make steady advancement. In the Dacca Division there were 25 institutions of this kind with 3,168 pupils, against 31 schools with 3,705 pupils of the preceding year. This decrease is due to the stricter classification made in accordance with the instructions contained in paragraph 129 (iii) of the Report on Public Instruction for 1907-08. The total expenditure on these institutions was reported to be Rs. 25,892, against Rs. 21,000. The Inspector writes :—

> Both Government and District Boards contributed liberally to the up-keep of these institutions, and, while last year 14 schools were aided (including the Dhamrai Middle school which was erroneously returned as a Middle Madrassa), as many as 22 received recurring aid from public funds this year. As reported last year, the accommodation of these institutions is on the whole much better than the average run of Middle schools. Further improvement has been made in this direction by the satisfactory completion of 8 more school houses for which building grants were sanctioned in the previous year and in one case (Kodalia, Mymensingh) of a house erected at the owner's own cost.

In the Chittagong Division 9 institutions (4 in Chittagong and 5 in Noakhali) are reported to have been developed into Middle Madrassas, conducted on lines somewhat different from those adopted in the Dacca Division. Speaking of these Madrassas Mr. Wilkins writes :—

> Bifurcation of studies in these institutions has been dispensed with. The Middle Madrassa course as adopted in this Division is equivalent to the Junior Madrassa standard on one hand and to the Middle English standard on the other. The end has been obtained by the elimination of some of the less useful subjects which have hitherto overloaded the Madrassa curriculum and by the delegation of these subjects to higher classes. The entire course will extend over nine years, of which the first seven will run exactly parallel to the Middle English school course. In the top two classes, special study will be provided for the subjects of ordinary Madrassas.
>
> The curriculum has the advantage of being easily adaptable both in the Senior and Junior Madrassas. It has been partly adopted in the Sitakund Madrassa in Chittagong and in the Ahmadia Madrassa at Noakhali.

From an educational point of view the scheme does not appear to be very satisfactory, as it is likely to lead to an overloading of the course, since pupils have to continue the studies of their Madrassa subjects along with the Middle English curriculum. The matter was discussed at the Madrassa Conference held last January at Dacca, and it is hoped that a uniform curriculum—possibly that of the new Junior Madrassa with, however, Bengali as the medium of instruction—will soon be introduced into all these institutions.

The scheme of Middle Madrassas was introduced into the Rajshahi Division only during the year under report, and three such Madrassas were returned from that Division with 350 pupils. Two of them were in Dinajpur, while the third was in Malda.

192. The scheme of teaching Urdu as an optional subject in Lower Primary schools in Eastern Bengal was introduced for the first time as an experimental measure in 1907-08. The scheme was limited to schools possessing teachers capable of teaching simple Urdu and under the jurisdiction of Muhammadan inspecting officers, and grants were made out of the Imperial funds to these teachers in the shape of capitation allowance. Varying measures of success seem to have attended the scheme, but it can be fairly said that the enormous increase in the number of Muhammadans reading in primary schools is partly due to the aid thus given for the encouragement of Urdu. Whether much Urdu is actually learnt is, however, very doubtful, as inspecting officers appear in many cases to have allowed any pandit with a colloquial knowledge of ungrammatical Urdu to take up the subject, while for examination purposes considerable leniency in the matter of books and progress has been observed. The teaching of Urdu in primary schools was also introduced into the Surma Valley during the latter part of the year under review.

The teaching of Urdu in Lower Primary schools.

193. Grants were placed at the disposal of the District Boards in Eastern Bengal for aiding institutions of the *maktab* class. These aided *maktabs* are classed as lower primary schools and were found to number altogether 1,792 with 58,214 pupils. It seems that the scheme has been on the whole successful, but the Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, regards with suspicion the claims of some of these secularised *maktabs* to rank as lower primary schools. He writes:—

Secularisation of *maktabs*.

> The only thing to be feared is that inspecting officers are recognising schools as lower primary *maktabs* without insisting on the proper standard of instruction being maintained, and it will be well to impose in future the tests mentioned at the end of my monograph on *maktab* education in the Quinquennial Report or, more simply, to refuse to recognise any lower primary *maktab* that has not 10 pupils in the two top classes.

The suggestion will be considered when submitting recommendations to Government regarding *maktab* education. In the year under report there appears to have been a somewhat indiscriminate secularisation of *maktabs* and Quran schools in the Chittagong Division (*cf. ante* paragraph 43 of Chapter I).

194. The various schemes of hostel accommodation for Muhammadan pupils did not make very satisfactory progress during the year. The new Muhammadan hostel at Rampur Boalia was, however, completed, as well as the one at Jamalpur. On the other hand, regrettable delays have occurred in the case of the new hostels at Kishoreganj, Netrokona and Manikganj and in the extension of the Bell Islamia hostel at Barisal, while little was done by the Public Works Department towards starting the Muhammadan hostel at Faridpur.

Hostel accommodation.

195. In paragraph 131 of the Report on Public Instruction for 1907-1908 it was suggested that the number of Muhammadan pupils in each stage of instruction should be shown in comparison with the higher, the intermediate and the lower castes of Hindus. Practical difficulties were felt about the classification of Hindus into the higher, the intermediate and the lower castes, as there is no authoritative decision as to what castes should be considered as occupying the intermediate position. Accordingly the comparison was instituted with pupils of the higher castes (Brahmins, Vaidyas and Kayasthas) on the one hand and those of the remaining Hindu castes on the other. The comparison shows that in the primary stages Muhammadans outstrip either section of Hindus if taken separately, while in the high and middle stages they occupy an intermediate position between the high caste and lower caste Hindus. This state of affairs is more satisfactory than there was reason to anticipate.

The proportion of Muhammadan pupils to the total number of pupils in each stage of instruction.

	High stage.	Middle stage.	Upper Primary stage	Lower Primary stag.
Muhammadans ...	19·8	33·0	40·4	57·5
High caste Hindus	63·8	45·2	32·2	14·3
Other castes ...	16·4	21·8	27·4	28·2

196. The backwardness of the Muhammadan community in higher education still remains evident from the results of examinations. No Muhammadan candidate passed the M. A. from this Province, 2 passed the B. A., against 3 of the previous year, 2 the B. L., against 1, and only 7 the Intermediate, against 21. At the Entrance Examination, however, 284 pupils passed, against 132 of the previous year. Of thetotal number of candi-

Success at examinations.

dates who obtained leaving certificates at the conclusion of the lower primary, upper primary and middle stages, 50·3 per cent., 37·9 per cent. and 29·5 per cent., respectively, were Muhammadans.

Scholarships.

197. In accordance with the recommendations of the Education Commission of 1882-83 some special scholarships were created for the benefit of Muhammadan pupils attending Collegiate institutions. In addition, some of the ordinary school scholarships allotted to each division or district in Eastern Bengal are reserved for pupils of this persuasion. These arrangements, while they curtailed the number of ordinary open scholarships, were not found adequate for the Muhammadan pupils, whose number is continuously on the increase. Accordingly a number of special scholarships of all grades have now been created for the benefit of Muhammadan pupils under the new scholarship rules. Further, special scholarships for encouraging the study of Engineering and Law among backward races have also been created for which Muhammadans can compete. These new scholarship rules will come into force in November 1909.

The number of ordinary scholarships gained by Muhammadan pupils is shewn in the following statement:—

	Total number of scholarships awarded.	Number of scholarships gained by Muhammadans.
Senior	33	4
Junior	78	10
Middle	161	49
Upper Primary	184	61
Lower „	640	233
Total	1,096	357

These figures afford a further illustration of the backward state of Muhammadans in respect of higher education. Besides the above, 4 junior and 3 senior Mohsin scholarships, and 14 junior and 2 senior special scholarships were awarded to Muhammadans. Four senior special scholarships remained unutilised for want of eligible candidates.

Employment of Muhammadans.

198. The employment of a proper proportion of Muhammadan officers in the Department has always been looked upon as an incentive to Muhammadan education, and steps are taken to secure the services of Muhammadan candidates on the occurrence of vacancies. It is a matter of regret that our efforts are often rendered nugatory by the dearth of qualified Muhammadan candidates and the comparatively poor prospects of the Department. It is, however, satisfactory to note that the number of Muhammadan inspecting officers increased from 102 to 116 and that of clerks from 20 to 31.* The statistics called for this year from Inspectors regarding the proportion of Muhammadan teachers in Government and Board schools have not proved of much practical utility as the large number of Muhammadan gurus in Board pathsalas entirely prevent the paucity of Muhammadan teachers in high and middle schools from being evident. In future returns will have to be made separately for each class of institution.

C.—EDUCATION OF HILL TRIBES AND ALLIED RACES.

Introductory Remarks.

199. The arrangements that exist for the education of Hill tribes vary in different localities. The usual method is to leave the immediate management of educational operations in the hands of the Missionary Societies who have settled in these districts, Government making a grant to the Missions and retaining general control through District Officers. There are, however, some tracts in which Government reserves to itself the entire control of education. A mixed system of having Government schools side by side with Mission schools is also sometimes found. Thus while in the Lushai Hills and in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, the schools are mainly worked by Mission Societies, in the Chittagong Hill Tracts the schools are entirely under Government control. In the Garo Hills Government schools have been started, not in opposition, but as supplementary to the Mission schools, and in the Naga Hills the American Mission has started schools of their own in addition to the Government schools. The medium of instruction in the lower stages is generally the tribal language, reduced to writing in Roman script through the efforts of missionaries, but in the Chittagong Hill Tracts Bengali is found to be the best medium. The curricula of studies are based on those in force in the Plains districts with modifications to suit the needs of the local people.

* The figures given in last year's Report appear to have been incorrect.

English enters into the curricula of schools in Hill districts at an earlier stage than those of schools in Plains districts. Inspecting officers of the Department have been appointed to districts where the number of schools justifies such a step, but in thinly schooled areas the inspection of schools on behalf of Government is done by the District and Subdivisional Officers, and that for the award of scholarships is left to the Mission. Varying measures of success have been experienced. In the Khasi Hills, where the proportion of pupils under instruction to those of the children of school-going age comes to 27·3, education seems to be appreciated, but in the Naga and Lushai Hills nothing more than a commencement appears to have been made. One of the main difficulties that have been experienced in the way of education beyond the primary stage is the want of suitable text-books in the tribal language. Owing to this want the pupils have often to learn through the medium of English. Thus the problem involved is not merely one of education, but one including the development of the several tribal dialects into literary languages. This is not an easy task and must continue to retard the progress of education. The question of success is, however, mainly one of time. New avenues of education are meanwhile being opened. For example, it has been found that these hill races are of a very practical turn of mind and advantage has been taken of this fact to found Industrial Schools at Shillong and Kohima to teach carpentry and smith's work. A brief review is given below of the general progress in education that has been achieved during the year in the several Hill tracts.

Khasi and Jaintia Hills.

200. Education in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills is practically under the management of the Welsh Calvinistic Mission, a member of which is in charge of the Government High school at Shillong, which includes on its roll 35 Khasi boys. There were also in these hills 5 Middle schools with 730 pupils, 3 Upper Primary schools with 196 pupils, 318 Lower Primary schools for boys with 6,665 pupils and 32 Lower Primary schools for girls with 638 pupils. Besides these schools for general education, there were two Training schools with 35 pupils and one Industrial school with 9 pupils. On the whole there was an increase of 219 pupils (2·7 per cent.), although the number of schools declined by 13. As a part of the general policy of Government the grant to the Mission for Lower Primary education was assessed partly on a capitation basis, but the Inspector reports that the "stimulus of the capitation grant has proved ineffectual". Supervision is exercised by Sub-Inspectors, whose number has lately been increased from two to three owing to the general expansion of education in these hills.

Garo Hills.

201. Education in the Garo Hills (as has already been stated) is partly in the hands of the American Baptist Mission and partly under the direct management of Government. There is one Mission Middle English school with 249 pupils, 3 Upper Primary schools with 69 pupils and 130 Lower Primary schools with 2,449 pupils. In addition there is a Government Training class for primary school teachers with 9 pupils. Government pays subsidies towards the maintenance of the Mission Middle English school at Tura, and for village schools. During the year under report the number of schools increased by 28, and that of pupils by 381, or 15·8 per cent.

Naga Hills.

202. In the Naga Hills there was one Government Middle English school with 6 Naga pupils out of 54 on its roll. There were also 32 Government Lower Primary schools with 658 pupils, while 10 schools with 108 pupils were managed by the American Baptist Mission.

The Fuller Technical school at Kohima had 10 pupils on its rolls. The Naga boys are reported to have shown considerable aptitude for carpentry.

Lushai Hills.

203. There were 27 schools with 807 pupils in the Lushai Hills during the year under review. As regards the state of education in these hills the following remarks of the Superintendent in the Annual Administration Report are worth quoting :—

I think too that some of the village schools in the Aijal subdivision show improvement. There is no abatement in the apppreciation of education in the Aijal subdivision. As regards Lungleh, Mr. Savidge, the Honorary Inspector of Schools, writes as follows :—

" There is still a desire among many of the children to be educated, but so many are prevented by their parents. The latter proffer the excuse that they need their children to help in their cultivation and other work and to help them at home. Persuasion is almost useless, and unless the parents are compelled to send their children there is not much likelihood of getting attendance at the village schools. The best results obtain at the Mission Boarding school where the pupils are away from the influence of their parents. Any means that could be adopted to increase the number of pupils in the Boarding school would be a considerable advantage."

With the concluding remarks I entirely agree; but as regards village schools the conditions in the two subdivisions seems to vary considerably, the obstruction in the Aijal subdivision which originally existed is giving way, and the village schools are for the most part numerously, if somewhat spasmodically, attended.

Chittagong Hill Tracts.

204. It has been already stated that in large parts of the Chittagong Hill Tracts instruction is imparted through the medium of Bengali. The reason for this is that the various races that inhabit these tracts speak dialects which are quite unintelligible to one another. As they live mostly on trade, both inter-tribal and with the Plains, the necessity for a common language is apparent, and this want Bengali supplies.

There is a Government High school at Rangamati with 116 pupils on the rolls, of whom 70 (52 Chakmas, 17 Maghs and 1 Tippera) belonged to Hill races. The total expenditure on this school amounted to Rs. 7,183, of which Rs. 240 was contributed by the Chakma Chief, Raja Bhuban Mohon Roy. Three Chakma boys appeared at the last Entrance examination, of whom two passed.

Besides the High school at Rangamati there were 2 Middle English schools with 71 pupils, and 95 Primary schools with 1,588 pupils. The total expenditure on these schools was Rs. 11,084, of which Rs. 8,445 was met from Provincial revenues. The schools were under the supervision of a Deputy Inspector, aided by three inspecting pandits, who have lately been replaced by two Sub-Inspectors. In the Report on Public Instruction for the year 1907-1908, it was stated that action was to be taken on the report of Mr. Sneyd Hutchinson, Superintendent of the Hill Tracts, and the Rev. Dhammawansa, regarding the applicability of the monastic system of education obtaining in Burma to the Hill Tracts. It was also stated that proposals were being formulated for a modification of the system of recruitment and training of the teachers, and the provision of text-books. These and other cognate matters were dealt with in an exhaustive report from Mr. Sharp to Government. As a result it was decided that the scheme of utilising monasteries for the secular education of boys of these Hills would at present be a waste of money, and should be postponed. The abolition of Inspecting Pandits and their substitution by two Sub-Inspectors was however sanctioned, while a scheme for the training of teachers will be undertaken as soon as funds permit.

Mikir Hills.

205. In the Mikir Hills there were 22 schools with 305 pupils, against 18 schools with 296 pupils. The boys are taught in both the Assamese and Mikir languages.

North Cachar Hills.

206. In previous years the Local Board of Silchar maintained two primary schools in the North Cachar Hills. The Welsh Calvinistic Mission had also two schools in the North Cachar Hills—one an Upper Primary school at Haflong and another a Lower Primary school in the interior. As it was considered desirable to follow the system prevailing in other Hill Tracts and to entrust the entire work of education in the Hills to the Missionary Society, the two schools under the Local Board of Silchar were transferred to the control of the Mission, the total annual subsidy for all the four schools being fixed at Rs. 1,740. The Inspector states that there were 35 pupils in the Haflong Upper Primary school during the year under report.

Manipur and Hill Tippera.

207. Little or no information could be gathered by Inspectors regarding the progress of education in these Native States. In Manipur the only Middle school had 220 pupils, against 218 in the previous year, and expenditure on it slightly increased from Rs. 4,188 to Rs. 4,442. The number of Lower Primary schools in the State remained unchanged at 55.

In the Lalmai Hills on the border of Hill Tippera not far from the town of Comilla, there are six primary schools attended by 113 Tippera pupils. These are mainly night schools. Eighty-two Tipperas also read in the primary schools in the Plains. The ordinary primary curriculum is taught in these schools and they are aided from the District Board. There is also a Board's school in the Habiganj subdivision at the foot of the Tippera Hills with 35 Tippera pupils.

Education of broken Hill Tribes.

208. Besides the above, efforts are being made in various directions to educate the children of broken Hill Tribes who are now found inhabiting the Plains at the base of the Hills. An exhaustive account of these is unnecessary, but the following deserve mention:—

(i) The Kachari Mission at Darrang maintains a Training school for Kachari teachers and some Lower Primary schools as well. These are supported by an annual Government subsidy of Rs. 1,500. There is also a Government Middle Vernacular

school at Chatguri, where 44 Kachari boys are educated free. A boarding house for 15 Kachari boys is attached. There are also 12 Board Lower Primary schools in Kachari villages.

(ii) A few "model" schools are maintained by the Mymensingh District Board at the base of the Garo Hills, but they are not in a very flourishing condition. During the year under review, however, 14 new Primary schools for aboriginal children were started in suitable localities and were attended by 300 pupils belonging to the Koch, Hajong, Hadi and other broken Garo tribes. A notable increase of 22 aboriginal pupils (chiefly Rajbansis) also occurred in the Tengarpara Middle Madrassa, and it is proposed to start a hostel there for such boys.

D.—EDUCATION OF THE CHILDREN OF TEA PLANTATION LABOURERS.

209. The question of educating the children of labourers employed in tea gardens has been attracting the attention of both the Imperial and Local Governments for some time past. The Imperial Government, after preliminary discussion with the Local Government, decided to place an officer on special duty for the purpose of enquiring into the existing condition of education on tea estates in this Province and of submitting proposals in consultation with the tea-planting community for providing increased facilities for the education of tea-garden coolies. Captain (now Major) W. M. Kennedy, I.A., was selected for the purpose, and he submitted his report in November 1906. It was ascertained that education had made very slow progress in the gardens. He accordingly suggested three different types of schools for the children of tea-garden coolies:—

(*a*) an ordinary Government Lower Primary school managed and maintained by Government;

(*b*) a private school open for two hours in the day or evening under the complete control of the Manager of the tea garden. The school would receive a subsidy of Rs. 4 per mensem from Government together with a monthly capitation allowance depending on the results of an annual examination, the rate being three annas for each boy in the top class; and

(*c*) a private school, similar to (*b*), but unaided and open only to an informal visit from the Deputy Commissioner or Subdivisional Officer.

A course of elementary instruction was recommended for schools of the type (*b*) and (*c*), the school consisting of three classes, of which the top class should correspond with the third class of a Lower Primary school in Assam. It was considered important that instruction should be in the coolies' vernacular unless they expressed a strong desire to learn Assamese or Bengali.

These suggestions, with certain slight modifications—the principal of which is the substitution of fixed pay to each teacher in place of the capitation allowance proposed—have been approved by the Government of India and the Local Government, and some action was taken in the matter. Towards the close of the year sanction was accorded to the establishment of two Government schools in the Chittagong district. A grant-in-aid of Rs. 60 per annum was also sanctioned for two aided schools, and a sum of Rs. 200 towards the cost of appliances, furniture, etc., for two unaided schools in the same district. Schemes have since been submitted from other Divisions for schools of the new type, but their consideration has had to be postponed for want of funds.

From the Rajshahi Division it is reported that 8 schools (6 night schools and 2 day schools) with 207 pupils were working in the tea estates in the neighbourhood of Jalpaiguri. They were supported mainly from District funds, the Government grant of Rs. 1,000 to the District Board, Jalpaiguri, for these schools not being available during the last financial year, as the sanction was received too late to permit the money being drawn.

CHAPTER IX.

DISCIPLINE AND MORAL TRAINING.

Discipline in higher educational institutions.

210. A striking change came over the Province in connexion with the political agitation that exercised in previous years so harmful an influence over High school discipline. In the early part of the year similar demonstrations occurred to those mentioned in previous reports. The effects of the "boycott" were seen at Rangpur and Chandpur, where belongings of Muhammadan boys had acid thrown over them in consequence of their being made of foreign cloth. On the 7th of August most of the Hindu

students abstained from attending the College and High schools at Comilla as a demonstration in connexion with the "boycott" anniversary. Immediately afterwards, on the date of the execution of the Muzaffarpur murderer, the boys of several schools in the Province attended barefooted and without shirts, and in some cases fasting. At Sherpur six boys of the local High school, who refused to express penitence, were expelled. At Muktagacha ten boys were fined, and ultimately this led to the starting by the parents of some of the boys of a rival school, which has only recently disappeared. At Jamalpur the demonstration appears to have lasted about a week. The Committee and the Head Master endeavoured to conceal the facts, and it was only after the whole case had been reported to the University that better counsels prevailed in the Committee, and the Head Master, who was mainly responsible for the lax discipline of the school, was made to resign. At the Patiya High school the Second Pandit, who encouraged the boys to attend in mourning dress, was compelled to resign, and eighty boys were caned. Three ringleaders among the students were expelled from the Rangpur Zila School, while many boys had also to be punished for the same cause at the Patna Zila School. Later in the year, on the occasion of the execution of one of the Alipur murderers, the pupils of the Sandip Cargill school made a similar demonstration under, it was alleged, the instigation of one of the teachers of English in the school. This teacher was dismissed for his complicity in the matter, and the capital grant to the school for the erection of a school building has been held in abeyance in consequence of the attitude of the Committee in refraining from punishing the offending boys. But, since the close of 1908, there has been a remarkable decrease in the number of cases of indiscipline. It may be hoped that the action taken at the close of that year has led parents and teachers to realise more fully than before that it is the fixed intention of Government to maintain discipline in the schools of the Province. At all events, the paucity of demonstrations in schools during the last three months of the year under report is noteworthy and satisfactory.

But it is necessary to regard, and if possible, to remove the causes which prompted the agitation and so seriously affected educational institutions. Both from the economic and ethical standpoint, encouragement of co-operation in trade can do much in helping the Hindu to readjust his outlook on life; and technical and industrial education should be taken in hand and developed to the fullest possible extent wherever a demand for them is found to exist. It is also deserving of serious consideration whether the time has not come for Government to modify its policy of aloofness in matters of ethical importance to the community. It cannot be for the good of the State that a large proportion of the more intelligent inhabitants of Eastern Bengal should have drifted into what at the best may be regarded as vague theism, powerless to exercise any moral control over men. It is true that the development of ethical ideals is not likely to make much progress so long as the material condition of the middle classes is unsatisfactory, but, side by side with the advancement of commerce and industry, Government should encourage any efforts that are calculated to be of ethical value to the people. In the whole of Eastern Bengal and Assam there is hardly a single Literary Society, properly so called, and apart from the Brahma Samaj, scarcely a single society for the promotion of ethics. The former lack is an obvious result of the undue influence exercised by Calcutta prior to 1905, but there is now no reason why a Society should not be established in Dacca for the conservation of the indigenous literature of Eastern Bengal and the development of a Bengali literature that will be acceptable both to Hindus and Muhammadans. In former days also Dacca was famous for its professors of music, but unless steps are soon taken to establish a school of music where the few remaining *Ustadhs* can hand on their knowledge to pupils, there is danger of good music passing into a tradition. Another need for the Province is a well-equipped Art school, where the beauty of this land of hills and mighty rivers can find expression. All these are matters which are of vital importance for the due development of the Province.

The problem of discipline in schools can only be solved by the appointment of well-trained and contented teachers who are alive to the responsibilities involved in the training of young minds. Proposals are already before the Government of India for the improvement of the pay of teachers in High schools, and it is expected that within the next year the Provincial Training College for Secondary school teachers will be in working order. We can only trust that both teachers and students of this new institution will fully realise the importance of the present juncture and labou

hard to equip the Province with the type of schoolmaster that is now so lacking—men who will realise that in their hands lie the future destinies of the country for good or ill, and who will use their power aright.

Hostels.

211. As was remarked in the Government Resolution on last year's Report, hostels constitute one of the most important aids in the maintenance of discipline in educational institutions. The number of hostels in the Province increased during the year from 188, with 4,431 residents, to 214, with 4,854 residents. The increase appear to be chiefly due to the provision of new hostels in connexion with Guru Training schools; but Inspectors give very little information on the subject. It would be desirable in future years if each Divisional report were to state what new hostels are shown in the tables for the first time. The incorrect classification of Guru Training hostels that was noted in the last year's report has been rectified, and they are now duly returned as Government institutions. The total cost of the up-keep of hostels during the year is said to have been Rs. 2,45,806, of which Rs. 31,960 came from Provincial revenues, Rs. 2,354 from Local Funds, and Rs. 2,11,492 from fees and other sources. The first two items may be accepted as correct, but if the cost per head is worked out from the total expenditure, it is quite evident that the last figure must be understated. Thus, the cost per head in School and College hostels maintained by Government works out (assuming that the educational year lasts for nine months) at Rs. 6-7, in aided institutions at Rs. 7-5, in those managed by Boards at Rs. 5-3, and in unaided school hostels and College at as little as Rs. 4-5. When one recollects that it is quite impossible for the cost of any boy's food alone at the present price of rice to be less than Rs. 6 a month, it is evident that these statistics are fallacious. The matter is being further enquired into. The only Government High schools, which are still unprovided with hostels, either Government or aided, are Comilla, Dinajpur and Rangpur. A large Muhammadan hostel, however, is now in process of construction at Comilla, while a sum of Rs. 9,000 has recently been sanctioned for the construction of a Government hostel in connexion with the Rangpur Zila School. The Dinajpur hostel that was referred to in last year's report was nearing completion at the close of the year. During the year the Fuller Muhammadan hostel at Rampur Boalia was completed, as well as the Muhammadan hostel in connexion with the Jamalpur High school. The importance of hostels, if properly supervised, cannot be over-estimated, but in many instances, it is feared that the resident Superintendents pay far too little attention to the boys. Still more is the lack of supervision evident in Messes, which in large towns like Dacca, Mymensingh, and Rajshahi are more often than not in charge of senior students. The Mess system may indeed be altogether condemned, and, if funds can be found for the provision of sufficient hostel accommodation, steps should be taken to do away with the Mess system completely in the near future.

Physical Training.

212. To the Western mind, mental work in the case of schoolboys must necessarily be accompanied by physical exercise, but this is not an article of faith either with the majority of Indian parents or with the older boys themselves, who have hitherto regarded examinations as of superior importance. More often than not, it is the boys of the second, third or even fourth classes who organise games, instead of those of the top class. A fair idea of the present state of physical training in Eastern Bengal may be gathered from the following remarks of the Dacca Inspector:—

> Before 1905 High school boys took part chiefly in cricket and football for exercise, besides drill taught by a member of the staff, but these were gradually replaced in the succeeding years in favour of "ground exercise" (a sort of *Deshi-Kasrat*), and in some cases by *lathi* play. In the year under report, however, the pendulum has swung back, and especially in the Government schools, cricket, football and hockey (the latter a new introduction) has been taken up with enthusiasm. A cricket and hockey competition for Government High schools of the Division was successfully carried through at Dacca last March, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor giving away the prizes to the successful Dacca Collegiate school teams. The success was chiefly due to the provision of funds by Government, Rs. 250 being allotted to each High School, to be supplemented, where necessary, by private contributions. The Mymensingh Zila School was also successful in a local football competition, and won the Bonham-Carter Cup.
>
> In Middle English and Primary schools, drill forms the principal feature of physical training. The boys of these schools also occasionally are seen playing football and cricket, but the lack of suitable play-grounds and apparatus somewhat handicaps them. The teachers of Secondary and Training schools are now being trained in groups at different centres in *Deshi-Kasrat* by teachers deputed by the Director of Public Instruction for that purpose from Assam and Sylhet, and certificates of proficiency awarded to those found deserving after departmental tests held in the presence of Deputy Inspectors.

The Chittagong Inspector also reports the holding of inter-school athletic competitions at Chittagong and Noakhali. In the Surma Valley less desire for physical exercise is shown, while in the Assam Valley only one of the tournaments referred to

in last year's report could be repeated. The Commissioner and Principal of the Cotton College are being consulted as to whether school authorities cannot be persuaded to take a greater interest in the promotion of the athletic tournaments in subsequent years.

CHAPTER X.

CONFERENCES.

Annual Conference.

213. The Annual Conference of Principals and Inspectors was held as usual at Dacca in July 1908. Various sets of rules to be subsequently embodied in the Provincial Code were passed, and much current work disposed of.

Divisional and other Conferences.

214. Divisional Conferences of higher Inspecting Officers were held in each Division save the Assam Valley, and Deputy-Inspectors are reported from all the Eastern Bengal Divisions to have presided over meetings of Sub-Inspectors at which measures were adopted for facilitating the spread of primary education. In the Surma and Assam Valley numerous meetings of Gurus were convened by Deputy and Sub-Inspectors with the object of improving the character of the teaching in primary schools.

A largely attended Educational Conference was held at Kishoreganj on January 25th and 26th, 1909, at the instance of the Anjuman-i-Islamia, Mymensingh, at which much discussion took place and several important resolutions for the advancement of Muhammadan Education were passed.

CHAPTER XI.

TEXT-BOOK COMMITTEES AND LIBRARIES.

Text-Book Committees.

215. As in the previous year, the Central Text-Book Committee held two meetings at Dacca, one in August 1908 and the other last March. Out of 331 books circulated to members 288 were reported on, but 50 more (chiefly English books) that had been received from the Director's office could not be dealt with owing to the limitation of the number of books that are forwarded monthly to each Sub-Committee. An additional Sub-Committee has now been formed to expedite the examination of books. In addition to mere reviewing of books, the Committee put forward suggestions for new books, besides supervising the preparation of an improved Bengali Grammar, which is now passing through the Press.

Two meetings were also held of the Assam Valley Text-Book Sub-Committee and 77 books in all dealt with.

Libraries and geographical equipment.

216. Serious attempts were made during the year to rectify the deficiencies in the library and geographical equipment of High Schools pointed out by the University Inspectors. Apart from library grants amounting to Rs. 7,100 for Colleges, about Rs. 21,000 in all was sanctioned for the improvement of libraries in Government High Schools. This total included special grants of Rs. 5,000 to the Dacca Madrassa and Rs. 4,000 to the Dacca Collegiate school, in the former case for the establishment of a good Oriental Reference Library, and in the latter to provide a general library for the school, as, previous to the removal of the Dacca College, the College library had served both for College and school. Books of general interest to the value of Rs. 3,441 were also distributed from the Director's office to Government and aided institutions.

In addition to the above, about Rs. 700 was expended on the purchase of books relating to the study of Geography for Government High Schools, while a total sum of Rs. 8,000 was spent on the purchase of geographical appliances for Government and aided High Schools.

CHAPTER XII.

SOCIETIES AND INDIVIDUALS.

Societies.

217. The various missionary bodies of the Province continued to do good work in connexion with education. The Divisional reports also mention with approval the efforts that are being made for the advancement of Muhammadan education by the Anjumans of Mymensingh, Noakhali, Pabna, and Rangpur.

Individuals.

218. The number of donations and endowments made to educational institutions was even smaller than in the previous year. The only ones that deserve special mention are the following:—

The Raja of Hill Tippera continued his liberal contributions towards primary and middle schools in the Tippera District, and, in addition, donated $2\frac{3}{4}$ *kanis* of land, valued at Rs. 2,000, to the Comilla Muhammadan Hostel.

Syed Husam Hyder Chaudhuri, the originator of the scheme for the Muhammadan hostel at Comilla, who had already contributed Rs. 7,000 towards its erection, made a further contribution of Rs. 2,000 for the provision of a library room.

A considerable number of further subscriptions to the new Mymensingh College have been promised. Among the donors, the following additional names may be mentioned :—

Maharaj Kumar Sashi Kanta Acharya Chaudhuri of Muktagacha, Rs. 15,000.

Babu Jagat Kishore Acharya Chaudhuri of Muktagacha, Rs. 5,500.

Rani Hemanta Kumari Devi of Puthia, Kumar Ranendra Narayan Roy of Bhawal, Babu Manmathanath Roy Chaudhury, Babu Brojendra Kishore Roy Chaudhuri and his mother Srimati Biswcswari Devi Chaudhurani (jointly), and Srimati Bama Sundari Chaudhurani of Bhowanipur have each promised or given Rs. 1,000 towards the same object.

Among others who distinguished themselves during the year by their interest in or support of educational institutions, the following may be noted :—

Nawab Syed Abdus Subhan Chaudhuri of Bogra, for financial support given to the Bogra Middle Madrassa, as well as the encouragement of female education in that district.

Dr. Mead of the Australian Baptist Mission, for work in connexion with the organisation of a High school for Namasudras at Orakandi, Faridpur.

Pandit Chandra Kumar Kabibhushan, Physician to His Highness the Rajah of Hill Tippera, for his generous support of the Kabindra Sanskrit College, Goila, Bakarganj.

Babu Basanta Kumar Roy, Vice-President of the Mahishya Samiti, Sunamganj, for efforts in connexion with the educational advancement of his community.

STATEMENTS.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in Eastern Bengal

[For details, *see*

Area and population.			
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns* and villages.	Population.	—
1	2	3	4
101,147. ...	Towns ... 60 Villages ... 90,297 Total ... 90,357	Males ... 15,679,409 Females ... 15,108,725 Total ... 30,788,134	Institutions { For males ,, females Total ... ... Scholars ... { Males... Females Total ...

NOTE.—For purposes of columns 1, 2 and 3 the statistics of the last

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less

† The population of school-going age is taken

RAL TABLE I.

and Assam at the end of the official year 1908-1909.

General Table III.]

Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.		Grand total.	Percentage of	Remarks.
Collegiate Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total of public institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary and others.			
Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.						
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
11	3	1,208	18,042	52	495	19,811	287	1,981	22,079	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 24·43	
...	...	21	4,101	...	...	4,122	...	303	4,425	4·9	
11	3	1,229	22,143	52	495	23,933	287	2,284	26,504	29·33	
1,329	145	132,159	637,324	1,171	18,050	790,178	5,636	35,767	831,581	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.† 35·35	
...	...	2,204	111,307	10	74	113,595	169	7,778	121,542	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.† 5·36	
1,329	145	134,363	748,631	1,181	18,124	903,773	5,805	43,545	953,123	20·63	

Census have been utilised.

than 5,000 inhabitants. A municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as a town at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

EDUCATION—GENE

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

[For details, *see*

	Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction.‡					
	Collegiate Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.	
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions ... For males	2,37,656	6,664	17,50,322	17,91,242	1,09,174	3,04,038
„ females	...	...	52,958	1,52,929	...	
Total ...	2,37,656	6,664	18,03,280	19,44,171	1,09,174	3,04,038
2. (*a*) Percentages* of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction	7·05	...	13·07	4·91	5·09	3·78
(*b*) Percentages* of District or Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total District of Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.	...	...	9·22	53·28	·10	2·33
(*c*) Percentages* of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	9·42	59·08	...	3·97
(*d*) Percentages of Total Expenditure in columns 2—17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	3·58	·10	27·16	29·30	1·64	4·58
3. Average annual cost† of educating each pupil in—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	204 13 1	...	18 12 6	8 15 3	109 4 10	39 10 6
Government institutions. Cost to District or Local and Municipal Funds.	...	...	0 3 6	0 1 5	1 1 2	0 10 10
Government institutions. Total cost ...	281 12 2	53 10 7	35 12 10	9 8 10	114 9 2	74 2 10
Local Fund schools.‡ Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	0 0 11	0 0 6	...	7 5 9
Local Fund schools.‡ Cost to District of Local Funds	...	...	5 5 1	2 13 8	...	35 3 11
Local Fund schools.‡ Total cost ...	...	...	10 2 11	3 7 0	...	77 7 0
Municipal schools.‡ Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	1 7 5	0 0 6	...	...
Municipal schools.‡ Cost to Municipal Funds	...	...	0 13 8	3 15 0	...	...
Municipal schools.‡ Total cost ...	...	...	13 3 6	5 6 4	...	...
Aided institutions... Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	47 5 4	...	1 5 0	0 1 11	24 5 0	1 7 10
Aided institutions... Cost to District or Local and Municipal Funds.	...	...	1 10 8	0 13 6	4 12 8	1 9 8
Aided institutions... Total cost ...	100 12 1	...	11 12 8	2 11 8	37 11 10	7 9 4
Unaided institutions—Total cost	90 0 7	16 10 8	13 15 8	1 7 0	...	7 7 5
All institutions ... Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	104 15 0	...	2 1 6	0 2 3	99 5 8	5 10 0
All institutions ... Cost to District or Local and Municipal Funds.	...	...	1 1 11	1 2 10	1 8 2	2 1 11
All institutions ... Total cost ...	174 14 0	44 11 7	14 3 11	2 12 10	105 9 4	17 11 5

RAL TABLE II.

in Eastern Bengal and Assam for the official year 1908-1909.

General Table IV.]

	Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction.§								
Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Total expenditure on Public Instruction.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
41,99,096	...	94,157	4,39,815	1,09,047	10,54,611	1,86,688	3,45,166	22,29,484	66,34,467
2,05,887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44,04,983	...	94,157	4,39,815	1,09,047	10,54,611	1,86,688	3,45,166	22,29,484	66,34,467
34·90	...	4·65	14·39	3·18	32·35	6·45	4·08	65·10	100
64·93	...	...	9·94	2·08	18·80	1·68	2·57	35·07	100
72·47	...	...	2·19	1·19	14·53	5·88	3·74	27·53	100
66·36	...	1·42	6·63	1·65	15·90	2·82	5·22	33·64	100

Rs. a. p.
29 13 6
0 4 5
46 10 6
0 1 0
3 1 4
4 0 0
0 8 8
2 13 4
8 3 1
0 5 3
0 15 3
3 15 3
6 14 9
0 [illegible] 5
1 3 0
5 4 0

* The percentages required for 2(*a*), 2(*b*), 2(*c*) are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 34, 35, 36, respectively, of General Table IV.

† The annual cost is calculated on the *direct* expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

‡ The average cost of each pupil in District or Local Fund and Municipal schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.

§ Fraction of a rupee should be omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

EDUCATION—GENE

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in

Class of Institutions.	Public Institutions.															
	Under public management.												Under private			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District, Local or Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by Government, District, Local, or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Arts Colleges.																
Collegiate education — English	4	554	573	479	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	520	507	416
Collegiate education — Law	2	115	113	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	6	669	686	569	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	520	507	416
Secondary Schools.																
For Boys— High Schools .. English	28	8,349	7,437	6,229	1	452	452	383	..	..	..	..	54	13,609	12,456	10,344
For Boys— Middle Schools .. English	6	515	453	374	26	3,347	2,984	2,352	..	..	..	..	384	34,861	32,890	26,536
For Boys— Middle Schools .. Vernacular	16	1,230	1,141	869	46	3,654	3,268	2,663	..	..	..	..	311	18,957	17,846	14,463
Total for Boys' Schools	50	10,094	9,031	7,472	73	7,453	6,704	5,398	..	..		..	749	67,427	63,192	51,343
For Girls— High Schools .. English	3	354	282	229	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Girls— Middle Schools .. English	1	93	82	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	247	207	190
For Girls— Middle Schools .. Vernacular	1	87	84	53	1	133	114	67	..	..	..	..	11	830	728	573
Total for Girls' Schools	5	539	448	333	1	133	114	67	..	..	..	..	13	1,077	935	763
Grand total Secondary Schools for Boys and Girls.	55	10,633	9,479	7,805	74	7,586	6,818	5,465	..	..	..	..	762	68,504	64,127	52,111
Primary Schools.																
For boys .. Upper Primary	39	1,627	1,638	1,270	19	1,096	1,117	889	..	..	..	..	2,055	107,544	101,260	83,783
For boys .. Lower ,,	54	1,082	1,091	963	3,514	147,044	137,527	100,417	2	37	31	23	10,322	344,599	317,708	263,943
Total Primary Schools for Boys	93	2,709	2,729	2,233	3,533	148,140	138,644	101,306	2	37	31	23	12,377	452,143	418,968	347,726
For Girls .. Upper Primary	10	514	488	367	1	42	43	32	..	..	..	..	49	2,104	1,993	1,524
For Girls .. Lower ,,	22	903	807	628	153	4,035	3,834	2,513	..	..	..	..	3,33.	67,307	62,478	49,273
Total Primary Schools for Girls	32	1,417	1,295	995	154	4,077	3,877	2,545	..	..	..	..	3,38.	69,411	64,471	50,797
Grand total Primary Schools for Boys and Girls.	125	4,126	4,024	3,228	3,687	152,217	142,521	103,851	2	37	31	23	15,757	521,554	483,439	398,523
Schools for Special Instruction.																
Training Schools— (a) For Masters	48	1,039	913	756	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	142	121	104
Schools of Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools	1	21	23	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	2	313	290	251	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering or Surveying Schools	2	399	380	321	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial Schools	7	78	68	52	7	540	582	497	..	..	..	..	1	35	30	26
Commercial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools — Madrassas	3	1,275	1,227	1,040	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	6,468	6,146	4,878
Other Schools — Miscellaneous Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	138	3,051	2,840	2,303
Total	63	3,125	2,901	2,435	7	540	582	497	..	..	..	..	235	9,696	9,137	7,387
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.	249	18,553	17,090	14,037	3,768	160,343	149,921	109,813	2	37	31	23	16,758	600,374	557,310	458,357

Private Institutions

1. Advanced, teaching—
   (a) Arabic or Persian
   (b) Sanskrit
2. Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly — For boys; ,, girls
3. Elementary, teaching the Quran — For boys; ,, girls
4. Other schools, not conforming to Departmental standards — For boys; ,, girls

Total

Grand Total for 1908-1909

RAL TABLE III.

Eastern Bengal and Assam for the official year 1908-1909.

management.						Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning—											Classification of scholars on 31st of March according to race or creed.					
Unaided.						English.			A classical language.			A vernacular language.									
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls month by month during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of Public Institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Others.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24(a)	24(b)	24	25(a)	25(b)	25	26(a)	26(b)	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
3	255	279	223	11	1,329	1,329	..	1,329	875	..	875	1,329	..	1,329	..	..	1,199	125	..	..	5	
1	30	36	21	3	145	145	..	145	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	142	3	..	..	..	
4	285	315	244	14	1,474	1,474	..	1,474	875	..	875	1,329	..	1,329	..	...	1,341	128	..	..	5	
133	29,494	29,331	22,909	216	51,904	49,623	4	49,627	23,676	1	23,677	49,462	6	49,468	6	..	33,727	12,774	14	107	282	
171	15,469	14,593	11,428	587	54,192	29,578	107	29,685	3,568	16	3,584	53,419	172	53,591	246	..	30,892	21,862	225	763	540	
32	2,449	2,305	1,896	408	26,290	2,927	1	2,928	304	..	304	26,199	48	26,247	48	..	15,488	10,281	..	18	503	
336	47,412	45,229	36,223	1,208	132,386	82,128	112	82,240	27,548	17	27,565	129,080	226	129,306	300	..	85,017	44,917	239	888	1,325	
..	..	..	..	3	354	..	188	188	..	21	21	2	352	354	..	2	334	12	..	8	..	
1	188	172	122	4	533	37	282	319	..	..	..	17	385	402	..	47	199	..	131	177	26	
1	49	42	27	14	1,090	..	77	77	..	..	..	24	1,066	1,090	..	24	886	64	..	129	11	
2	228	214	149	21	1,977	37	547	584	..	21	21	43	1,803	1,846	..	73	1,419	76	131	314	37	
338	47,640	45,443	36,372	1,229	134,363	82,165	659	82,824	27,548	38	27,586	129,123	2,029	131,152	300	73	86,436	44,993	370	1,202	1,362	
68	3,700	3,340	2,774	2,181	113,967	115	31	166	6,416	42	64,58	111,957	1,978	113,035	1,984	..	58,583	58,523	14	468	1,379	
1,969	57,104	51,005	42,446	15,861	549,866	424	141	565	75,892	6,142	82034	520,536	25,660	546,19 6	26,340	..	203,265	322,307	..	6,849	17,445	
2,037	60,804	54,345	45'0	18,042	3,833	579	172	751	82,308	6,184	88,492	632,493	27,638	660,131	28,324	..	256,848	380,530	14	7,317	1 8 4	
2	90	77	49	62	2,750	..	40	40	..	..	..	104	2,646	2,750	..	104	2,076	596	1	156	11	
533	9,803	8,990	7,375	4,039	82,048	5	13	18	253	13,203	13,456	1,691	79,901	81,592	..	1,771	41,340	38,979	..	1,203	736	
535	9,893	8,997	7,424	4,101	8 ,798	5	53	58	253	13,203	13,456	1,795	82,547	84,342	..	1,815	43,416	39,185	1	1,469	747	
2,572	70,697	63,342	52,644	22,143	748,631	584	225	809	82,561	19,387	101,948	654,288	110,185	744,473	28,324	1,815	300,264	420,915	15	8,786	19,571	
..	..	..	..	52	1,181	100	3	103	..	..	..	1,127	9	1,136	10	..	535	452	..	97	107	
1	5	7	4	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	
6	58	59	31	5	79	79	..	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	6	..	..	..	
3	259	243	20(	5	572	108	..	108	..	..	..	462	2	464	2	..	503	65	1	1	2	
..	..	..	..	2	399	..	..	..	..	..	..	399	..	399	..	..	370	27	..	..	2	
1	25	17	10	16	678	93	..	93	..	..	..	411	...	411	..	..	531	119	3	13	12	
4	126	116	84	4	128	123	5	12 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	103	19	4	..	..	
58	3,293	3,124	2,735	153	11,041	2,938	.	2,938	10,155	15	10,170	6,226	21	6,247	21	..	139	10,882	..	..	20	
171	2,173	2,009	1,667	309	5,224		..	..	4,979	42	5 021	630	31	661	48	..	4.667	476	..	..	81	
242	5,944	5,575	4,784	547	19,305	3,44	6	3,447	15,13	57	15,191	9,260	63	9,323	84	..	6,926	12,040	8	101	224	
3,156	124,560	114,675	94,604	23,933	803,733	87,664	890	88,554	126,118	19,482	145,600	774,000	112,277	886,277	28,708	1,888	394,967	477,182	393	10,969	1,162	
..	..	..	..	196	4,957	..	..	..	4,788	169	4,957	30	..	30	169	..	..	4,957	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	101	848	..	..	..	848	..	848	..	..	..	..	..	847	1	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	173	3,324	..	..	..	341	13	354	3,110	137	3,247	146	..	718	2,413	..	113	80	
..	..	..	..	27	467	..	..	..	..	149	149	..	467	467	..	..	27	440	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	1,653	33,159	..	..	..	28,978	4,181	33,159	334	86	420	4,181	..	..	33,159	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	265	2,765	..	..	..	311	2,454	2,765	..	..	..	..	311	..	2,765	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	175	3,326	477	..	477	242	6	248	3,151	41	3,192	46	..	1,059	850	..	383	1,034	
..	..	..	..	11	504	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	484	504	..	20	86	..	..	400	18	
..	..	..	..	2,571	49,350	477	..	477	35,508	6,972	42,480	6,647	1,215	17,860	3,548	331	2,737	44,585	..	896	1,132	
..	..	..	..	26,504	953,123	88,141	890	89,031	161,626	26,454	188,080	780,645	113,492	894,137	33,250	2,219	397,704	521,767	393	10,965	22,294	

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IIIA.

Number of Scholars on the 31st March 1909, classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed.

—	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Total.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION—									
Arts Colleges—									
English ... Male ...	...	...	397	802	125	1	...	4	1,329
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental ... Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges for Professional Training—									
Law ... Male ...	...	...	48	94	3	...	...	...	145
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ... Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ... Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching ... Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ... Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	445	896	128	1	...	4	1,474
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL—									
Secondary Schools—									
For Boys—									
High Schools Male ...	14	107	10,780	27,941	12,774	199	...	83	51,898
Female ...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6
Middle Schools—									
English ... Male ...	151	677	5,672	25,075	21,841	104	...	426	53,946
Female ...	74	86	12	43	21	...	...	10	246
Vernacular Male ...	...	18	2,416	13,032	10,277	281	...	218	26,242
Female ...	...	...	13	27	4	4	...	...	48
For Girls—									
High Schools Male ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Female ...	...	8	45	288	11	...	...	...	352
Middle Schools—									
English ... Male ...	30	8	...	7	...	...	...	2	47
Female ...	101	169	14	178	...	...	...	24	486

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IIIA—*continued.*

Number of Scholars on the 31st March 1909, classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed—continued.

	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Other	Total.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL—*concluded.*									
Secondary Schools—concluded.									
For Girls—concluded—									
Middle Schools—*concluded.*									
Vernacular ... Male ...	...	7	6	10	1	...	...	...	24
Vernacular ... Female ...	...	122	217	653	63	...	...	11	1,066
Total	370	1,202	19,176	67,260	44,993	588	...	774	134,363
Primary Schools—									
For Boys ... Male ...	8	4,774	19,099	227,856	365,877	3,242	...	14,653	635,509
For Boys ... Female ...	6	2,543	964	8,929	14,953	166	...	763	28,324
„ Girls ... Male ...	...	273	125	646	665	11	...	95	
„ Girls ... Female ...	1	1,176	6,568	36,077	38,520	446	...	195	82,983
Total	15	8,766	26,756	273,508	420,015	3,865	...	15,706	748,631
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL—*Schools for Special Instruction*—									
Training Schools. Male ...	...	84	93	442	452	1	...	99	1,171
Training Schools. Female ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	10
Schools of Arts Male ...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
Schools of Arts Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools ... Male ...	...	...	19	54	6	...	...	...	79
Law Schools ... Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools Male ...	1	1	117	385	64	...	...	2	570
Medical Schools Female ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Engineering and Surveying Schools. Male ...	...	...	111	259	27	...	...	2	399
Engineering and Surveying Schools. Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools. Male ...	3	13	130	401	119	4	...	8	678
Industrial Schools. Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools. Male ...	1	...	26	77	19	...	...	...	123
Commercial Schools. Female ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other Schools. Madrasahs Male ...	...	...	18	119	10,863	20	...	...	11,020
Other Schools. Madrasahs Female ...	...	...	...	2	19	...	...	...	21
Other Schools. Miscellaneous. Male ...	...	...	3,702	956	437	2	...	79	5,176
Other Schools. Miscellaneous. Female ...	...	...	1	8	39	...	...	...	48
Total	8	101	4,217	2,709	12,046	27	...	197	19,305
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction ...	393	10,069	50,594	344,373	477,182	4,481	...	16,681	903,773

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IIIA—*concluded.*

Number of Scholars on the 31st March 1909, classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed.

	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Total.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—									
1. Advanced teaching—									
(*a*) Arabic or Persian. Male	...	...	...	...	4,788	...	...	...	4,788
(*a*) Arabic or Persian. Female	...	...	...	...	169	...	...	...	169
(*b*) Sanskrit ... Male	...	...	589	258	1	...	...	...	848
(*b*) Sanskrit ... Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Any other Oriental Classic. Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Any other Oriental Classic. Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary teaching— A—Vernacular only or mainly—									
For boys ... Male	...	107	9	674	2,308	...	...	80	3,178
For boys ... Female	...	6	3	32	105	...	...	...	146
For girls ... Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Female	...	...	2	25	440	...	...	...	467
3. Elementary teaching— The Quran only—									
For boys ... Male	...	...	...	...	28,978	...	...	...	28,978
For boys ... Female	...	...	...	...	4,181	...	...	...	181
For girls ... Male	...	...	...	...	311	...	...	...	311
For girls ... Female	...	...	...	...	2,454	...	...	...	2,454
4. Other schools not conforming to Departmental Standards—									
For boys ... Male	...	383	161	871	831	1,018	...	16	3,280
For boys ... Female	...	...	...	27	19	...	...	...	46
For girls ... Male	...	...	3	17	...	...	...	...	20
For girls ... Female	...	400	26	40	...	18	...	...	484
Total of Private Institutions ...	...	896	793	1,944	44,585	1,036	...	96	49,350
Grand total	393	10,965	51,387	346,317	521,767	5,517	...	16,777	953,123

GENERAL TABLE IV.

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

Objects of expenditure.	Managed by Government.						
	Provincial Revenues.	District or Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Madrasa Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2		4	5	6	7	8
DIRECT EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collegiate Education — Colleges — Arts Colleges	1,17,361	...	...	33,743	...	10,341	1,61,450
Colleges for Professional Training	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law College	...	...	...	6,064	...	...	6,064
Total	1,17,361	...	...	39,812	...	10,341	1,67,514
Secondary Schools.							
For Boys— High Schools — English	1,30,127	...	...	1,48,624	240	1,657	2,80,648
Middle Schools — English	6,663	151	...	1,788	206	3	8,811
Middle Schools — Vernacular	12,390	1,447	...	3,838	17	...	17,692
Total for Secondary Schools for boys	1,49,180	1,598	...	1,54,250	463	1,660	3,07,151
For Girls— High Schools — English	26,587	360	135	1,730	800	330	29,942
Middle Schools — English	1,430	...	...	...	...	...	1,430
Middle Schools — Vernacular	854	...	...	...	...	...	854
Total for Secondary Schools for girls	28,871	360	135	1,730	800	330	32, 26
Total for Secondary Schools both for boys and girls	1,78,051	1,958	135	1,55,980	1,263	1,990	3,39,377
Primary Schools.							
For Boys — Upper Primary	16,767	...	...	1,459	8	16	18,250
For Boys — Lower „	9,790	...	...	...	100	...	9,890
Total for Primary Schools for boys	26,557	...	...	1,459	108	16	28,140
For Girls — Upper Primary	4,069	...	13	13	88	...	4,183
For Girls — Lower „	5,409	288	65	...	274	99	6,135
Total for Primary Schools for girls	9,478	288	78	13	362	99	10,318
Total Primary Schools for boys and girls	36,035	288	78	1,372	470	115	38,458
Schools for Special Instructions.							
Training Schools for— (a) Masters	99,795	982	...	3,335	22	473	1,04,607
(b) Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	1,732	...	...	1,732
Medical Schools	47,629	...	...	7,988	...	...	55,617
Engineering and Surveying Schools	23,182	...	...	9,630	...	4,797	37,609
Technical and Industrial Schools	6,708	1,353	...	...	192	1,376	9,629
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools — Madrasahs	1,320	...	...	26,110	...	15,400	42,830
Other Schools — Miscellaneous Schools, *e.g. tols*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,78,634	2,335	...	48,845	214	22,046	2,52,074
Total of Direct Expenditure	5,10,081	4,581	213	2,46,109	1,947	34,492	7,97,423
INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.							
Buildings	5,56,565	...	...	...	...	100	5,56,665
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	1,12,160	...	...	19	...	1,626	1,13,805
Total	6,68,725	...	...	19	...	1,726	6,70,470
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships or Stipends held in — Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Special Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous— Hostel (Boarding) charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for abolished schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for conducting examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stipends, prizes and rewards to unrecognised Tols	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stipends, prizes and rewards to Maktabs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payments to other private schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Miscellaneous Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Indirect Expenditure	6,68,725	...	...	19	...	1,726	6,70,470
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction in 1908-1909	11,78,806	4,581	213	2,46,128	1,947	36,218	14,67,893

School Education, General.

TABLE No. IV.

in Eastern Bengal and Assam for the year 1908-1909.

Public Instruction.

Under public management.

Managed by District or Local or Municipal Boards.							Maintained by Native States.						
Provincial Revenues.	District or Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mubsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native States Revenues.	District or Local Funds in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,348	...	300	8,219	...	29	9,896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	16,004	485	14,740	1,167	301	32,725	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	14,963	...	12,756	864	78	28,661	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,376	30,967	785	35,715	2,031	408	71,282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
330	431	60	89	48	...	958	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
330	431	60	89	48	...	958	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,706	31,398	845	35,804	2,079	408	72,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,504	985	1,907	85	61	5,542	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,897	3,85,838	5,119	62,780	10,736	2,521	4,71,841	84	...	...	48	12	...	144
4,847	3,88,342	6,104	64,687	10,821	2,582	4,77,383	84	...	...	48	12	...	144
...	350	211	...	...	...	561	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	14,342	717	141	235	...	15,435	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	14,692	928	141	235	...	15,996	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,847	4,03,034	7,032	64,828	11,056	2,582	4,93,379	84	...	...	48	12	...	144
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,284	20,513	71	12,636	685	6,881	45,070	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,284	20,513	71	12,636	685	6,881	45,070	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,837	4,54,945	7,948	1,13,268	13,820	9,871	6,10,689	84	...	...	48	12	...	144
816	2,33,492	3,104	499	17,471	4,064	2,59,446	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
560	18,862	746	...	1,73	78	21,982	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,376	2,52,354	3,850	499	19,207	4,142	2,81,428	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,376	2,52,354	3,850	499	19,207	4,142	2,81,428	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,213	7,07,299	11,798	1,13,767	33,027	14,013	8,02,117	84	...	...	48	12	...	144

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

Objects of expenditure.	Public instruction—*concld.*						
	Under private						
	Aided by Government or by District or Local or Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial Revenues.	District or Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
DIRECT EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges.							
Collegiate Education ... Arts Colleges	24,000	...	...	22,622	2,801	1,662	51,085
... Colleges for Professional Training ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... Law College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	24,000	...	...	22,622	2,801	1,662	51,085
Secondary Schools.							
School Education, General. For Boys—High Schools ... ... English	33,956	1,006	275	1,93,431	22,619	10,418	2,61,705
Middle Schools ... ... English ...	12,842	78,038	637	1,70,088	69,482	8,911	3,40,568
Middle Schools ... ... Vernacular ...	31,725	22,197	300	63,5[illegible]6	16,925	2,111	1,36,794
Total for secondary schools for boys	78,523	1,01,811	1,212	4,27,055	1,09,026	21,440	7,3[illegible],067
For Girls—High Schools ... ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools ... ... English ...	3,873	...	300	645	1,005	84	5,907
Middle Schools ... ... Vernacular ...	1,961	2,222	1,482	923	3,289	1,438	11,315
Total for secondary schools for girls	5,834	2,222	1,782	1,568	4,294	1,522	17,222
Total Secondary Schools both for boys and girls ...	84,357	1,04,033	2,994	4,28,623	1,13,320	22,962	7,56,289
Primary Schools.							
For Boys ... Upper Primary	13,055	1,05,536	3,118	1,90,082	31,474	7,909	3,51,174
... Lower ,, ...	30,574	2,03,906	9,180	4,57,781	65,097	78,932	8,45,470
Total for Primary Schools for boys	43,629	3,09,442	12,298	6,47,863	96,571	86,841	11,96,644
For Girls ... Upper Primary	5,143	1,535	2,467	1,462	2,214	3,903	16,754
... Lower ,, ...	9,483	80,320	3,036	1,935	5,928	6,871	1,07,573
Total for Primary Schools for girls	14,626	81,885	5,503	3,397	8,142	10,774	1,24,327
Total for Primary Schools for boys and girls ...	58,255	3,91,327	17,801	6,51,260	1,04,713	97,615	13,20,971
Schools for Special Instruction.							
Training Schools for—(*a*) Masters	2,942	580	...	...	...	1,045	4,567
(*b*) Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools	660	150	...	...	148	...	958
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ... Madrassahs	4,423	6,048	270	15,245	10,628	2,932	39,526
... Miscellaneous Schools, *e.g.* Tols ...	8,372	6,674	1,353	192	3,834	8,964	29,389
Total	16,397	13,452	1,603	15,437	14,610	12,941	74,440
Total of Direct Expenditure	1,83,009	5,68,812	22,398	11,17,942	2,35,444	1,35,180	22,62,785
INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.							
Buildings	93,015	46,549	3,020	399	25,830	27,323	1,96,136
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	17,630	6,430	1,732	292	4,324	9,505	39,913
Total	1,10,645	52,979	4,752	691	30,154	36,828	2,36,049
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships or Stipends held in Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Special Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Charges for Scholarships	...	...	...	...		...	...
Miscellaneous—Hostel (Boarding) charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for abolished schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for conducting examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stipends, Prizes and rewards to unrecognised Tols	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stipends, Prizes and rewards to Maktabs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payments, to other private schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Miscellaneous Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Indirect Expenditure...	1,10,645	52,979	4,752	691	30,154	36,828	2,36,049
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction in 1908-1909 ...	2,93,654	5,61,791	27,150	11,18,633	2,65,598	1,72,008	24,38,834

TABLE IV—*concld.*

in Eastern Bengal and Assam for the year 1908-1909.

management.				Total expenditure from								
Unaided.								All other sources.				
									Public.			
Fees, including fees paid from Mudsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	District or Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mudsin Fund.	Private.	Native States Revenues.	Imperial contributions.	Grand total.	Remarks.
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	39a	40	41
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
9,362	200	15,559	25,121	142,611*	...	...	65,732	29,313	...	...	2,37,656	* Includes Rs. 1,250 given to the Pabna Institution from Provincial Revenues.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
600	...	...	600	...	...	...	6,664	...	...	...	6,664	
9,962	200	15,559	25,721	1,42,611	...	...	72,396	29,313	...	...	2,44,320	
4,07,571	59,681	30,460	4,97,712	1,65,431	1,006	575	7,57,845	1,23,904	1,200	...	10,49,961	
54,085	45,485	22,274	1,21,844	19,553	94,763	1,122	2,40,701	1,43,008	4,761	...	5,03,948	
9,185	3,606	475	13,266	44,115	38,697	300	89,315	24,076	...	...	1,96,413	
4,70,841	1,08,772	53,209	6,32,822	2,29,079	1,34,376	1,997	10,87,861	2,91,048	5,961	...	17,50,322	
...	...	...	...	26,587	360	135	1,730	1,130	...	...	29,942	
153	...	1,880	2,033	5,303	...	300	798	2,969	...	...	9,370	
...	519	...	519	3,145	2,653	1,542	1,012	5,118	176	...	13,646	
153	519	1,880	2,552	35,035	3,013	1,977	3,540	9,217	176	...	52,958	
4,70,994	1,09,291	55,089	6,35,374	2,64,114	1,37,389	3,974	10,91,401	3,00,265	6,137	...	18,03,280	
6,379	2,783	2,552	11,714	29,822	1,08,040	4,103	1,99,827	44,255	633	...	3,86,680	
54,218	18,109	4,890	77,217	45,211	5,89,744	14,299	5,74,827	1,79,410	1,071	...	14,04,562	
60,597	20,892	7,442	88,931	75,033	6,97,784	18,402	7,74,654	2,23,665	1,704	...	17,91,242	
...	465	...	465	9,212	1,915	2,691	1,475	6,070	...	...	21,963	
372	1,447	4	1,823	14,892	94,950	3,818	2,448	14,798	60	...	1,30,966	
372	1,912	4	2,288	24,104	96,865	6,509	3,923	21,468	60	...	1,52,929	
60,969	22,804	7,446	91,219	99,137	7,94,649	24,911	7,78,577	2,45,133	1,764	...	19,44,171	
...	...	...	...	1,02,737	1,562	...	3,335	1,540	...	...	1,09,174	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
50	...	...	50	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	50	
3,085	...	...	3,085	...	...	...	4,867	...	...	...	4,867	
2,733	28	...	2,761	47,629	...	...	10,721	28	...	...	58,378	
...	...	...	...	25,182	...	...	9,630	4,707	...	...	37,609	
44	406	...	450	11,652	22,016	71	12,680	9,688	...	...	56,107	
4,080	...	738	4,818	...	...	...	4,080	738	...	...	4,818	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11,776	4,742	1,808	18,326	5 743	6,048	250	58,131	35,510	...	...	1,00,632	
...	1,907	10,231	12,138	8,372	6,674	1,353	192	24,936	...	...	41,527	
21,768	7,083	12,777	41,628	1,99,315	36,300	1,674	98,686	77,237	...	...	4,13,212	
5,63,693	1,38,578	90,871	7,93,942	7,05.177	9.68.338	30,559	20,41,960	6,51,948	7,901	...	44,04,983	
287	9,155	32,922	42,364	6,53,896*	2,80,467*	6,124	1,185	1,12,939	...	...	10,54,611	* Includes Rs. 3,500 and Rs. 426 given to unaided schools from Provincial Revenues and Local Fund respectivoy.
836	1,960	8,192	10,988	1,30,350	25,292	2,478	1,147	27,421	...	...	186,688	
1,123	11,115	41,114	53,352	7,84,246	3,05,759	8,602	2,332	1,40,360	...	...	12,41,299	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	94,157	...	...	...	...	...	...	94,157	
...	...	...	...	2,90.716	1,48,175	924	...	...	...	...	4,39,815	
...	...	...	...	16,282	...	...	...	3,578	...	...	19,860	
...	...	...	...	...	1,015	...	...	...	...	...	1,015	
...	...	...	...	29,131	17,367	496	125	3,767	36		50,922	
...	...	...	...	2,827	9,109	8	...	2,354	...	...	14,298	
...	...	...	...	9,433	252	...	...	336	...	...	10,591	
...	...	...	...	4,249	1,556	...	...	410	163	...	6,378	
...	...	...	...	1,728	1,744	...	...	2,568	33	...	6,073	
...	...	...	...	64,100	31,023	64	125	13,013	232	...	1,09,047	
...	...	...	...	31,960	2,354	...	1,61,004	50,488	...	...	2,45,806	
...	...	...	...	2,760	5,739	889	...	2,444	...	...	11,023	
...	...	...	...	6,823	28	...	816	9	...	...	7,676	
...	...	...	...	6	15	...	...	...	...	...	21	
...	...	...	...	...	910	...	...	...	...	...	910	
...	...	...	...	1,829	186	75	3,389	64	...	...	5,543	
...	...	...	...	39,323	28,928	620	1,091	3,625	...	...	73,587	
...	...	...	...	82,501	38,160	1,575	1,66,300	56,630	...	...	3,45,166	
1,123	11,115	41,114	53,352	13,15,770	5,23,147	11,605	1,68,757	2,10,003	232	...	22,29,434	
66,4,816	1,50,693	1,31,985	8,47,294	20,20,547	14,91,455	42,164	22,09,817	8,61,951	8,133	...	66,34,467	

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for Secondary

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination, or an examination of an equivalent standard.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage.		
			1			2		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS. *(English and Vernacular.)*								
Government ... ... English	34	8,864	4,287	...	4,287	1,666	...	1,666
Government ... ... Vernacular	16	1,230	2	...	2	185	...	185
District or Local Fund. ... English	24	2,836	...	...	...	502	...	502
District or Local Fund. ... Vernacular	46	3,654	...	...	...	407	...	407
Municipal ... ... English	3	963	249	...	249	260	...	260
Aided ... ... English	438	48,470	5,297	2	5,299	9,954	15	9,969
Aided ... ... Vernacular	311	18,957	4	...	4	2,662	...	2,662
Unaided ... ... English	304	44,963	10,588	...	10,588	9,971	6	9,977
Unaided ... ... Vernacular	32	2,449	...	...	...	408	...	408
Total	1,208	132,386	20,427	2	20,429	26,015	21	26,036
SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS. *(English and Vernacular.)*								
Government ... ... English	4	452	...	45	45	...	51	51
Government ... ... Vernacular	1	87	...	...	...	...	...	...
District or Local Fund ... Vernacular	1	133	...	...	...	...	3	3
Aided ... ... English	2	247	...	...	...	...	22	22
Aided ... ... Vernacular	11	830	...	2	2	...	34	34
Unaided ... ... English	1	188	...	5	5	...	13	13
Unaided ... ... Vernacular	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	21	1,977	...	52	52	...	123	123
Total Secondary Schools for boys and girls	1,229	34,363	20,427	54	20,481	26,015	144	26,159
Total Primary Schools from General Table V(B) ...	22,143	748,631	...	...	...	55	13	68
Grand total for 1908-1909	23,372	883,012	20,427	54	20,481	26,070	157	26,227

TABLE V(A).

Education in Eastern Bengal and Assam at the end of the year 1908-1909.

Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.								
			Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1,324	...	1,324	1,541	...	1,541	46	...	46	8,864	...	8,864
378	...	378	588	1	589	6	...	76	1,229	1	1,230
1,182	...	1,182	1,058	2	1,060	5	7	92	2,827	9	2,836
804	...	804	1,990	...	1,990	453	...	453	3,654	...	
256	...	256	196	...	19	2	...	2	963	...	
13,707	29	13,736	17,891	101	17,992	1,469	5	1,474	48,318	152	48,470
4,247	2	4,249	9,408	28	9,436	2,592	14	2,606	18,913	44	18,957
10,218	10	10,228	12,970	42	13,012	1,125	33	1,158	44,872	91	44,963
514	...	514	1,194	1	1,1[illegible]	330	2	332	2,446	3	2,449
32,630	41	32,671	46,836	175	47,011	6,178	61	6,239	132,086	300	132,386
...	74	74	2	234	236	...	46	46	2		452
...	8	8	...	41	1	...	38	38	...	87	87
...	15	15	...	75	75	...	40	40	...	133	133
...	26	26	37	150	187	...	12	12	37	210	247
...	67	67	23	502	525	1	201	202	24	806	830
...	42	42	2	65	67	8	53	61	10	178	188
...	4	4	...	33	33	...	3	3	...	40	40
...	236	236	64	1,100	1,164	9	393	402	73	1,904	1,977
32,630	277	32,907	46,900	1,275	48,175	6,187	454	6,641	132,159	2,204	134,363
17,276	331	17,607	392,717	43,663	46,380	227,276	67,300	94,576	637,324	111,307	748,631
49,906	608	50,514	439,617	44,938	484,555	233,463	67,754	301,217	769,483	113,511	

Return of the stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for Primary Educa

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage.		
			1			2		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total,	Boys.	Girls.	Total
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.								
For Boys.								
Upper Primary. Government	39	1,627	...	...	...	2	...	2
Upper Primary. District or Local Fund	17	947	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary. Municipal	2	149	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary. Aided	2,055	107,544	...	...	...	51	...	51
Upper Primary. Unaided	68	3,700	...	...	...	2	2	4
Lower Primary. Government	54	1,082	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary. District or Local Fund	3,492	145,461	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary. Municipal	22	1,583	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary. Native States	2	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary. Aided	10,322	344,599	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary. Unaided	1,969	57,104	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	18,042	663,833	...	...	...	55	2	57
For Girls.								
Upper Primary. Government	10	514	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary. Municipal	1	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary. Aided	49	2,104	...	...	...	...	8	8
Upper Primary. Unaided	2	90	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary. Government	22	903	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary. District or Local Fund	152	3,998	...	...	...	...	2	2
Lower Primary. Municipal	1	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary. Aided	3,331	67,307	...	...	...	...	1	1
Lower Primary. Unaided	533	9,803	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4,101	84,798	...	...	...	...	11	11
Total Primary Schools	22,143	748,631	...	...	...	55	13	68
Grand total	23,372	883,012	20,427	54	20,481	26,070	157	26,227

TABLE V(B).

tion in Eastern Bengal and Assam at the end of the year 1908-1909.

Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond he Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.								
			Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
233	3	236	1,056	3	1,059	330	...	330	1,621	6	1,627
201	...	201	573	8	581	140	25	165	914	33	947
80	...	80	56	...	56	13	...	13	149	...	149
15,633	34	15,667	61,688	571	62,259	28,287	1,280	29,567	105,659	1,885	107,544
584	1	585	2,148	29	2,177	906	28	934	3,640	60	3,700
...	...	...	937	12	949	126	7	133	1,063	19	1,082
241	3	244	92,210	1,922	94,132	47,595	3,490	51,085	140,606	5,415	145,461
...	...	...	1,095	...	1,095	487	1	488	1,582	1	1,583
...	...	...	18	...	18	19	...	19	37	...	37
246	5	251	202,646	5,147	207,793	123,458	13,097	136,555	326,350	18,249	344,599
58	...	58	29,546	607	30,153	24,844	2,049	26,893	54,448	2,656	57,104
17,276	46	17,322	391,973	8,299	400,272	226,205	19,977	246,182	635,509	28,324	663,833
...	37	37	...	264	264	...	213	213	...	514	514
...	1	1	...	27	27	...	14	14	...	42	42
...	146	146	36	1,017	1,053	68	829	897	104	2,000	2,104
...	7	7	...	50	50	...	33	33	...	90	90
...	16	16	2	553	555	...	332	332		901	903
...	10	10	167	1,705	1,872	158	1,956	2,114	325	3,673	3,998
...	...	...	...	19	19	...	18	18	...	37	37
...	64	64	487	28,799	29,286	664	37,292	37,956	1,151	66,156	67,307
...	4	4	52	2,930	2,982	181	6,636	6,817	233	9,570	9,803
...	285	285	744	35,364	36,108	1,071	47,323	48,394	1,815	82,983	84,798
17,276	331	17,607	392,717	43,663	436,380	227,276	67,300	294,576	637,324	111,307	748,631
49,906	608	50,514	439,617	44,938	484,555	233,463	67,754	301,217	769,483	113,511	882,994

GENERAL

Return showing the results of prescribed examination

Description of examinations and the class of schools competing for them.	Number of competing schools for		Number of successful schools for		Number of examinees.		Number passed.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RESULT AT THE—								
M. A. Examination — Government College	2	...	2	...	15	...	6	...
M. A. Examination — Aided „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. A. Examination — Other „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. A. Examination — Total	2	...	2	...	15	...	6	...
M. Sc. Examination — Government College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. Sc. Examination — Aided „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. Sc. Examination — Other „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. Sc. Examination — Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. A. Examination — Government College	2	...	2	...	56	...	33	...
B. A. Examination — Aided „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. A. Examination — Other „	1	...	1	...	13	...	4	...
B. A. Examination — Total	3	...	3	...	69	...	37	...
B. Sc. Examination — Government College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Sc. Examination — Aided „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Sc. Examination — Other „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Sc. Examination — Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Examination in Arts — Government College	4	...	4	...	159	...	69	...
Intermediate Examination in Arts — Aided „	4	...	4	...	169	...	58	...
Intermediate Examination in Arts — Other „	3	...	3	...	100	...	29	...
Intermediate Examination in Arts — Total	11	...	11	...	428	...	156	...
Intermediate Examination in Science. — Government College	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Intermediate Examination in Science. — Aided „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Examination in Science. — Other „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Examination in Science. — Total	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
B. L. Examination — Government College	2	...	2	...	59	...	31	...
B. L. Examination — Aided „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. L. Examination — Other „	1	...	1	...	16	...	6	...
B. L. Examination — Total	3	...	3	...	75	...	37	...
Bachelor of Teaching Examination... Government College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Licentiate in Teaching Examination Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Entrance Examination — Of High Schools, Madrasahs and other special schools. — Government Schools	29	2	29	2	647	6	536	6
Entrance Examination — Of High Schools, Madrasahs and other special schools. — Aided „	51	...	50	...	701	...	473	...
Entrance Examination — Of High Schools, Madrasahs and other special schools. — Other „	114	...	112	...	1,888	...	1,146	...
Entrance Examination — Total	194	2	191	2	3,236	6	2,155	6
High School Honour Examination — Of European schools — Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High School Honour Examination — Of European schools — Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High School Honour Examination — Of European schools — Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High School Honour Examination — Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VI.

in Eastern Bengal and Assam during the year 1908-1909.

Europeans and Eurasians.		Native Christians.		Hindus.				Muhammadans.		Buddhists.		Parsis.		Others.	
				Brahmans.		Non-Brahmans.									
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	12	...	19	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	13	...	22	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	20	...	45	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	24	...	32	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	58	...	91	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	10	...	19	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	12	...	23	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	...	127	2	284	4	113	...	4	...	1	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	131	...	279	...	62	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	361	...	673	...	109	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6	...	619	2	1,236	4	284	...	7	...	1	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

GENERAL

Return showing the results of prescribed examinations

Description of examinations and the class of schools competing for them.		Number of competing schools for		Number of successful schools for		Number of examinees.		Number passed.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
High school examination — Of European schools	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annual examination in standard VI or Middle School examination.	Government schools	95	4	93	4	938	13	735	13
	Aided „	676	9	641	9	5,118	24	3,790	18
	Other „	258	2	249	2	3,304	5	2,419	5
	Total								
Annual examination in standard IV or Upper Primary examination of — Schools other than Upper Primary.	Government	68	3	68	3	753	24	63	22
	Aided	636	8	621	8	5,854	26	4,239	21
	Other	272	...	263	...	3,713	1	2,869	1
	Total	976	11	957	11	10,320	51	7,761	44
Upper Primary schools	Government	43	4	40	4	150	11	117	10
	Aided	1,646	25	1,541	18	5,048	41	3,688	31
	Other	29	2	28	2	105	15	76	10
	Total	1,718	31	1,609	24	5,303	67	3,881	51
Grand total for Upper Primary Examination of —	Government schools	111	7	108	7	903	35	770	32
	Aided „	2,282	33	2,162	26	10,902	67	7,927	52
	Other „	301	2	296	2	3,818	16	2,945	11
Annual examination in standard II or Lower Primary examination of — Schools other than Lower Primary.	Government	108	10	107	10	862	68	665	54
	Aided ...	2,483	40	2,380	39	14,683	127	10,457	112
	Other ...	300	2	297	2	3,706	3	2,827	3
	Total	2,891	52	2,784	51	19,251	198	13,949	169
Lower Primary schools	Government	2,313	29	1,809	23	8,424	83	4,295	67
	Aided ...	5,677	355	5,099	31	15,579	692	11,099	571
	Other ...	350	1	240	1	718	13	474	9
	Total	8,340	385	7,148	335	24,721	788	16,568	647
Grand total for Lower Primary examination of —	Government schools	2,421	39	1,916	33	9,286	151	5,060	121
	Aided „	8,160	395	7,479	350	30,262	19	21,556	683
	Other „	650	3	537	3	4,424	16	3,301	12
PRIVATE CANDIDATES AT THE— (1) Entrance Examination		...	...	...	...	*53	...	56	...
(2) High School Honour Examination for Europeans		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) High School Examination ditto		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Figures for the Dacca Division could

Further details of the Matriculation of boys' schools for 1908-1909.

Description of schools for boys competing for the examination.	Number passed in				Remarks.
	1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.	
1	2	2	4	5	6
Government schools*	204	273	59	536	
Aided* „	115	267	91	473	
Unaided* „	223	682	241	1,146	
Total	542	1,222	591	2,155	

* Will include "High schools" "Madrasahs" or any "other special schools" competing for the Matriculation Examination.

TABLE VI—*concld.*

in Eastern Bengal and Assam during the year 1908-1909.

Europeans and Eurasians.		Native Christians.		Hindus.				Muhammadans.		Buddhists.		Parsis.		Others.	
				Brahmans.		Non-Brahmans.									
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	123	1	394	12	203	...	10	...	...	...	4	...
...	...	16	6	580	3	1,910	8	1,254	...	20	...	...	...	10	1
1	...	5	4	535	1	1,278	...	595	...	2	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	1	...	115	2	264	19	252	1	19	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	2	6	659	4	2,039	7	1,513	4	25	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	2	...	609	...	1,474	...	779	1	5	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	6	1,383	6	3,777	26	2,544	6	49	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	7	3	46	7	62	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	17	4	258	4	1,589	20	1,764	3	45	...	...	...	15	...
...	...	...	9	14	...	85	1	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	17	13	279	7	1,670	28	1,853	3	45	...	...	...	17	...
...	...	1	...	122	5	310	26	314	1	19	...	...	...	4	...
...	...	19	10	917	8	3,628	27	3,277	7	70	...	...	...	16	...
...	...	2	9	623	...	1,509	1	806	1	5	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	81	3	276	43	290	3	15	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	9	14	985	22	4,711	61	4,680	15	61	...	...	...	11	...
...	...	...	...	510	...	1,420	3	893	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	10	14	1,576	25	6,407	112	5,863	18	80	...	...	...	13	...
...	...	41	...	492	11	2,482	45	1,836	10	7	...	...	...	137	1
...	...	117	16	494	121	3,805	293	6,577	135	76	6	...	...	30	...
...	...	1	...	36	2	158	6	279	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	159	16	1,022	134	6,445	344	8,692	146	83	6	...	...	167	1
...	...	42	...	573	14	2,758	93	2,126	13	22	...	...	...	139	1
...	...	126	30	1,479	143	8,516	354	11,257	159	137	6	...	...	41	...
...	...	1	...	546	2	1,578	9	1,172	1	4	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	9	...	41	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

not be supplied by the Inspector.

Statement showing the award of scholarships in standards VI, IV and II for the year 1908-1909.

Names of scholarships.	Number of centres at which the final selection of scholars was made.†	Number of candidates examined in these centres.	Total number of scholarships awarded.	Caste and creed of the pupils to whom scholarships were awarded.					Others.	Number of pupils of the poorer classes to whom scholarships were awarded.			
				Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.			Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Others.
							Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
(1) Scholarships in standard VI.	34	639	161	...	4	49	31	74	3	18	12	1	2
(2) Scholarships in standard IV.	60	681	184	...	6	61	27	78	12	29	10	3	8
(3) Scholarships in standard II.	233	2,637	640	...	34	233	62	273	33	107	30	24	23

† The term "Scholars" means those who may be elected to scholarships.

Return showing the Distribution of District or Local Board and Municipal Expenditure

	Objects of Expenditure.	Expenditure by District or Local Boards on Public									
		In institutions managed by District or Local Boards.									
		Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls month-ly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	District or Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District expenditure. — School education, general.	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.											
	For boys— High Schools English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle Schools English	24	2,836	2,517	1,965	28	16,004	...	12,971	1,167	300	30,470
	Middle Schools Vernacular	46	3,654	3,268	2,663	...	14,963	...	12,756	864	78	28,661
	For girls— High Schools English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle Schools English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle Schools Vernacular	1	133	114	67	330	431	60	89	48	...	958
	Total Secondary Schools	71	6,623	5,899	4,695	358	31,398	60	25,816	2,079	378	60,089
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.											
	For boys ... Upper Primary	17	947	974	771	...	2,504	...	1,673	44	46	4,267
	For boys ... Lower ,,	3,492	145,461	136,112	99,346	4,795	3,85,659	...	61,252	10,736	2,521	4,64,963
	Total Primary Schools for boys	3,509	146,408	137,086	100,117	4,795	3,86,163	...	62,925	10,780	2,567	4,69,230
	For girls ... Upper Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	For girls ... Lower ,,	152	3,998	3,796	2,488	...	14,342	531	141	235	...	15,249
	Total Primary Schools for girls	152	3,998	3,796	2,488	...	14,342	531	141	235	...	15,249
	Grand Total Primary Schools for boys and girls	3,661	150,406	140,882	102,605	4,795	4,02,505	531	63,066	11,015	2,567	4,84,479
	SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.											
School education, special.	Training Schools—											
	(a) For Masters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Technical and Industrial Schools	7	540	582	497	4,284	20,513	71	12,636	685	6,881	45,070
	Other Schools ... Madrasahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Schools ... Miscellaneous Schools—Tols	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	7	540	582	497	4,284	20,513	71	12,636	685	6,881	45,070
Indirect expenditure.	*Buildings*	...	...	...	...	816	2,33,492	...	...	17,471	4,064	2,55,843
	Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	18,862	...	...	1,736	78	20,676
	Total	...	...	...	...	816	2,52,354	...	...	19,207	4,142	2,76,519
	Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scholarships held in Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scholarships held in Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scholarships held in Primary ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scholarships held in Medical ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scholarships held in Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scholarships held in Other Special Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total charges for scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand total for 1908-1909	3,739	157,569	147,363	107,797	10,253	7,06,770	662	1,01,518	32,986	13,968	8,66,157

RAL TABLE VII.

on Public Instruction in Eastern Bengal and Assam for the year 1908-1909.

Instruction.				Expenditure by Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.														
In institutions managed by				In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.										In institutions managed by				
Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total District or Local Fund expenditure on Public Instruction.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	Municipal funds.	District or Local funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	District or Local Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total expenditure of District or Local and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	1,006	1,006	1	452	452	383	1,348	300	...	8,219	...	29	9,896	...	...	275	575	1,581
151	...	78,608	94,763	2	511	467	397	...	485	...	1,769	...	1	2,255	...	...	637	1,122	95,885
1,447	...	22,197	38,607	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	300	38,907
360	...	...	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	...	...	135	495
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	300	300
...	...	2,222	2,653	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	1,482	1,542	4,195
1,958	...	1,04,033	1,37,389	3	963	919	770	1,348	785	...	9,988	...	30	12,151	135	60	2,994	3,974	1,41,363
...	...	1,05,536	1,08,040	2	149	143	118	...	985	...	234	41	15	1,275	...	...	3,118	4,103	1,12,143
...	179	2,03,906	5,89,744	22	1,583	1,425	1,071	52	5,119	179	1,528	...	...	6,878	...	...	9,180	14,209	6,04,042
...	179	3,09,442	6,97,784	24	1,732	1,568	1,189	52	6,104	179	1,762	41	15	8,153	...	...	12,298	18,402	7,16,186
...	350	1,565	1,915	1	42	43	32	...	211	350	...	...	...	561	13	...	2,467	2,601	4,606
288	...	80,320	94,950	1	37	38	25	...	186	...	...	...	...	186	65	531	3,036	3,818	98,768
288	350	81,885	96,865	2	79	81	57	...	397	350	...	...	...	747	78	5 1	5,503	6,509	1,03,374
288	529	3,91,327	7,94,649	26	1,811	1,649	1,246	52	6,501	529	1,762	41	15	8,900	78	531	17,801	24,911	8,19,560
982	...	580	1,562	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,562
1,353	...	150	22,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	71	22,087
...	...	6,048	6,048	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	250	6,298
...	...	6,674	6,674	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,353	1,353	8,027
2,335	...	13,452	36,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	1,603	1,674	37,974
...	...	46,975	2,80,467	...	...	...	...	...	3,104	...	499	...	...	3,603	...	...	3,020	6,124	2,86,591
...	...	6,430	25,292	...	...	...	...	560	746	...	...	...	...	1,306	...	...	1,732	2,478	27,770
...	...	53,405	3,05,759	...	...	...	...	560	3,850	...	499	...	...	4,909	...	...	4,752	8,602	3,14,361
...	...	...	1,48,175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	924	1,49,099
...	...	...	1,015	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,015
...	...	...	17,367	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	496	17,863
...	...	...	9,109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9,117
...	...	...	233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	233
...	...	...	1,556	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,556
...	...	...	1,744	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,744
...	...	...	31,023	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	504	31,527
...	...	...	38,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,575	39,735
	529	5,63,217	14,91,455	29	2,774	2,568	2,016	1,960	11,136	529	12,249	41	45	25,960	213	662	27,150	42,164	15,33,619

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIII.

Return showing the Attendance and Expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses in Eastern Bengal and Assam for the year 1908-1909.

Class of hostels or boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of boarders who are students of					Expenditure from						Remarks.
	Hostels or boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Colleges for Professional Training.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial revenues.	District or Local or Municipal funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Native States revenues.	Total Expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
For Males—														
Managed by Government ...	78	1,842	312	...	772	15	743	21,170	120	4,929	75,783	...	1,02,002	
Ditto by District or Local or Municipal Boards ...	3	96	...	...	60	...	36	...	1,659	...	2,909	...	4,568	
Aided by Government or by District or Local or Municipal Boards	20	499	43	3	366	12	75	3,836	575	6,479	22,606	...	33,496	
Unaided	106	2,113	67	10	1,544	402	90	...	...	27,778	56,505	...	84,283	
Total	207	4,550	422	13	2,742	429	944	25,006	2,354	39,186	1,57,803	...	2,24,349	
For Females—														
Managed by Government ...	2	45	...	...	45	...	...	5,396	...	...	2,439	...	7,835	
Ditto by District or Local or Municipal Boards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Aided by Government or by District or Local or Municipal Boards	2	150	...	...	150	...	...	1,558	...	7,351	762	...	9,671	
Unaided	3	109	...	...	...	109	...	...	...	3,951	...	...	3,951	
Total	7	304	...	...	195	109	...	6,954	...	11,302	3,201	...	21,457	
Grand total	214	4,854	422	13	2,937	538	944	31,960	2,354	50,488	1,61,004	...	2,45,806	

EUROPEAN EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE II, III(A), IV AND V.

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars of European Schools in

Class of institutions.	Public Institutions.															
	Under public management.												Under private			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
School Education, General.																
Secondary Schools.																
For boys—																
High Schools ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools { English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	235	207	176
Middle Schools { Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for boys' schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	235	207	176
For girls—																
High Schools English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools { English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	131	140	129
Middle Schools { Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for girls' schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	131	140	129
Grand total Secondary schools for boys and girls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	366	347	305
Primary Schools.																
For boys ... { Upper Primary ...	1	14	23	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys ... { Lower ,, ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary schools for boys ...	1	14	23	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... { Upper Primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... { Lower ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary schools for girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total of Primary schools for boys and girls.	1	14	23	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
School Education, Special.																
Schools for Special Instruction.																
Training Schools—																
(a) For Masters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) For Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools { Madrassha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools { Reformatory Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools { Miscellaneous Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.	1	14	23	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	366	347	0 5
Private Institutions	1. Advanced, teaching— (a) Arabic or Persian															
	(b) Sanskrit															
	(c) Any other Oriental Classic															
	2. Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly ... { For boys ...															
	2. Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly ... { ,, girls ...															
	3. ,, teaching the Quran ... ... { ,, boys ...															
	3. ,, teaching the Quran ... ... { ,, girls ...															
	4. Other schools not conforming to Departmental standards ... { ,, boys ...															
	4. Other schools not conforming to Departmental standards ... { ,, girls ...															
	Total															
	Grand total for 1908-1909															

RAL TABLE III.

Eastern Bengal and Assam for the year 1908-1909.

management.						Number of scholars on the 31st of March, learning											Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to race or creed.					
Unaided.						English.			A classical language.			A vernacular language.									
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Others.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24a	24b	24	25a	25b	25	26a	26b	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3	235	161	74	235	36	15	51	78	...	78	74	...	3	14	213	3	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3	235	161	74	235	36	15	51	78	...	78	74	...	3	14	213	3	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	131	30	101	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	131	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	131	30	101	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	131	...	...	
...	...	...	...	4	366	191	175	366	36	15	51	78	...	78	74	30	3	14	344	3	2	
...	...	...	...	1	14	8	6	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	14	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	14	8	6	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	14	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	14	8	6	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	14	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	5	380	199	181	380	36	15	51	78	...	78	80	30	3	14	358	3	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	5	380	199	181	380	36	15	51	78	...	78	80	30	3	14	358	3	2	

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE IIIA.

For the European Schools in Eastern Bengal and Assam for 1908-1909.

Number of Scholars on the 31*st March* 1909, *classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed.*

—	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Total.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.									
Secondary Schools.									
For Boys—									
High Schools { Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools—									
English ... { Male ...	139	3	1	2	14	2	...	...	161
Female ...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Vernacular ... { Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls—									
High Schools { Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools—									
English ... { Male ...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Female ...	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101
Vernacular ... { Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	341	3	1	2	14	2	...	...	366
Primary Schools.									
For Boys ... { Male ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Female ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
For Girls ... { Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IIIA—*contd.*

For the European Schools in Eastern Bengal and Assam for 1908-1909.

Number of Scholars on the 31*st March* 1909, *classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed.*

	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Total.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL.									
Schools for Special Instruction.									
Training Schools. Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools. Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools ... Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools ... Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools. Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools. Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools. Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools. Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools. Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools. Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools. Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools. Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools. Madrasahs Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools. Madrasahs Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools. Miscellaneous Schools. Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools. Miscellaneous Schools. Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.	358	3	1	2	14	2	...	...	380

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IIIA—*concld.*

For the European Schools in Eastern Bengal and Assam for 1908-1909.

Number of Scholars on the 31*st March* 1909, *classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed.*

——	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Total.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.									
1. Advanced Teaching—									
(*a*) Arabic or Persian. Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*a*) Arabic or Persian. Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Sanskrit... Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Sanskrit... Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Any other Oriental Classic.* Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Any other Oriental Classic.* Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary, teaching— A—Vernacular only or mainly—									
For boys ... Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys ... Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Elementary, teaching— The Quran only—									
For boys ... Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys ... Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Other schools not conforming to Departmental Standards—									
For boys ... Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys ... Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Private Institutions...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total... ...	358	3	1	2	14	2	...	...	380

EUROPEAN EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IV.

EUROPEAN

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

Objects of expenditure.	Public						
	Under						
	Managed by Government.						
	Provincial Revenues.	District or Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DIRECT EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary Schools.							
School Education, General. — For Boys— High Schools English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools { English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools { Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Secondary Schools for Boy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls— High Schools... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools { English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools { Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Secondary Schools for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools both for Boys and Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools.							
For Boys— Upper Primary	3,535	...	...	280	...	...	3,815
Lower ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Primary Schools for Boys	3,535	...	...	280	...	...	3,815
For Girls— Upper Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Primary Schools for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools for Boys and Girls	3,53	...	...	280	...	...	3,815
Schools for Special Instruction.							
Training Schools for—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ... { Madrasahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ... { Miscellaneous Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Total of Direct Expenditure	3,535	...	...	280	...	...	3,8
INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.							
Buildings (see note VII)	16	...	...	...	...	...	16
Furniture and Apparatus (special grants only)	480	...	...	...	...	...	480
Total	496	...	...	...	...	...	496
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection (see note V)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships or Stipends held in Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Special Schools (*vide* note VI)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total charges for scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous— Hostel (Boarding) charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for abolished Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for conducting examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stipends, prizes and rewards to unrecognised tols	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stipends, prizes and rewards to maktabs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payments to other private schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Miscellaneous charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Indirect Expenditure	496	...	...	...	...	...	496
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction in 1908-1909	4,031	...	...	280	...	...	4,311

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IV.

in Eastern Bengal and Assam for the official year 1908-1909.

Institutions.

public management.

Managed by Local Funds and Municipal Boards.							Maintained by Native States.						
Provincial Revenues.	District or Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native States' revenues.	District or Local Funds in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

EUROPEAN

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in European Schools

Objects of expenditure.	Public Institutions—						
	Under private						
	Aided by Government or by Local Funds or Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial Revenues.	District or Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Nichsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
DIRECT EXPENDITURE.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary Schools.							
School Education, General. — For Boy— High Schools English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools English	4,369	...	...	2,528	2,825	160	9,882
Middle Schools Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Secondary Schools for Boys	4,369	...	...	2,528	2,825	160	9,882
For Girls— High Schools English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools English	2,733	...	300	645	1,005	...	4,683
Middle Schools Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Secondary Schools for Girls	2,733	...	300	645	1,005	...	4,683
Total Secondary Schools both for Boys and Girls	7,102	...	300	3,173	3,830	160	14,565
Primary Schools.							
For Boys— Upper Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Primary Schools for Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls— Upper Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Primary Schools for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools for Boys and Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Special Instruction.							
Training Schools for— (a) Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools: Madrassahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools: Miscellaneous Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Direct Expenditure	7,102	...	300	3,173	3,830	160	14,565
INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.							
Buildings (see note VII)	6,400	...	...	...	6,921	...	13,321
Furniture and Apparatus (special grants only)	900	...	...	...	1,276	...	2,176
Total	7,300	...	...	...	8,197	...	15,497
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection (see note V)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships or Stipends held in — Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Special Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total charges for Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous— Hostel (Boarding) charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for abolished Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for conducting examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stipends, prizes and rewards to unrecognised tols	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stipends, prizes and rewards to maktabs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payments to other private schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Miscellaneous charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Indirect Expenditure	7,300	...	...	...	8,197	...	15,497
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction in 1908-1909	14,402	...	300	3,173	12,027	160	30,062

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IV—*concld.*

in Eastern Bengal and Assam for the official year 1908-1909.

-concld.												
management.				Total expenditure from								
Unaided.								All other sources.				
									Public.			
Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	District or Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Private.	Native States Revenues.	Imperial contributions.	Grand total.	Remarks.
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	4,369	...	...	2,528	2,985	...	...	9,882	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	4,369	...	...	2,528	2,985	...	...	9,882	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2,733	...	300	645	1,005	...	...	4,683	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2,733	...	300	645	1,005	...	...	4,683	
...	...	...	...	7,102	...	300	3,173	3,990	...	...	14,565	
...	...	...	...	13,535	...	...	280	...	...	...	3,815	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3,535	...	...	280	...	...	...	3,815	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3,535	...	...	280	...	...	...	3,815	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	10,637	...	300	3,453	3,990	...	...	18,380	
...	...	...	...	6,416	...	...	...	6,921	...	...	13,337	
...	...	...	...	1,380	...	...	...	1,276	...	...	2,656	
...	...	...	...	7,796	...	...	...	8,197	...	...	15,993	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	882	...	...	...	...	...	...	882	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	882	...	...	...	...	...	...	882	
...	...	...	...	2,844	...	...	3,875	6,986	...	...	13,705	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	321	...	...	...	2,011	...	...	2,332	
...	...	...	...	3,165	...	...	3,875	8,997	...	...	16,037	
...	...	...	...	11,843	...	...	3,875	17,194	...	...	32,912	
...	...	...	...	22,480	...	300	7,328	21,184	...	...	51,292	

GENERAL.

EUROPEAN

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public European Schools for Secondary and

Class of schools.			Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination, or an examination of an equivalent standard.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage.		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SECONDARY SCHOOLS. (*English and Vernacular.*)										
For Boys ...	Government ...	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District or Local Fund.	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States ...	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	English	...	3	235	1	...	1	30	8	38
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided ...	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...				3	235	1	...	1	30	8	38
SECONDARY SCHOOLS. (*English and Vernacular.*)										
For Girls ...	Government ...	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District or Local Fund.	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States...	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	English	...	1	131	...	...	...	...	15	15
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided ...	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...				1	131	...	...	...	...	15	15
Total Secondary Schools for Boys and Girls ...				4	366	1	...	1	30	23	53
Government ... Upper Primary School for boys				1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools ...				1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total for 1908-1909 ...				5	380	1	...	1	30	23	53

TABLE V.

EDUCATION.

Primary Education in Eastern Bengal and Assam at the end of the year 1908-1909.

Upper primary stage.			Lower primary stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage.								
			Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	18	71	77	48	125	...	...	...	161	74	235
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	18	71	77	48	125	...	...	...	161	74	235
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	21	21	30	65	95	...	...	...	30	101	131
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	21	21	30	65	95	...	...	...	30	101	131
53	39	92	107	113	220	...	...	...	191	175	366
...	3	3	8	3	11	...	...	...	8	6	14
...	3	3	8	3	11	...	...	...	8	6	1
53	42	95	115	116	231	...	...	...	199	181	380

Resolution on the General Report on Public Instruction for the year 1908-1909.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam in the Education Department, No. 28E., dated the 14th January 1910.

READ—

General Report on Public Instruction in Eastern Bengal and Assam for the year 1908 1909.

RESOLUTION.

THIS report was not received by the Local Government until the 7th December 1909, and, owing to its excessive length in its original form, it was returned to the Director of Public Instruction for curtailment. Though this has further delayed its publication, there has been a compensating advantage in the fact that the report has now been revised by the permanent Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Sharp, who was in charge of the Department throughout the period under report.

2. The successive Annual Reports on Education in Eastern Bengal and Assam, which have been submitted since 1906, read with the report for the quinquennium from 1902—1907, show the advance which has been made in grappling with one of the most difficult problems which confronted the Administration of this Province on its constitution in 1905. The fact that the expenditure of the Department has increased from a little less than 11 lakhs in the year immediately succeeding the formation of the Province to nearly 21½ lakhs during the year now under review not only testifies to the very great progress that has been made, but also shows, when taken in conjunction with the enormous possibilities of further progress which still remain untried, that the want of educational facilities was not the least important respect in which the administration of the area now comprised in this Province required early and comprehensive reform. The sympathetic advice and assistance of the University and the generosity of the Government of India have now enabled the Lieutenant-Governor to initiate a policy which should eventually succeed, if adequate funds be forthcoming, in providing Eastern Bengal and Assam with a sound and complete system of collegiate, secondary and primary education. The importance of perseverance in this policy cannot, in His Honour's opinion, be overestimated, but in view of the severe tax upon provincial resources which the multifarious needs of a new and rapidly expanding administration constitute, the Local Government can only look for its fulfilment to a continuance of the consideration and support which the Government of India have in the past accorded to the advancement of education in the Province.

3. Since the close of the year referred to in this report, the sanction of the Government of India has been obtained to two far-reaching schemes, one for the improvement of secondary education and the other for the training of Primary school teachers. The extent to which effect can be given to either of these schemes must depend primarily on the funds available, and though it would be difficult to class either of the two schemes as relatively more important than the other in respect of their aims, there can be no doubt that existing conditions point to the immediate necessity of strong measures to ameliorate the condition of the Primary schools in this Province. The Lieutenant-Governor can regard the quality of the instruction given in Primary schools at present as nothing short of deplorable. The Director's report shows that much was done towards the improvement of the housing of these schools and that proposals for improving the curriculum are now under consideration. Though these measures, together with the continuance of the policy of increasing the control exercised by Board in Eastern Bengal over Primary education and over individual schools and their teachers, are essential elements in the general scheme of improvement, no real advance can be expected until a more reasonable and thorough system of imparting training to Primary school teachers and of ensuring that none but trained teachers shall find places in any school which receives Government aid, can be introduced. The scheme which has lately received the approval of the Secretary of State has been designed to provide such a system, and its wide introduction is a matter of great urgency. In fact, it might almost be said that, in Eastern Bengal, where the control of the Boards is less complete than in Assam, until effect can be given to this scheme for the improvement of the training of teachers for Primary schools, it is doubtful whether any increase in the number of those schools is of great value to the cause of education.

4. As Primary education is the special province of District and Local Boards, which receive direct a large proportion of the Imperial allotment for this purpose, His Honour must appeal to them for the loyal co-operation and support which will alone enable the Government to effect improvements desired; and he would remind them that a policy of expenditure on grants which does not differentiate between schools which are worthy and those which are unworthy of support and which does not aim as much at eliminating inefficiency as at encouraging and increasing efficiency, is calculated to hinder rather than to further progress. Much has been done towards the development of the scheme which was described in the Resolution on the Report of 1907-08 for the establishment of regularly-constituted and properly-housed Board schools, and all that is required to place Primary education in this Province on a sound basis is a steady adherence to this policy and the necessary allotment of funds to enable effect to be given to the scheme for training teachers. The fact that there were during the year no less than 663,819 pupils attending Primary schools and that nearly 19 lakhs were expended upon Primary education, is a sufficient indication of the extent of this branch of the Department's activity.

5. The satisfactory results of the Entrance Examination in the case of High Schools in general and of Government High Schools in particular is a gratifying feature of the year's record. As in previous years the Dacca Division heads the list and the Government High Schools of this Division attained the remarkably high percentage of 93·1 successes. There was an increase of over 1,000 in the number of candidates who appeared at the Entrance Examination, and the fact that there was a proportionate increase in the percentage of the total successes as compared with the previous year, shows that promotion to the top classes in High Schools is well regulated. These results are the more satisfactory inasmuch as the total number of High Schools remained practically stationary. The year under review was the last to witness the system of inspection by the University through its own inspecting agency, and the results of the new system of inspection by the divisional staff of the province itself on behalf of the University, which was introduced during the current year, will be watched with interest. This system should provide the University with greater facilities for securing a thorough acquaintance with the progress of the High Schools of the Province, and should also stimulate and improve the efforts of the provincial inspecting staff themselves. The Lieutenant-Governor attaches much importance to measures which are calculated to develop the resources of the superior inspecting agency, and looks forward to a time when the Divisional Inspector will occupy in fact and not only in theory the position in respect to the educational administration of his charge which the Divisional Commissioner holds with regard to general administration. Although the Inspecting Officers in this Province are at present young and cannot be expected to display the general administrative experience and breadth of outlook which long years in India have given to Commissioners and to the senior District Officers, it may be hoped that their manifold responsibilities will not fail to educate and strengthen them within a comparatively short space of time, and Sir Lancelot Hare hopes that the Director will not fail to entrust them with a full measure of responsibility in the maturing of schemes and the evolution of details, in order that they may learn to exercise their proper part in the administration of the Department.

6. It is only during the last year that the labour which the Director has expended upon the difficult problem of collegiate education has begun to produce tangible results. Proposals are still under consideration for the further improvement of the four Government Colleges. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to acknowledge the courtesy and consideration of the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate in placing at his disposal a complete statement as to the staff and accommodation which they think should be provided in the more important Colleges in order to entitle those institutions to affiliation. This statement has materially assisted this Government in formulating for its proposals for the consideration of the Government of India. It is much to be regretted that the liberality which Government has displayed in furthering the cause of higher education has not resulted in any apparent desire on the part of that section of the public which benefits by it to respond by contributing from its own resources. It is a noticeable fact that, during the year under report, while Government bore roughly $\frac{2}{3}$ of the average cost per student in State Colleges, it paid only about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the cost of each pupil in the Government High Schools, and while it paid $\frac{1}{2}$ of the cost per student in aided Colleges it paid barely more than $\frac{1}{10}$th of the expenditure upon each pupil in aided schools.

7. Technical and Industrial education still remains in an embryonic stage and must continue to do so until a separate Department of Commerce and Industry can

be constituted to control and direct this branch of education. The Government of India have recently approved this Government's proposals for the organisation of technical education. These include the formation of a Department under the control of a Director of Commerce and Industry and the Lieutenant-Governor is convinced that this sphere of education has an immense field of utility before it. It now remains to provide funds to make a commencement of organisation possible. The Lieutenant-Governor is much indebted to the gentlemen who formed the conference which met in Dacca early in the year for their very thorough and painstaking enquiry and for the invaluable advice contained in their report. The popularity of the Ahsanulla School of Engineering at Dacca was shown by the fact that the number of applications for admission received during the year was five times as great as the number of pupils that could be accommodated in it and it affords ample proof of the demand for this form of education, while the scant success which continued to attend the " B classes " attached to High Schools shows the difficulty of combining industrial and general education in the same institution so long as the bifurcation is confined to the highest classes ; the real need being either for complete separation or for the introduction of a regular " modern side " which pupils could join quite early in their scholastic career. Proposals for the organisation and improvement of Commercial education are still under consideration and signs are not wanting that such measures would prove popular and beneficial.

8. In female educational matters there has been gratifying progress, but it is as yet possible to touch only the fringe of this important question. At the close of the year the total number of girls reading in all classes of institutions was nearly 25,000 in excess of the number at the beginning of the year, and of these no less than 70 per cent. were Muhammadans, but the Department is still sadly hampered by the dearth of an inspecting and subordinate controlling agency. Proposals are now under consideration for removing this radical defect, but as in many other matters which constitute no less pressing needs, the chief difficulty to be surmounted is the provision of funds.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice that the measures which have been adopted for the furtherance of education amongst the Muhammadans have been repaid by a substantial increase in the number of Muhammadans attending schools. Though it will be some years yet before this section of the community is in a position to take full advantage of the educational facilities that are offered to it, it is clear that the younger Muhammadans of the Province are making a sustained effort to equip themselves for the secular professions to an extent to which their fathers never attained. The number of Muhammadan boys reading in secondary schools increased during the year by nearly 6,000, and of this 1,670 represents the increase in High Schools, while the percentage of Muhammadans to the total number of pupils under primary instruction exceeded 57.

10. The Director has given in his report an able summary of the conditions of discipline and moral training which prevailed during the year, to which there is little to add. Although the Lieutenant-Governor much regrets that he is unable to characterise the year as having been free from all evidence of disloyalty and active sedition amongst the pupils and staff of educational institutions, he is satisfied that a better feeling is growing up and that the parents and guardians of the boys and the teachers themselves are awakening to a more adequate sense of their responsibilities. The immense possibilities for good and evil which their position gives them cannot, in Sir Lancelot Hare's opinion, be impressed too strongly upon all persons concerned either directly or indirectly with the education of the young. The events of the past 5 years have sufficiently demonstrated the fact that the neglect of discipline in schools and the diffusion of seditious propaganda among students must result in disasters affecting vast numbers of the general population who are in no way responsible for causing them, and His Honour trusts that not only school masters but the public at large are now fully alive to the character of those teachers who fail actively to protect their charges from being employed by cowardly agitators as the medium for action with which they have not the courage openly to associate themselves.

11. Hardly less important is the duty of teachers, and particularly of those who hold the position of Superintendents of Hostels, towards the moral training of the pupils with whom they are brought into contact. The possession of briliant academic qualifications does not necessarily bring with it success as a school master, and His Honour has read with much regret the remarks contained in the report as to the lack of supervision which prevails in many hostels. The truth of these remarks

has been unfortunately corroborated by other information which has come to His Honour's notice, and he trusts that this grave reflection on the management of the institutions at fault will very speedily be removed. Although, as the Director has noted, the importance of properly-conducted hostels as a means of educating character and inculcating habits of discipline, cannot be overestimated, there can be no doubt that a boarding school which is not efficiently organised and is not subject to firm and constant supervision will inevitably fail to attain success in these respects.

12. The cordial thanks of Government are due to Mr. Sharp for the indefatigable energy and the great ability which he has continued to display in dealing with the immense task which confronted him when he assumed office. The year under review shows more clearly than those which went before it the fruits of his labours. To Mr. Stapleton is due the credit for a very interesting and thorough report.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor,

H. LeMESURIER,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

E. B. & A. G. P. (R. & A.) No. 231—1,100—17-1-1910.

GENERAL REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN

EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM

FOR

1909-1910.

BY

THE HON'BLE MR. H. SHARP, M.A.,
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

SHILLONG:

PRINTED AT THE EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM SECRETARIAT PRINTING OFFICE.

1910.

Price 1s. 6d.] [*Price* 1 *rupee.*

Agents for the Sale of Books published by the Eastern Bengal and Assam Government.

Agents in India.

(1) Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.

(2) Messrs. W. Newman & Co., Calcutta.

(3) Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.

(4) Messrs. A. M. and J. Ferguson, Ceylon.

(5) Messrs. R. Cambray & Co., 6 and 8/2, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

(6) Messrs. Thompson & Co., Madras.

(7) Babu Hari Ram Dhar, B.A., Popular Library, Dacca.

Agents in England.

(1) Mr. E. Arnold, 41 and 43, Maddox Street, Bond Street, W., London.

(2) Messrs. Constable & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, W. C.

(3) Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 43, Gerrard Street, Soho, W., London.

(4) Mr. B. Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W.

(5) Messrs. P. S. King & Son, 9, Bridge Street, Westminster, S. W., London.

(6) Mr. B. H. Blackwell, 50 and 51, Broad Street, Oxford.

(7) Messrs. Deighton Bell & Co., Cambridge.

(8) Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, E. C., London.

(9) Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, S. W., London.

(10) Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W C.

(11) Messrs. W. Thacker & Co., 2, Creed Lane, London, E. C.

(12) Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W. C.

Agents on the Continent of Europe.

(1) MM. Friedländer & Sohn, 11, Carlstrasse, Berlin.

(2) M. Otto Harrassowitz, Leipzig.

(3) M. Karl Hiersemann, Leipzig.

(4) M. Earnest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.

(5) Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague.

(6) M. Rudolff Haupt, Dorrien Strasse, Leipzig, Germany.

SHILLONG:

PRINTED BY E. HILL, PRESS SUPERINTENDENT, EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

SECTION I.

SUMMARY OF THE YEAR'S WORK.

PARA.		PAGE
1.	Introductory ...	1
2.	Controlling agencies ...	*ib.*
3.	Collegiate education ...	*ib.*
4.	Secondary education ...	2
5.	High schools ...	*ib.*
6.	Middle English schools ...	*ib.*
7.	Middle Vernacular schools ...	*ib.*
8.	Primary schools ...	*ib.*
9.	Special education ...	3
10.	Training of teachers ...	*ib.*
11.	Education of women and girls ...	*ib.*
12.	European education ...	*ib.*
13.	Muhammadans ...	*ib.*
14.	Hill Tribes ...	*ib.*
15.	Other classes ...	*ib.*
16.	Other features ...	*ib.*
17.	General statistics ...	4
18.	Kinds of institutions ...	5
19.	Distribution of male pupils according to stages of instruction ...	*ib.*
20.	Relative numbers of Hindu and Muhammadan pupils in public institutions.	*ib.*
21.	Progress of education in different divisions and districts ...	*ib.*

EXPENDITURE.

22.	General figures ...	*ib.*
23.	Cost per pupil, etc. ...	6
24.	Comparison of Director's figures with those of the Accountant-General ...	*ib.*
25.	The budget ...	*ib.*

SECTION II.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

26.	Educational services ...	7
27.	Inspecting agency ...	*ib.*
28.	Direction ...	8
29.	Inspectors ...	*ib.*
30.	Assistant Inspectors ...	*ib.*
31.	Deputy Inspectors ...	*ib.*
32.	Sub-Inspectors ...	9
33.	Assistant Sub-Inspectors ...	*ib.*
34.	Inspecting pandits ...	*ib.*
35.	Female Inspecting agency ...	*ib.*
36.	Co-operation between civil and educational officers ...	*ib.*
37.	Governing bodies of colleges and committees of schools ...	*ib.*
38.	District and Local Boards ...	*ib.*
39.	Municipal bodies ...	*ib.*
40.	Private agencies ...	*ib.*

SECTION III.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

PARA.		PAGE
41.	Introductory	10
42.	Statistics	*ib.*
43.	Expenditure	*ib.*
44.	Grants-in-aid	*ib.*
45.	Examinations and scholarships	*ib.*
46.	Hostels	11
47.	Individual institutions	*ib.*
48.	Fees	12

SECTION IV.

SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.

49.	Scope of section	*ib.*

A.—GENERAL FIGURES.

50.	Statistics	13
51.	Successful candidates in each grade	*ib.*

B.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

52.	Introductory	*ib.*
53.	Statistics	*ib.*
54.	High schools—Introductory	*ib.*
55.	Statistics	*ib.*
56.	Expenditure	14
57.	Examination and scholarship	*ib.*
58.	Middle English schools—Introductory	*ib.*
59.	Statistics	*ib.*
60.	Expenditure	15
61.	Middle Vernacular schools	*ib.*
62.	Examinations and scholarships in middle schools	*ib.*

C.—PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

63.	Introductory	*ib.*
64.	Statistics	*ib.*
65.	Concentration of grants	16
66.	Maktabs	*ib.*
67.	Disappearance of ephemeral institutions	*ib.*
68.	Other causes of decrease	*ib.*
69.	Pupils in Primary stages	17
70.	Number of pupils per school	*ib.*
71.	Schools in backward localities	*ib.*
72.	Expenditure	*ib.*
73.	Night or continuation of schools	*ib.*
74.	Examinations and scholarships	*ib.*

D.—SPECIAL POINTS.

75.	Lower Primary education under Boards	18
76.	Special Primary grant	*ib.*
77.	Board lower primary schools	*ib.*
78.	Municipalities	19
79.	Native States	*ib.*

SECTION V.

INSTRUCTION IN TEACHING.

PARA.		PAGE
80.	Introductory	19
81.	Statistics	20
82.	Normal schools	*ib.*
83.	Elementary Training schools	*ib.*
84.	Examinations	*ib.*
85.	Training classes in special objects	21
86.	Training of female teachers...	*ib.*

SECTION VI.

SPECIAL EDUCATION.

A.—LAW.

87.	Introductory	*ib.*
88.	B. L. classes	*ib.*
89.	Pleadership classes	*ib.*
90.	Pleader's survey examination	*ib.*

B.—MEDICAL.

91.	Statistics	*ib.*

C.—ENGINEERING AND INDUSTRY.

92.	Introductory	22
93.	The Ahsannulla School of Engineering	*ib.*
94.	Other technical schools	23
95.	Survey classes	*ib.*
96.	"B" classes	*ib.*
97.	Mining	*ib.*
98.	Technical State Scholarship	*ib.*
99.	Industrial schools and classes	*ib.*
100.	Carpentry, blacksmithy, tinsmithy, etc.	*ib.*
101.	Sericulture	24
102.	Weaving	*ib.*
103.	Williamson apprenticeships	*ib.*

D.—COMMERCE.

104.	Commerce	*ib.*

E.—ORIENTAL CLASSICS.

105.	Sanskrit colleges and tols	*ib.*
106.	Madrassas—Introductory	*ib.*
107.	Statistics	*ib.*
108.	Public Madrassas—(i) Government, (ii) Privately managed madrassas.	*ib.*

SECTION VII.

EDUCATION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS.

109.	Introductory	25
110.	Statistics	*ib.*
111.	Expenditure	*ib.*
112.	Classes of schools	*ib.*
113.	Classification of pupils	*ib.*
114.	Co-education of boys and girls	26
115.	Examinations and scholarships	*ib.*
116.	Zenana and Home classes	*ib.*
117.	Training and employment of mistresses	*ib.*
118.	Indusrial education	*ib.*

SECTION VIII.

EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

A.—EUROPEANS.

PARA.		PAGE.
119.	Introductory	27
120.	Expenditure	*ib.*
121.	Individual institutions	*ib.*
122.	Examinations and scholarships	28
123.	Cadets	*ib.*

B.—MUHAMMADANS.

124.	Introductory	*ib.*
125.	Proportion of Muhammadan pupils	*ib.*
126.	Madrassas	29
127.	Middle madrassas	*ib.*
128.	Maktabs	*ib.*
129.	Other schemes of Muhammadan education	*ib.*
130.	Examinations and scholarships	30
131.	Employment of Muhammadans	*ib.*

C.—EDUCATION OF HILL TRIBES AND ALLIED RACES.

132.	Introductory	*ib.*
133.	Statistics	31
134.	Systems in various areas	*ib.*

D.—CHILDREN OF TEA-GARDEN LABOURERS.

135.	Tea-garden schools	*ib.*

SECTION IX.

DISCIPLINE AND MORAL TRAINING.

136.	Discipline in higher educational institutions	32
137.	Hostels	33
138.	Physical training	*ib.*

SECTION X.

CONFERENCES.

139.	Conferences	34

SECTION XI.

TEXT-BOOK COMMITTEES AND LIBRARIES.

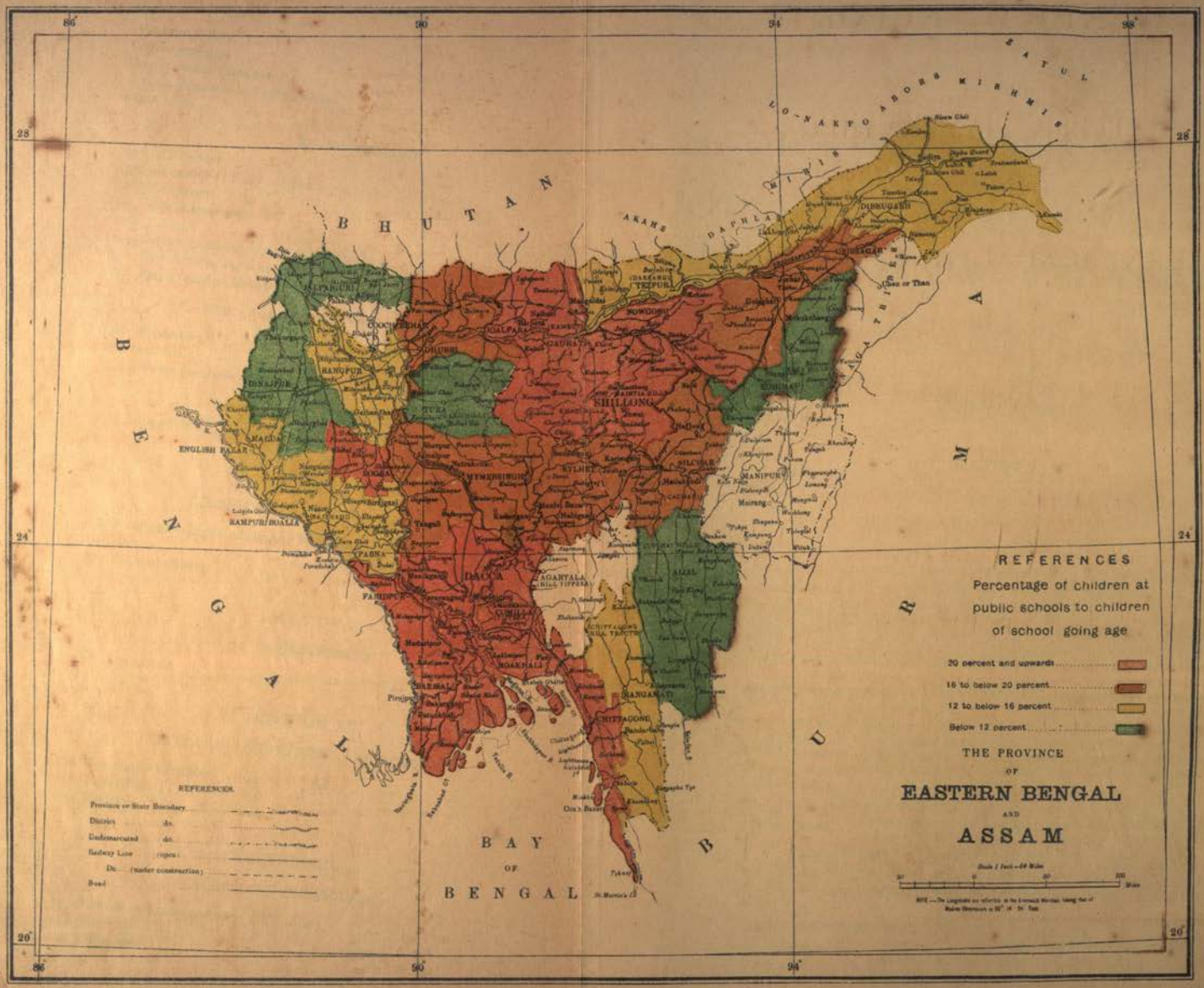
140.	Text-book Committee	*ib.*
141.	Libraries	35
142.	Lanterns	*ib.*

SECTION XII.

SOCIETIES AND INDIVIDUALS.

143.	Literary and other societies	*ib.*
144.	Missions	*ib.*
145.	Individuals	36

SHOWING THE EXTENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATION IN 1909-10


BHUTAN
BENGAL
BAY OF BENGAL
ASSAM
DARRANG
TEZPUR
NOWGONG
GAUHATI
SHILLONG
KHASI & JAINTIA HILLS
GOALPARA
GOOCH BEHAR
DHUBRI
RANGPUR
DINAJPUR
MALDA
ENGLISH BAZAR
RAMPUR BOALIA
BOGRA
PABNA
SYLHET
CACHAR
MANIPUR
DACCA
FARIDPUR
BARISAL
NOAKHALI
CHITTAGONG
HILL TRACTS
RANGAMATI
AGARTALA
HILL TIPPERA
DIBRUGARH
SADIYA
Lohit
Dihong
Dibang
Lohit
Tirap
Naga Hills
Mishmis
Akas
Daphlas
Abors
Miris
Sadiya Frontier Tract
Balipara Frontier Tract
Lushai Hills
Chin Hills
Lakhimpur
Sibsagar
Naga Tribes
Garo Hills
Jaintia Hills
Khasi States
Cooch Behar
Rangpur
Dinajpur
Malda
Bogra
Pabna
Dacca
Faridpur
Bakarganj
Noakhali
Tippera
Chittagong
Hill Tracts
Sylhet
Cachar
Manipur
Darrang
Nowgong
Sibsagar
Lakhimpur
Goalpara
Kamrup
Garo Hills
Khasi & Jaintia Hills
Lushai Hills
Naga Tribes
Balipara Frontier Tract
Sadiya Frontier Tract
Chin Hills
Lohit
Dihong
Dibang
Tirap
Mishmis
Akas
Daphlas
Abors
Miris
Sadiya
Dibrugarh
Tezpur
Gauhati
Shillong
Silchar
Imphal
Aijal
Rangamati
Chittagong
Barisal
Pirojpur
Patuakhali
Tippera
Agartala
Hill Tippera
Sylhet
Cachar
Manipur
Mairang
Kohima
Wokha
Tamlu
Tezu
Pasighat
Sadiya
Dibrugarh
Jorhat
Golaghat
Nowgong
Tezpur
Gauhati
Shillong
Cherrapunji

GENERAL REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN

EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM

FOR

1909-1910.

SECTION I.

SUMMARY OF THE YEAR'S WORK.

Introductory.

1. The year under review has not been marked by any extensive changes of policy. The general lines are now fairly fixed; and progress is being made along them, especially in the improvement of collegiate education and the provision of board schools in Eastern Bengal. As public funds permit, enhanced grants are being made for secondary schools. And the increase in fee collections shews that managers are generally striving to fulfil the requirements of the University and to remedy the defects disclosed by a close departmental enquiry into the condition of middle schools. But the general question of setting secondary instruction on a satisfactory basis, as well as that of initiating an extensive system of industrial education, still awaits the provision of funds by the Government of India. A very important scheme for the training of elementary teachers has received the sanction of the Secretary of State. It will be commenced when provincial funds permit. The scheme of education for women and girls, evolved by the Female Education Committee, has likewise received general approval; but provision of the large sums which it involves yet remains to be made.

Controlling agencies.

2. The details of the educational services are given in paragraph 26. There are 928 sanctioned posts, of which 843 are filled; while there are 388 officers outside the grades—largely Assam officers for whom no provision has yet been made in the Lower Subordinate Service.

The Inspecting staff was increased by 2 Deputy Inspectors and 3 Sub-Inspectors.

Thirteen new Instructors were added to the staffs of colleges and 30 teachers to those of schools.

Collegiate education.

3. Steady progress was made during the year in improving colleges. A larger measure of affiliation was obtained; staffs have been increased and further building operations commenced. Three schemes however still remain to be worked out. The first of these is the provision of M. A. courses in one or more of our colleges. The second is the raising of the status and the improvement of the staff and accommodation at the Chittagong College

Immediate steps are being taken to press on these points. The third is the transfer to Government of the Muraichand College (Sylhet). This still awaits the provision of sufficient funds.

The policy of generous grants to privately-managed colleges has likewise been continued. The scheme of the Jagannath College is nearing completion; and in this year the improvement of the Ananda Mohan College (Mymensingh) was rapidly pushed forward. With the close of the current year the small Pramatha Manmatha College, Tangail, ceased to exist, becoming amalgamated with the Jagannath College.

A feature of the year has been the large increase in the number of students, which rose from 1,329 to 2,034 or by 53 per cent. The increase was shared by all the 11 colleges save Chittagong, the Braja Mohan Institution and the Pramatha Manmatha College. There can be no doubt that the generous policy pursued by Government is bearing fruit. The educational importance of the province merits an efficient collegiate organisation; and it is satisfactory to find that students are taking advantage of the improved facilities which the province now affords. The number in B. A. classes, however, is still inadequate.

Secondary education.

4. The features of the year will be more precisely described in Section IV. The total number of schools remained 1,205, while pupils increased from 132,151 to 140,985. Muhammadans contributed largely to this increase. Expenditure likewise increased from Rs. 17,40,440 to Rs. 19,20,591 mainly under fees and subscriptions, though provincial revenues contributed a quarter of a lakh to the increase.

High Schools. Appendix E.

5. There were 215 high schools. Pupils increased from 51,904 to 56,982 and expenditure from Rs. 10,49,961 to Rs. 11,79,540. Government schools were improved by the addition of 30 teachers to the staff. Generous grants were made available for capital and recurring purposes in privately managed schools. But, though these institutions readily apply, there is delay in negotiations. And it is incumbent on Inspectors to keep more closely in touch with committees and to expedite proceedings. The new curriculum has given satisfaction; but suitable books are not yet available for all the courses. The new matriculation examination was held for the first time. Headmasters were apparently apprehensive of the results and presented an unusually small number of candidates, with the effect of a large percentage of success on those actually examined. On the whole, the schools give distinct indications of improvement along the recommendations made in reports to the syndicate and the orders of that body.

At the beginning of the new session some complaints were received as to overcrowding in Government schools. There has been a great rush into these institutions and it was found that, in a few cases, accommodation had proved insufficient. Few as the cases are, it is not easy, at a moment's notice, to expand existing buildings. A satisfactory solution of the difficulty lies in the institution of ancillary middle schools. And this scheme might in some cases be accompanied by the limitation of high schools to the higher classes—a change which many authorities consider desirable.

Middle English Schools. Appendix F.

6. Middle English schools increased from 584 to 599, their pupils from 53,957 to 58,555 and their cost from Rs. 4,94,066 to Rs. 5,49,288. The increase in expenditure (met largely from fees) is a sign that some efforts after improvement are being made in these decidedly unsatisfactory institutions. It is regrettable that there is no present prospect of freeing public funds in any large extent to further these efforts. High schools have the first claim on the attention of Government. But a careful inspection of the institutions is being undertaken which may result in some redistribution of existing grants.

Middle Vernacular Schools. Appendix G.

7. Middle vernacular schools continue to decline. Schools were 391 against 405; pupils 25,448 against 26,290; expenditure Rs. 1,91,763 against Rs. 1,96,413. It remains to be seen whether the new scholarship rules will do anything towards resuscitating them.

Primary Schools. Appendices H and I.

8. An embarrassing feature of the year is the check sustained by primary education. Schools declined from 18,041 to 17,325, pupils from 663,819 to 650,564, and expenditure from Rs. 17,87,427 to Rs. 17,75,188. The probable causes of this decrease are fully discussed in paragraphs 64-68 and are doubtless to be sought largely in the abnormal and perhaps artificial increase of the past two years. Meanwhile, board lower primary schools in Eastern Bengal are being constructed, and the system organised. Steady progress is being made in Assam. And a new curriculum has been prepared for vernacular schools.

9. With a view to concentrating and improving legal education, the University is withdrawing B. L. affiliation from all colleges save Dacca, where a Law College will shortly be established. The High Court is withdrawing affiliation to the pleadership examination from the classes at Sylhet, Silchar and Sibsagar, leaving Dacca, Rajshahi, Chittagong and Gauhati as the centres for this kind of instruction.

Special education.

The Barisal Technical School was handed over to Government and has been improved. The overcrowding in these schools and the rejection of pupils still continue. And the Joint Technical Board is issuing orders regarding limitation of numbers. The opening of a school in Assam is under contemplation; but the situation can be relieved only by the provision of the funds promised for technical education by the Government of India.

10. Complete dispositions have been made for the opening of the Training College early next year. The policy of supplying elementary training schools with hostels continues. The new classes for lady teachers at the Eden high school have proved a marked success. There are five normal schools for secondary vernacular teachers, and 47 other institutions—mainly for elementary teachers. The total number under training was 1,102.

Training of teachers.

11. *Girls' schools* increased from 4,121, to 4,231, and pupils (in girls and other schools) from 113,414 to 122,173. Expenditure increased from Rs. 2,01,204 to Rs. 2,55,137. Two Assistant Inspectresses were added to the Inspectress. Co-education of boys and girls was extended in the Assam divisions. The total number of mistresses employed is not reported. This must in future be done. The zenana classes in Dacca increased their number. Those at Noakhali and Ulania closed; but new classes were opened at Bogra and Gopalganj. The Female Education Committee held its session.

Education of women and girls.

12. The number of European schools and pupils is shown in the returns as steady at 5 and 393. In reality, there has been an increase, since a new school has been opened at Shillong, but could supply no returns, and hence could not be included. Improvements have been effected in the Pine Mount school. There are complaints of insufficiency of grants in some schools.

European education.

13. The increase in Muhammadan pupils, which had been so marked during the last two years, received a check. Numbers in public institutions dropped from 477,168 to 472,244; and in all institutions from 521,753 to 513,980. The increases in secondary and in girls' schools are large. The decrease is confined to primary schools and is to be explained mainly as a part of the general decline in schools of that class. Notwithstanding this check, the increase in the last three years has been very large.

Muhammadans. Appendix O.

The committee for the reform of *madrassa* education concluded its sittings. Considerable contributions were made to the two Government senior *madrassas*. The Anglo-Persian departments have been much improved and were very successful in examination.

Fifty-one middle *madrassas* with 6,859 pupils were returned. These institutions require more careful organisation. There are also reported to be 1,667 lower primary *maktabs*, with 54,457 pupils. A special curriculum for these has been laid before Government; and a small committee has drawn up a syllabus of text-books.

14. A most interesting report on education in the hill areas has been submitted by Mr. Dunn. Pupils have increased from 15,898 to 17,401. The industrial schemes which have been started appear to be successful and should receive a wider extension.

Hill tribes.

15. The scheme for opening schools for the children of tea garden labourers was commenced in Chittagong and has hitherto proved anything but successful. There are evidences (though they are not noted in the reports) of considerable educational activity among lower castes and those who are classed as neither Hindus nor Muhammadans.

Other classes.

16. Another feature of the year has been the introduction of the generous scheme of scholarships described in paragraph 97 of last year's report. *Deshi kasrat* has been taught in schools of Eastern Bengal, instruction being in the first instance given by peripatetic teachers. Tournaments have been numerous; and keenness in athletics is increasing. An important departure is the constitution of a board of examiners for the province. This body will take over the management of examinations previously conducted from the Director's office. A description of its operations, which commence next year, will figure in the next report.

Other features.

17. The table below shows the general progress of education in the province during the year under review (figures for Europeans are included) :—

General statistics.

	1908-1909.		1909-1910.	
	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.				
Collegiate Education.				
Arts Colleges	11	1,329	11	2,034
Law „	3	145	3	130
School Education—General.				
Secondary for boys — High Schools... ...	216	51,904	215	56,982
Secondary for boys — Middle English Schools ...	587	54,192	602	58,812
Secondary for boys — „ Vernacular „ ...	405	26,290	391	25,448
„ „ girls — High Schools... ...	3	354	3	383
„ „ girls — Middle English Schools ...	4	533	7	749
„ „ girls — „ Vernacular Schools	14	1,090	12	886
Primary ... — For boys	18,042	663,833	17,325	650,564
Primary ... — For girls	4,101	84,798	4,210	90,502
School Education—Special.				
Training Schools ... — For Masters	52	1,181	51	1,082
Training Schools ... — For Mistresses ...	...	...	1	20
Schools of Art	1	5	...	...
Law Schools	5	79	5	111
Medical „	5	572	5	638
Engineering and Surveying Schools	2	399	2	367
Industrial Schools	16	678	17	696
Commercial Schools	4	126	8	227
Other Schools ... — Madrassas	153	11,041	172	13,080
Other Schools ... — Tols	309	5,224	300	4,798
Total of Public Institutions	23,933	903,775	23,340	907,509
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.				
Advanced ... — Arabic and Persian ...	186	4,957	122	4,238
Advanced ... — Sanskrit	101	848	103	838
Elementary, teaching a vernacular. — For boys	173	3,324	188	3,926
Elementary, teaching a vernacular. — „ girls	27	467	19	399
Elementary, teaching Quran. — For boys	1,633	33,159	1,647	30,971
Elementary, teaching Quran. — „ girls	265	2,765	160	2,007
Other schools not conforming to Departmental standard. — For boys	175	3,326	178	4,215
Other schools not conforming to Departmental standard. — „ girls	11	504	19	780
Total of Private Institutions	2,571	49,350	2,436	47,374
Grand Total	26,504	953,123	25,776	954,883

The number of public institutions declined by 593 while that of pupils increased by the very small number of 3,736. The fluctuation in the number of institutions is remarkable. Last year there was an increase of 1,413. No less remarkable is the comparative insignificance of the increase of pupils against the enormous increase of 81,797 reported last year. Private institutions decreased by 135 and their pupils by 1,976. The total number of institutions public and private is now 25,776 and of pupils 954,883, of whom 825,245 are boys and 129,638 are girls. The features of the year are the increase of

pupils in English and in girls' schools (the increase of Muhammadan pupils in both being remarkable) and the large decrease in the numbers reading without printed books in the most elementary classes of primary schools.

Kinds of institutions.

18. The classification of schools according to management remains much the same as in the previous year. There has been a slight increase in the percentage of Government and Board institutions to the total and a decrease of ·6 per cent. in aided institutions. The proportion of schools of each kind is :—Government 1·1, Board and Municipal 16·2, aided 69·5, unaided 13·2. The principal feature has been a lowering in the number of aided institutions by 528 with a loss of 10,599 pupils, while unaided institutions, though they have decreased by 74, show an increase of 5,003 pupils.

Distribution of male pupils according to stages of instruction.

19. In all stages of instruction there was an increase of pupils save in lower primary "B", *i.e.*, those who are not reading printed books. The figures are now as follows :—Arts colleges 2,034; high 21,376, middle 28,564, upper primary 51,588, lower primary "A" 447,647 and lower primary "B" 213.024. This last figure is a decrease of 20,439—a figure which has considerable bearing on the consideration of the causes of the check in primary education sustained during the year.

Relative numbers of Hindu and Muhammadan pupils in public institutions (including those in European schools).

20. The check to the influx of Muhammadan pupils into schools has already been noticed. Their total numbers have actually decreased to 472,251 or by 4,931, while the number of Hindus has slightly increased to 397,260 or by 2,293, and "others" have risen to 37,598 or by 6,374. This last increase is remarkable, and deserves investigation by inspecting officers, whose reports for the year under review do not explain the phenomenon. The percentages now stand—Hindus 43·7, Muhammadans 52·1 as against 52·7 last year ; and the percentage of Muhammadan and Hindu pupils at schools to the children of school going age are 22·9 against 22·8 for Hindus, and 17·6 against 17·8 for Muhammadans. The number of Hindus represents 73·0 per cent. of the total reading in high schools, 56·7 per cent. reading in middle schools and 40·1 per cent. in primary schools, while the corresponding figures for Muhammadans are 25·8, 39·8 and 55·2 per cent.

Progress of education in different divisions and districts. Appendix A.

21. Excluding colleges and European schools, the number of pupils at public schools is now 904,952, against 901,919 last year. And, of the population of a school going age, 33·2 of boys are at school against 33·5, 5·3 of girls against 5·0, and 19·5 of both together against the same last year. Decreases have taken place in the Eastern Bengal divisions while the Assam divisions show an increase. Noakhali remains the most educated district, having 33·0 per cent. of boys and girls together at school. The Khasi and Jaintia Hills are second, with 40·15 per cent. of boys and 20·88 per cent. of girls under instruction. Bakarganj, Chittagong and Tippera come next with 28·7, 28·3. and 27·8 per cent. Mymensingh and all the Rajshahi districts, save Bogra, stand low. But it is satisfactory to notice improvement in all these backward districts, save Pabna, where, owing to special causes, there has been a large shrinkage in the number of boys at school. Cachar and Sylhet show marked improvement, while increases in the percentage are also noticeable in Goalpara, Nowgong, Sibsagar and Lakhimpur. The decreases have taken place in the Dacca division—mainly in Faridpur—save in Mymensingh ; and in the Chittagong division, where the very thickly schooled districts of Tippera and Noakhali show a decline. In Chittagong district itself, there has been a slight increase ; and in the Chittagong Hill Tracts a marked increase.

EXPENDITURE.

General figures.

22. The total expenditure on public instruction was Rs. 65,94,013, against Rs. 66,34,467 last year. Direct expenditure rose from Rs. 44,04,983 to Rs. 47,75,732, while indirect expenditure decreased from Rs. 22,29,484 to Rs. 18,18,281. Provincial revenues contributed Rs. 19,36,516, against Rs. 20,20,947 last year, the decline being more than covered by a decrease in indirect expenditure of Rs. 2,37,982. District and local funds contributed Rs. 13,23,797, against Rs. 14,91,455, the bulk of the decrease here also being under indirect expenditure. Expenditure from Municipal funds rose, being Rs. 51,441 against Rs. 42,164 last year. Fees increased from Rs. 22,09,817 to Rs. 23,44,301. Subscriptions, etc., also rose from Rs. 8,61,951 to Rs. 9,33,024. The decline in expenditure from provincial revenues is accounted for by a decrease in expenditure by the Public Works Department from Rs. 4,78,197 to Rs. 2,71,711. Boards in Eastern Bengal, though on the whole they slightly exceeded during the year the expenditure required of them on primary education, spent Rs. 1,61,790 less upon this object than in the preceding year. This is due partly to the transfer of Sub-Inspectors, whose pay and allowances have

gone to increase the expenditure under this head from provincial revenues, partly to the non-payment of bills for construction not completed. Variations in the amount of expenditure on different objects are noted *seriatim* in the report.

Cost per pupil, etc.

23. The cost per pupil, reckoned on direct expenditure, rose from Rs. 5·2 to Rs. 5·6, Rs. 2·2 being from public and Rs. 3·4 from private sources. The total expenditure (direct and indirect) per head of population remained steady at Re. 0-3-5. To the total expenditure, public funds contributed Rs. 33,11,754, and private funds Rs. 32,82,259, expenditure being thus fairly equally divided between these two sources, the cost per head being from the former Re. 0-1-9, from the latter Re. 0-1-8.

Comparison of Director's figures with those of the Accountant-General.

24. Figures for expenditure as arrived at in this office are as follows :—

	Rs.
Provincial revenues	19,36,516
Local funds applied in state institutions	7,014
Municipal funds ditto	188
Fees in state institutions	2,66,532
Subscriptions in ditto	7,012
Endowments in ditto	40,873
Total ...	22,58,135

From this must be deducted the following figures which are not included in the Accountant-General's statement :—

	Rs.
Expenditure on medical schools	77,790
Expenditure on educational buildings by Public Works Department ...	2,71,711
Expenditure from local funds as contribution to state schools ...	7,014
Expenditure from municipal funds as contribution to state schools ...	188
Total ...	3,56,703
Deducting this from the total given above, we arrive at ...	19,01,432
To this must be added contribution to local bodies ...	4,11,562
and Rajshahi College endowments	10,237
Total ...	4,21,799
Adding this sum to the last total, we arrive at a final total of ...	23,23,231
Against a total in the Accountant-General's statement of ...	23,37,989

This gives a large discrepancy of Rs. 14,758. Two aided institutions, the Ananda Mohan College and the Bell-Islamia hostel failed to return expenditure of grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 27,500 and Rs. 14,149, respectively. Thus a total of Rs. 41,649 is rightly shown in the Accountant-General's figures as expenditure from the education budget. But it does not figure in my table of expenditure by reason of the fact that, though given out, it was not expended or returned by the governing body and the committee during the year. On the other hand, my figures show an expenditure of Rs. 31,500 at the Jagannath College. Of this sum, Rs. 25,500 were given out in the preceding year and hence do not figure in the Accountant-General's statement. Deducting Rs. 25,500 from Rs. 41,649 we arrive at a sum of Rs. 16,149 which added to the figure Rs. 23,23,231 gives a total of Rs. 23,39,380 which is sufficiently near to the Accountant-General's figure.

This calculation has been made on the assumption that the Accountant-General's figures include contributions and that the item "subscriptions" should not be deducted from my figures, since it figures in both the Accountant-General's and in my books, though, being returned on the receipt side in the former, it is shown as expenditure from provincial revenues, while in my figures it is shown as expenditure from subscriptions.

The Budget.

25. The budget figure for the year was Rs. 23,34,000. This was subsequently revised to Rs. 24,03,000. The former calculation was correct, the expenditure according to the Accountant-General's figures, amounting to Rs. 23,37,989.

Summary of total expenditure.

The position of the department as regards expenditure may thus be summarised :—

	Rs.
Expenditure from provincial revenues, including Public Works expenditure (as shewn in Director's figures)	19,36,516
Expenditure through boards, from allotments	4,11,562
Expenditure from district and local funds, other than allotments...	9,12,235
Expenditure from municipal funds	51,441
Expenditure from fees	2,344,301
Expenditure from other sources	9,37,958
Total	6,594,013

SECTION II.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Educational Services.

26. At the close of the year there were 16 members of the Indian Educational Service in the province (including Mr. Archbold). The sanctioned and actual strengths of the other services were as follows :—

	Sanctioned posts.	Posts filled.
Provincial Educational Service	66	58
Subordinate Educational Service	470	438
Lower Subordinate Educational Service (in Eastern Bengal.)	376	331

There were also (exclusive of instructors in guru training schools and teachers in model girls' schools) 388 officers in outside posts. The reasons why all the sanctioned posts were not filled are that the total number of inspecting officers has not yet been entertained, and that various posts have been sanctioned for colleges but were not required during the year. Both the Provincial and Subordinate Educational Services shew an excess of posts filled in the lower grades, because the sanctioned cadre allowed for an excess of posts in the higher grades above the actuals, and promotions are made only gradually as merit and service justify. The number of outside posts is accounted for by the fact that it was deemed undesirable to propose the amalgamation of Assam officers drawing Rs. 45 or less in a combined Lower Subordinate Educational Service with Eastern Bengal officers of similar standing. The position of these Assam officers is anomalous and must perhaps remain so till a general re-organisation of the services takes place. Proposals are being made for the inclusion of such outside posts as are not thus accounted for in the cadres of the regular services.

Inspecting agency.

27. The male inspecting agency consisted during the year of 8 Inspectors, of whom 4 are in the Indian, and 4 in the Provincial Service; 8 Assistant Inspectors in the Provincial Service; and the following number of subordinate officers :—

	Sanctioned posts.	Posts filled.
Deputy Inspectors	65	59
Sub-Inspectors	166	145
Assistant Sub-Inspectors	31	11*

There were also 13 Assistant Sub-Inspectors under boards and 89 inspecting pandits.

In view of the urgency of other schemes it has been deemed undesirable immediately to fill up all the sanctioned posts. But the numbers are being gradually increased; and during the year 2 new Deputy Inspectors and 3 Sub-Inspectors were appointed. The existence of ill-qualified officers in the inspecting staff is still to be deplored. Till the higher staff is further increased, it is perhaps essential that some Assistant Sub-Inspectors should be retained. But the posts of inspecting pandits are being gradually abolished, 17 having ceased to exist during the year in Chittagong and Rajshahi. I find no diminution of these officers in Dacca.

It is now proposed to convert the Dacca Division into two inspectorates. Only the absence of officers on leave prevents this being done.

One of the Assistant Inspectors was for the first time posted to the Assam Valley Division.

Complaints are still received regarding the relationships of District Deputy Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors; though it is also admitted that the officers are settling down to this arrangement. But the appointment of officers of higher status to the charge of districts is eminently desirable.

The provincialisation of board Sub-Inspectors, carried out in the preceding year, is reported to have had a beneficial effect. But complaints are made by the Inspectors in Assam that the work of Sub-Inspectors is frequently rendered ineffectual owing to their want of practical qualifications. The Inspectors suggest practical training in a proper institution. Arrangements are now being made for effecting this in the Training College.

The average number of primary schools per each Deputy or Sub-Inspector is 105. In Dacca, indeed, there are as many as 167 schools per Sub-Inspector; in Bogra, as many as 170. I find, however, that there is a tendency to disregard Deputy Inspectors as inspecting officers. Nevertheless it must be admitted that the number of schools per officer is still excessive in many districts and that steady increase in the numbers of the inspecting staff is still required.

The Inspector of Dacca continued as Inspector of European schools and inspected all the schools.

Direction.

28. Mr. Browning was in charge of the duties of Director until the 11th September 1909, when he was compelled by ill-health to proceed to England. His subsequent death is a serious loss to the educational work of the province, for which his high original qualifications and his care and industry eminently fitted him. From the 12th to the 21st September Mr. Richey remained in charge of the duties of the Director. Mr. Stapleton acted as Director from the 22nd September 1909, until December 9th when I resumed charge. I visited 74 institutions, largely primary schools, and attended two University meetings in Calcutta. Mr. Richey was Assistant Director throughout the year. The post of Personal Assistant was abolished.

Inspectors.

29. During most of the year Mr. Stapleton, Mr. Barrow and Maulvi Abdul Karim held the Dacca charge. Rai Sahib Mahim Chandra Bose also acted while Mr. Stapleton was Director. Mr. Wilkins and Maulvi Ahsanulla were, with the exception of short intervals, during one of which Babu Harendra Narayan Chakravarti acted, in charge of Chittagong. Rai Sahib Dr. P. Chatterji was in charge of Rajshahi save for two months when he acted in Dacca. Rai Sahib Promoda Kumar Basu was in the Surma Valley and Mr. Dunn in the Assam Valley. Generally speaking the Inspectors seem to have done sufficient touring; but they do not state whether the amount of inspection demanded by Government Order No. 1205-E., dated the 26th May 1908, has been attained. Maulvi Ahsanulla was particularly vigorous in touring; and at the same time his organisation of education in Chittagong is specially to be commended.

Assistant Inspectors.

30. Of the eight Assistant Inspectors, three were posted to Dacca, two each to Chittagong and Rajshahi and one to the Assam Valley. Reports are by no means clear as to the work done by these officers. It is necessary to ascertain whether the orders contained in Government Notification No. 270E., dated the 1st February 1908, have been carried out. Inspectors must in future clearly state this, instead of giving a mass of details regarding individuals. I can only ascertain that in Dacca the number of primary schools visited was totally inadequate, being only 2·8 per cent. against 5 per cent. required, while in Chittagong the inspection of middle schools was very satisfactory.

Deputy Inspectors.

31. In Dacca, four Deputy Inspectors failed to tour sufficiently, but all with reasonable excuses. The number of days spent on tour averaged 210 and of schools visited 258. All middle schools were visited on an average more than twice; but the number of primary schools visited in Faridpur was wholly inadequate. This is attributed to shortage of officers. The figures for Chittagong are reported in a manner which makes it impossible to judge of work in that division. The tours of three and two officers were short in the Rajshahi and Surma Valley, respectively; but the reasons assigned are sufficient; and all middle schools, save one, were visited. Seven officers in the Assam Valley failed to tour sufficiently. Two were made to revert to the teaching line; the other failures are explained by transfers. Full figures are not given.

The following Deputy Inspectors are mentioned for good work:—

Chittagong Division.—Romesh Chandra Das, Abul Hashem Khan Chaudhuri, Abdul Halim, Sabkatuddin Ahmed and Rajani Kanta Chakravarti.

Rajshahi Division.—Nabi Baksh, Mahatabuddin Ahmed and Jojneswar Chakravarti.

Dacca lost the admirable services of Babu Govinda Chandra Ghosh, who retired; and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, those of Babu Gagan Chandra Barua, a singularly qualified officer, who died.

Sub-Inspectors.

32. In Dacca, 9 officers toured insufficiently, but there were adequate reasons in all cases, save that of one who has now retired. The average number of days spent on tour was 232 and of schools visited 251. Four hundred and fifty-one schools remained unvisited. These are mainly in Bakarganj and were visited by Assistant Sub-Inspectors instead of by Sub-Inspectors. In Chittagong, the touring of two officers was short. One has since retired and one was severely punished. Only 128 schools were left uninspected. In Rajshahi four officers in Pabna did insufficient touring; but only 49 schools remained unvisited—these also in Pabna. In the Surma Valley, two officers failed, one through illness, the other (by one day) because he toured largely within five miles of headquarters. In the Assam Valley one officer failed; and practically all schools were visited.

Steps are being taken to rectify the difficulty under which Sub-Inspectors suffer from being compelled to tour largely within five miles of headquarters.

The following Sub-Inspectors are mentioned for good work:—

Dacca—Har Kumar Basu, Pratap Chandra Guha, Romesh Chandra Chakravarti, Nazimuddin Ahmed, Kazi Maji l Baksh, Atul Chandra Roy, Bakhta Jamal.

Chittagong—Gopal Chandra Datta, Abu Rashid, Basanta Kumar Bhattacharji and Abdul Latif.

Rajshahi—Upendra Chandra Sarkar, Devendra Nath Das Gupta, Haribar Mitra, Sashi Bhusan Roy and Ganga Nath Chakravarti.

Assistant Sub-Inspectors.

33. There are 11 Government Assistant Sub-Inspectors and 13 officers under boards. It is essential, as the number of Sub-Inspectors increases, that boards abolish these officers; and those under Government employ should be placed in other posts. I trust Inspectors will keep this constantly in mind.

Inspecting pandits.

34. The abolition of 17 posts of inspecting pandits is satisfactory, but efforts should be made in Dacca to employ these officers as school teachers, etc.

Female Inspecting agency.

35. The Inspectress tours over the whole province, her attentions being chiefly directed to schools at district headquarters. An important reform was the addition to her staff of two Assistant Inspectresses in the Provincial Educational Service at the close of the year.

Miss Garrett, in addition to her inspecting duties, has been busy with the preparation of manuals for teachers in elementary schools. It will be necessary in the light of experience to define more thoroughly her duties and her relationship to Inspectors and other subordinates.

The new Assistant Inspectresses have been posted to Dacca and Tippera. Their duties will at first be largely confined to headquarters schools, zenana and home education.

Co-operation between Civil and Educational officers.

36. I have found Civil officers very zealous in the discharge of their duties as presidents of governing bodies and committees of management.

Governing Bodies of Colleges and Committees of Schools.

37. The constitution and functions of governing bodies and committees of management have been clearly defined. The latter will now in the case of government schools consist of the chief local civil officer, the Inspector, the Assistant Inspector, the headmaster, an elected member of the staff and a second civil officer.

The two Inspectors of Assam note upon the uselessness of the committees of schools below the status of high schools, though it is admitted that some interest is taken by these bodies in the case of lower primary schools in backward areas.

District and Local Boards.

38. Relations between district and local boards and educational officers remained cordial. Only in the Surma Valley there is complaint that the Deputy Inspector's advice met with much opposition in the Hailakandi board and that the Educational Sub-Committees seldom meet.

Municipal Bodies.

39. Information regarding Municipal areas is to be found in paragraph 78.

Private agencies.

40. These will be mentioned in their proper place. The most important are the missionary bodies and the *anjumans* which control Muhammadan hostels.

SECTION III.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

Introductory.

41. General remarks are included in paragraph 3.

Statistics.

42. The classification of institutions remains as last year—4 under Government, 4 aided, and 3 unaided. Pupils rose from 1,329 to 2,034. Attendance in government colleges was 86·3 per cent., in aided 78 per cent. and in unaided 79·5 per cent.

Expenditure.

43. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 2,37,656 to Rs. 3,32,110, *i.e.*, by Rs. 94,454 or 39·7 per cent. Of this total increase, Rs. 58,582 came from provincial revenues, Rs. 25,394 from fees and the remainder from private sources. The expenditure from these three sources during the year was Rs. 2,01,193, Rs. 91,126 and Rs. 39,791, respectively. Notwithstanding this large increase, the total cost and cost to Government per pupil in state colleges fell from Rs. 281-12-2 and Rs. 204-13-1 to Rs. 274-5 and Rs. 199-5-10, and in aided colleges from Rs. 100-12-1 and Rs. 47-5-4 to Rs. 79-7-11 and Rs. 38-3. Only in unaided colloges did the cost increase from Rs. 90-0-7 to Rs. 106-13-10. This general decrease in the cost per head is due to largely increased numbers.

Grants-in-aid.

44. The figures of the preceding paragraph deal with direct expenditure in all colleges. But it is necessary to add some remarks regarding the expenditure, both direct and indirect, in aided colleges. This is shewn below :—

	Recurring	Capital.
	Rs.	Rs.
Jagannath College	12,000	6,000
,, Hostel	800	...
Victoria College	4,200	...
Ananda Mohan College	6,200	27,500
Murarichand College	8,400	...
Total ...	31,600	33,500
Grand total ...	65,100	

If we reckon the allotment from Imperial Funds for this purpose as Rs. 30,000 for the current year, the total amount received since 1905 amounts to Rs. 1,35,000, whereas the expenditure has up to date been Rs. 2,18,758, or Rs. 83,758 in excess of the Imperial allotment. It still remains to give out the second half of the grant to the Ananda Mohan College and to effect considerable further improvements in the Jagannath College.

Examinations and scholarships.

45. Information regarding examinations is given in the table below :—

Statement of examination results during the last two years.

Year.	Intermediate examination.				B. A. and B. s.c. examinations.				B. Sc. examination (separately).				M. A. examination.			
	Number of pupils in the 2nd-year class on 31st December.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of success on the pupils in the class.	Number of pupils in the 4th-year class on 31st December.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of success on the pupils in the class.	Number of pupils in the class.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of success on the pupils in the class.	Number of pupils in the class.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of success on the pupils in the class.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1908-1909	511	428	157	30·3	98	69	27	47·4	...	...	...	...	23	17	6	50·0
1909-1910	821	671	265	32·8	115	111	48	41·7	19	18	6	31·5	...	...	...	...

Affiliation to the M.A. degree was withdrawn from all colleges. The figures call for no special comment. The Dacca College presented 17 candidates for the B. Sc. examination, of whom 6 passed. The Cotton College retains its reputation for passing almost cent. per cent. of candidates. Sixteen passed the Intermediate-in-Arts from this college out of 17 presented and 8 passed the Intermediate-in-Science out of 8 presented.

The total amount disbursed in the shape of scholarships was Rs. 23,894.

Hostels.

46. There are 13 collegiate hostels—of which 7 are Government institutions, 1 aided and 5 unaided. The number of boarders was 530, not much more than one-fourth of the total number of students. The residential system obviously requires larger extension.

Individual institutions.

47. The Dacca College sustained a severe loss in the death of the Principal, Mr. Browning. Owing to his illness, Mr. F. C. Turner remained in charge of the college till the 18th December 1909, when Mr. W. A. J. Archbold assumed the duties of Principal. Two professors of the Indian Educational Service were added to the staff as specialists one in English and the other in Economics. The staff now consists of 24 instructors, of whom five (including Mr. Archbold) are in the Indian and 12 in the Provincial Educational Service. The number of pupils increased from 222 to 381 and the total expenditure from Rs. 1,13,596 to Rs. 1,35,301. The percentage of passes in the intermediate stage was not so satisfactory as in previous years. The hostel contained 190 boarders, places being reserved for 31 Muhammadans. The college has now been supplied with electric lights and fans. On March the 28th, 1910, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor presided at the Speech Day. Much has been done to make this College fit to take its place as the chief college of the province. But it still remains so to strengthen the staff as to secure reasonable affiliation up to the M. A. degree. In the meantime, Messrs. Watson, Ramsbotham and Shirras have been appointed University Lecturers and have opened University M. A. classes. Their lectures have been fairly attended, the number of students being 13 in Chemistry, 4 in History and 7 in Economics.

The Rajshahi College now possesses 18 teachers and affiliation up to the B. A. and B. Sc. standards. The number of students rose from 201 to 292 and the expenditure from Rs. 40,919 to Rs. 46,241. Good results were obtained in the Intermediate-in-Science examination, 14 passing out of 23 presented. A portion of the endowment amounting to Rs. 20,000 was more profitably invested in the Dasmina Court of Wards' estate. There are two Hindu and one Muhammadan hostels; and a large house is likewise hired in the town. It is to be noted with grave dissatisfaction that the Principal reports adversely upon the supervision exercised by the superintendents over the hostels. He attributes this to the small emoluments which they receive for this work. The reason appears to me insufficient. If a professor is placed in charge of a hostel its proper superintendence becomes a portion of his ordinary duties. The accommodation was improved during the year by the erection of a fine common room, largely a gift of the zemindar of Balihar. But the college is rapidly outgrowing its buildings. The main building cannot be enlarged and the provision of some more spacious class rooms may become necessary. Increased hostel accommodation is likewise wanted. And it is intended to construct a new physical laboratory, the plans of which have now long been under consideration by the Syndicate. Another requisite is residential accommodation for professors.

The Cotton College has now 7 teachers and is affiliated to the B. A. in a number of subjects, as well as in the Intermediate in Arts and Science. Numbers rose from 54 to 89 and the cost from Rs. 22,794 to Rs. 33,801. Mr. Südmersen continued to manage the college as ably as in past years. There is a large Hindu hostel. Muhammadans are accommodated in a hired house. Large material improvements are being made; the Curzon Hall was purchased for the accommodation of the Arts classes; a new lecture theatre and laboratories are in course of erection; and it is hoped soon to commence large hostel extensions together with residential quarters upon the newly acquired land. It is to be regretted that, notwithstanding the generous policy pursued towards this college, the local press of the Assam Valley have continued a series of violent diatribes upon the college and its management. The criticisms made, especially as regards the unfair treatment of Assamese students, appear to arise out of incorrect information.

The Chittagong College has been separated from the collegiate school. The number of students at the close of the year was 100. The improvement and extension of the existing buildings commenced at the close of the year, the difficult question of site having been at length settled. This, together with the proposed improvement of the staff, will be noticed in the next year's report.

The Jagannath College has suffered a loss in the death of its founder, Babu Kishori Lal Chaudhuri, in whose memory the college council have awarded 4 scholarships and 6 free studentships. An additional professor of English was appointed. The numbers rose from 312 to 438. The cost of the college was Rs. 22,216; the provincial grant is Rs. 1,000 a month and a further Rs. 100 a month for hostel accommodation. The most noteworthy event of the year has been the transfer of the classes into their new building which now forms a very distinguished feature in the city of Dacca. The acquisition of a small amount of adjoining land is desirable in order to clear the site; and it still remains to erect a hall. It is proposed to add botany instruction to the course; and this will entail the erection of a laboratory. The number of boarders averaged 52. The third-year class has diminished in numbers a fact which the Principal attributes to the want of history affiliation. It is hoped, however, to make an arrangement for combination in this and other subjects between the Dacca and the Jagannath Colleges. The fees have been raised to Rs. 5 in the B. A. classes; and the Principal notes that some commensurate raising of the Dacca College fees appears desirable.

The numbers in the Braja Mohan Institution were 167 at the close of the year against 170 in the year before. This college is unaided and remains unrecognised by the department.

The Ananda Mohan College had 177 pupils. The expenditure was Rs. 15,043. Half the capital grant of Rs. 55,000 was given out during the year and a generous response has been made in the shape of a promise from different donors of no less than Rs. 1,18,395, the largest subscribers being Raja Jogendra Kishore Roy Chaudhuri of Ramgopalpur, Maharajkumar Sashi Kanta Acharjya Chaudhuri of Muktagacha, Rani Dina Mani Chaudhurani of Santosh and Babu Hem Chandra Chaudhuri of Hemnagar. It still remains to realise a considerable amount of the subscriptions. And allowing only for its present affiliation—*viz.*, Intermediate-in-Arts subjects and Chemistry—the total cost either incurred or necessary is reckoned by the Principal to swallow up the whole of the capital funds, which, including government grant, will total Rs. 1,73,395. An extensive site has been selected and secured and substantial progress made with the new college buildings, which would have been ready by the close of the year but for delay owing to difficulties of water-supply. The recurring grant is Rs. 600 a month.

The Victoria College had 191 pupils, against 123 in the year before. The Principal's quarters, for which a grant has been given out, have not yet been constructed, the question of site being under consideration. The college is certainly cramped and the acquisition of more land is desirable. The recurring grant is Rs. 350 a month.

The numbers at the Murarichand College increased from 27 to 47. The paucity of students, however, is a somewhat disturbing sign in a college which is about to be provincialised. The college is being maintained by a grant of Rs. 800 a month from Government. Kumar Gopika Raman Roy, the son of the late proprietor, has erected a small hostel. It is hoped that Government will soon take over the management of the college.

The numbers at the Pabna College increased from 37 to 92 and the cost from Rs. 6,023 to Rs. 11,475, rather more than half being contributed from subscriptions, etc. One new professor was appointed. The college is unaided. It possesses no hostel, but there are two recognised messes.

The Pramatha-Manmatha College had 60 pupils on the rolls and cost Rs. 7,467. It did creditably at the Intermediate examination. But the proprietors have wisely decided to amalgamate this small institution with the Jagannath College.

Fees.

48. The fees in B. A. classes are—at Dacca College Rs. 6, at Rajshahi and Braja Mohan Institution Rs. 3, and at Cotton and Jagannath Colleges Rs. 5. The fees in Intermediate classes are—Dacca College Rs. 6, Cotton Rs. 5, Jagannath, Murarichand and Pabna Colleges Rs. 4, and in the rest Rs. 3.

SECTION IV.

SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.

Scope of Section.

49. This section deals with recognised secondary and primary schools for Indian boys. But figures for girls' schools are included in Part D.

A.—General Figures.

50. The number of schools declined to 18,530 or by 716 and of pupils to 791,549 or by 4,421. Thus there is a considerable loss of schools while pupils have remained practically constant. Notwithstanding a slight decline in middle vernacular schools, secondary institutions remain the same in number while their pupils have increased by 8,834. The decrease is confined to primary schools (in which pupils declined by 13,255) and will be noticed under that heading.

Statistics.

51. The success in the matriculation examination will be noticed presently. The percentage of success to the number of boys in the top classes declined from 53·0 to 46·5. But the percentage of success to the number actually presented was 79·2 against 66·6. The other figures call for no special comment, especially as the examinations, save in Assam, possess no uniformity of standard. The percentage rose to 72·0 in the case of middle English, to 73·8 in the case of upper primary and to 65·8 in the case of lower primary schools. In middle vernacular schools it declined from 72·3 to 66·8.

Successful candidates in each grade.

B.—Secondary Schools.

52. The principal features of the year's work were the introduction (three months before its commencement) of the new curriculum for English schools and the special inspection of middle schools. The new curriculum was introduced in January 1909. From reports which have come to hand it appears to be working well, though untrained teachers naturally have some difficulty in dealing with certain of the subjects. With slight modifications, it will be introduced into Assam schools from January the 1st, 1911. The inspection of middle schools is aimed at introducing some reform into these numerous and very inferior institutions. Inspectors complain bitterly of their lamentable condition and two of them emphatically recommend the withdrawal of grants from those which appear hopeless or superfluous and the concentration of funds upon a smaller number of efficient institutions.

Introductory.

53. The number of schools remains 1,205 while pupils increased from 132,151 to 140,985, that is, by 8,834 or 6·6 per cent. It is noticeable that of the total increase of 8,834 no less than 4,110 are Muhammadans. The number in secondary classes rose to 49,824, but is still small compared to the total figure.

Statistics.

Direct expenditure increased from Rs. 17,40,440 to Rs. 19,20,591. The increase from public funds was Rs. 25,156 and that from private funds Rs. 1,54,995.

54. Apart from the introduction of the new curriculum noticed above, the main feature emphasised in the reports is the attempt which is being made to improve these institutions consequent upon the orders issued by the University as a result of inspection. Managing committees have been formed where they were wanting. The authorities of privately-managed schools are gradually raising their fee-rates. The pay of the staff is being improved. In some cases, however, there is obstinate evasion of the Syndicate's orders. But it is to be hoped that this attitude will, in the interest of education at large, receive the attention of the University and that pressure will be used to insist upon the required improvements. It is satisfactory to note that in three cases in the Dacca Division amalgamation of contiguous school has been carried through; but in certain other cases difficulty is being experienced in this respect. As regards improvement in buildings, etc., I do not consider that either the inspecting staff or aided school authorities are taking proper advantage of the generous provision which is being made in the budget for capital grants. Schemes should be submitted with greater punctuality; and Inspectors should concentrate their efforts upon these cases. Similarly as regards recurring grants, I notice that there has been practically no variation in the sums expended in the Rajshahi and Assam Valley divisions. In the former, grants were suspended pending the fulfilment of conditions of new grant. Save in extreme cases, I regard this policy as questionable and should prefer to see the grants continued at the old rates. In the Assam Valley, the explanation given is that large amounts of back grant were paid out in 1908-1909. The number of schools for which recurring grants on the higher standard have been sanctioned rose from 30 to 36.

High schools—Introductory. Appendix E.

55. The total number of high schools declined from 216 to 215, owing to amalgamation. Pupils increased from 51,904 to 56,982 or by 9·7 per cent., against 4 per cent. in the preceding year. Muhammadans account for an increase of 2,030 pupils, being 40 per cent. of the total increase.

Statistics.

There are now 29 government schools (including Pirozpur, added during the year), 1 municipal school, 53 aided schools and 132 unaided schools. There has been a marked improvement in the tone of schools situated in politically affected areas; and the management of three schools in Bakarganj has been temporarily placed in the hands of Government. It is hoped eventually to hand them back to local committees.

Expenditure.

56. Expenditure increased from Rs. 10,49,961 to Rs. 11,79,540, that is, by Rs. 1,29,579 or 12·3 per cent. as against an increase of 6·8 per cent. last year. The contribution from provincial revenues rose from Rs. 1,65,431 to Rs. 1,88,362 or by Rs. 22,931, fees from Rs. 7,57,845 to Rs. 8,30,586 or by Rs. 72,741, subscriptions, etc., from Rs. 1,25,104 to Rs. 1,58,638 or by Rs. 33,534.

The cost of each pupil in a Government school declined from Rs. 37-11-9 to Rs. 37-6-8. This was due to the increased number of pupils, notwithstanding a largely increased expenditure of Rs. 23,248 on these institutions. In aided schools, the cost increased from Rs. 21-0-1 to Rs. 22-8-5 and the cost to Government from Rs. 2-11-7 to Rs. 3-0-1, due to enhanced grants. In unaided schools, the cost rose from Rs. 17-9-1 to Rs. 18-3-11. These figures, especially in view of the largely increased numbers, are sufficient evidence of the genuine attempts which are being made to improve this kind of education. I note that the figures supplied from the Assam Valley are incredible, since the cost of educating a pupil in an unaided school is shown as Rs. 23-12-4 against Rs. 15-2-4 in an aided school. The Inspector considers that this is due to over statement of expenditure in unaided schools.

Examination and scholarships.

57. The number presented for matriculation declined from 3,192 to 1,279. The number of successful candidates declined from 2,127 to 1,014. But the percentage of success increased from 66·6 to 79·2 of those presented. The decline (from 4,010 to 2,177) in the top class may be explained by the holding of a supplementary examination last year. The Inspectors consider that, as this was the first year of the new matriculation examination, headmasters were careful in selecting candidates. This is borne out by the fact that only 58·7 per cent. of the number in the top class were presented as against 79·6 per cent. last year. It is remarkable that the number of those who passed in the first division was 660 as against 536 last year, while only 37 were placed in the third division against 386. The percentage of successful candidates to those presented in state and municipal schools was 92·3, in aided 80·7, and in unaided 71·5.

Junior scholarships were awarded under the new rules, including those for Muhammadans and backward races and also endowed scholarships, to the number of 107. Of these, 74 were won by Hindus, 26 by Muhammadans and 7 by members of backward communities.

Middle English schools—Introductory.

Appendix F.

58. There is one satisfactory point to add to the somewhat gloomy account given in last year's report of the condition of middle English schools. This is the increase of more than half a lakh in expenditure and the consequent substantial rise in the cost of educating a pupil. It is to be hoped that the special inspection of these schools which is now going forward may result in some such redistribution of grants as Inspectors advocate. Reports continue to bewail the abolition of public examination at the conclusion of the middle course, though the Surma Valley Inspector says that the present system has improved instruction in the better class of schools while in the poorer sort it has caused a rapid deterioration.

The two Inspectors in Assam report that the capitation system introduced into Middle schools three years ago has not proved successful. I have always considered it unsuitable to schools of this class, especially those of the aided kind. The Assam Valley Inspector gives various reasons for the failure of the system which it is unnecessary for me to repeat. But the proof of its inefficiency to meet the end in view is sufficiently apparent from the fact that in this valley the number of pupils in the middle stage has declined by 94 since 1907-08, while the percentage in that stage to the total number of pupils has declined from 25 per cent. to 15·8 per cent. I consider a reversion to the old system to be desirable.

Statistics.

59. The number of Middle English schools increased from 584 to 599 and of pupils from 53,957 to 58,555. The increase in institutions is among unaided schools; that among pupils is shared by schools of every kind. The greater number of these pupils still remain in the primary classes, those in middle classes numbering only 10,498 against 9,529 last year.

60. The total expenditure has increased from Rs. 4,94,066 to Rs. 5,49,288, that is, by Rs. 55,222 or 11·1 per cent. The bulk of this increase has been met by an increase in fee collections amounting to Rs. 43,077. The cost of educating a pupil has risen to Rs. 10-1-5 against Rs. 9-11-2 last year. The same large difference exists between the cost in Eastern Bengal and Assam schools which was noted last year. In the former a pupil costs Rs. 9-6-5, in the latter Rs. 14-2-2. The difference is simply that schools in Assam have grown up in less numbers and hence can be better staffed and maintained at a higher scale.

Expenditure.

61. Middle vernacular education continues unpopular. Schools declined from 405 to 391, pupils from 26,290 to 25,448. The total expenditure likewise decreased from Rs. 1,96,413 to Rs. 1,91,763. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 7-14-2.

Middle vernacular schools. Appendix G.

62. The number of boys who are reported to have successfully passed the final examination was 4,129 out of a total of 5,867 in the top classes. But, as previously noticed, these figures carry but little value, and the re-establishment of a public examination is thought both by Inspectors and by high school teachers to be desirable.

Examinations and scholarships in Middle schools.

The number of scholarships awarded was 165—122 in Eastern Bengal and 43 in Assam. Of these scholarships, 94 were gained by Hindus and 64 by Muhammadans, the rest by others.

C.—Primary Schools.

63. Organisation and control require no special mention. The features of the year have been the framing of a revised vernacular schools' curriculum, and the extension of the board school system in Eastern Bengal. The concentration of grants, *maktabs* and the facilities added for education in backward localities, must also be specially treated.

Introductory.

64. Though the distinction between upper and lower primary schools is not of great importance, it is usual to reproduce the figures separately. This may be conveniently shewn in a table.

Statistics Appendices H and I.

	1908-1909.			1909-1910.		
	Eastern Bengal.	Assam.	Both together.	Eastern Bengal.	Assam.	Both together.
Number of boys' Primary schools	14,706	3,335	18,041	13,957	3,368	17,325
Ditto Upper Primary schools ...	2,099	81	2,180	1,973	81	2,054
Ditto Lower ditto	12,607	3,254	15,861	11,984	3,287	15,271
Number of pupils in boys' Primary schools ...	541,217	122,602	663,819	519,269	131,295	650,564
Ditto Upper Primary schools...	109,866	4,087	11 953	102,676	4,366	107,042
Ditto Lower ditto ...	431,351	118,515	549 866	416,593	1,26,929	543,522
Ditto per boys' Primary school ...	36·7	36·7	36·7	37·2	38·9	37·5
Ditto Upper ditto ...	52·3	50·4	52·2	52·0	53·9	52·1
Ditto Lower ditto ...	34·2	36·4	34·6	34·7	38·6	35·5
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Expenditure on boys' Primary schools	13,24,620	4,62,807	17,87 427	13,07,689	4,67,499	17,75,188
Ditto Upper Primary schools ...	3,52,618	30,247	3,82,865	3,48,012	28,179	3,76,191
Ditto Lower ditto ...	9,72,002	4,32,560	14,04,562	9,59,677	4,39,320	13,98,997
Expenditure per each boys' Primary school ...	90·0	138·7	99·7	93·6	138·8	102·4
Ditto ditto Upper Primary school	168·0	373·4	175·6	176·3	347·8	183·1
Ditto ditto Lower ditto ...	77·1	132·9	88·5	80·0	133·6	91·6
Expenditure per each pupil in a boys' ditto ...	2 10 5	3 15 11	2 14 6	2 11 1	3 13 5	2 14 9
Ditto ditto Upper Primary school	3 6 6	7 11 0	3 9 0	3 8 10	7 2 2	3 11 0
Ditto ditto Lower Primary school	2 7 3	3 13 10	2 12 3	2 7 7	3 11 8	2 12 3

The main fact indicated in this table is that the number of primary schools for boys has declined from 18,041 to 17,325 or by 716, and of pupils from 663,819 to 650,564, that is, by 13,255 or 1·9 per cent. This, in contrast with the large increases of the past two years, is startling. Various reasons are assigned. No doubt local causes, like the prevalence of fever and cholera in Pabna district, which accounted for the closing of 103 schools, contributed to this decline. But it must be largely

due to some more general causes. And these are to be sought in a scrutiny of the figures. In the first place, wherever there has been a serious decline in the number of schools, there has also been a decline in pupils. The decrease in both is confined to Eastern Bengal. Assam shews an increase. Secondly, the great increase among Muhammadans has been checked, the decline in pupils of this community being from 380,830 to 365,302 or by 4·07 per cent., while that among Hindus was from 256,848 to 253,613 or by 1·26 per cent. And thirdly, the figures of the past two years deserve some examination. I consider the causes to be as follows :—

Concentration of grants.

65. (*i*) A steady system of concentration of grants has been pursued by the boards. This policy appears to have accounted for the loss of 305 schools with 9,651 pupils in Dacca and 509 schools with 6,425 pupils in Chittagong. In Rajshahi, it is difficult, on account of the fact mentioned above, to give precise figures. But probably about 90 schools closed owing to the action taken. Perhaps under some boards concentration has been carried out with a little over-zeal. Thus, in Faridpur, wherever two lower primary schools were found within two miles of one another, both aid and recognition were withdrawn from one. This produced a loss of 179 schools with 7,419 pupils in the district. But Inspectors speak of the general effect as beneficial. It is scarcely credible that a school, if worth the name, would close simply because a trifling grant of eight annas or so a month were withdrawn. And the figures shew that the decrease in pupils has not been commensurate with the number of schools from which grant was withdrawn in each division, and that had a proportionate number of pupils ceased to attend school, it would have been much greater. In Dacca a decrease of 412 board and aided schools with 13,885 pupils was accompanied by an increase of 107 unaided schools with 4,197 pupils.

Maktabs.

66. (*ii*) The concentration, which took place in previous years, was accompanied by the opening of new primary schools in the shape of secularised *maktabs*. There are now in the province 1,667 such schools with 54,457 pupils. This however includes *maktabs* for boys and girls. The number for boys is 1,475 schools with 50,463 pupils. The figures for the last year were incomplete; hence it is difficult to institute a comparison. But there seems to have been a falling off of 142 institutions and 4,210 pupils. This is the net result of a decline in the Dacca and Chittagong divisions, while the figure in the Rajshahi division indicates a very slight rise. It appears, therefore, that the general decrease may largely be accounted for by a check to the policy which has been pursued during the two previous years. It is to be hoped that this indicates no falling off in the enthusiasm recently manifested for education among Muhammadans of rural tracts and that it may be a merely temporary phenomenon occasioned by the diminution of grants to boards and by the third cause stated below.

Disappearance of ephemeral institutions.

67. (*iii*) In last year's report some doubt was cast upon the figures of increase, specially as regard *maktabs*. Considering that the total increase in all kinds of schools for Indian boys has been (taking this year's figures) equivalent to 16·7 per cent. during the last three years, it appears not improbable that the returns of the two years were slightly exaggerated. Two of the Inspectors consider that the lower inspecting staff were over-zealous in returning numbers of pupils and that the gradual strengthening of the upper ranks is producing a higher standard. This supposition fits in with the check to *maktab* education. The reported increase in the number of public institutions in 1908-1909 was suspiciously large. It is probable enough that, when grants were first made to boards for the maintenance of these institutions on a secular basis, inspecting officers should hastily and with the best intentions recognise as schools mere ephemeral institutions which were unworthy of the name and disappeared almost as soon as brought together. This is borne out by the fact that the number of pupils in upper primary schools and in the higher classes of lower primary schools has actually increased, while that in classes where printed books are not read has declined by the large figure of 18,775. This indicates either that there is a slackening in the enthusiasm which was indicated for primary education in the past two years, or that schools which imparted only the most rudimentary instruction have ceased to be recognised as such. The latter appears to be the probable explanation.

Other causes of decrease.

68. Local causes and diminished grants to boards have doubtless supplemented these more general causes of decrease. And the difficulty of any certain analysis of such causes may be illustrated by the following figures taken from the returns for all classes of schools and pupils. While in the Faridpur district we find a loss of 227 schools accompanied by a loss of 7,612 pupils, in Dacca district a decline of 97 schools has made no difference in the figures for pupils. And in Chittagong district a total loss of

schools has not checked an increase of pupils. In Eastern Bengal, the heterogeneous nature and rapidly fluctuating numbers of institutions necessarily create difficulty and uncertainty in returns. In Assam, the line of distinction between what is a primary school and what is not is much more clearly defined, and inferior institutions of an ephemeral character are not classed as schools. In this area the figures are steadier and continue to increase.

Pupils in primary stages.

69. In addition to boys in primary schools, there are 90,976 boys reading in primary stages of secondary schools. Hence the total of boys in primary stages of instruction is 709,751 as against 720,960 last year (the figure given in paragraph 102 of last report is incorrect). The increase in the number of these primary pupils in secondary schools is considerable, and is a contributory cause of the decline in the number of pupils in primary schools, and probably an effect of the introduction of the new curriculum in English schools. Now that this is differentiated from the vernacular curriculum, there has been a considerable increase in the number of pupils reading in the lower classes of secondary schools, whose parents doubtless consider that this will be beneficial to their subsequent education. Apart from the curriculum, there is a tendency to multiply middle schools, or at least increase the number of pupils, at the expense of primary schools. I have been forcibly struck by this while touring in *mofussil* areas. And the Surma Valley Inspector remarks:— "I should point out in this connection that in middle schools which are generally patronised by local *miraadars* and large landed proprietors, there is always a tendency to starve neighbouring lower primary schools by compelling *ryots* to place their children in the middle school, which increases the fee receipts. If there were no force brought to bear on the *ryots* they would naturally prefer the lower primary schools where education is free. I have often received applications from secretaries of middle schools to close existing lower primary schools in their neighbourhood."

Number of pupils per school

70. In Assam, the number of pupils per school rose from 36·7 to 38·9, in Eastern Bengal from 36·7 to 37·2.

Schools in backward localities.

71. Notwithstanding the remarks made in paragraph 99 of last year's report, some Inspectors have omitted to give facts and figures for backward localities. In the Rajshahi and Bogra districts, 9 schools have been established in localities where no such schools existed before. And in the Surma Valley the work is reported to have proceeded steadily, save in Sunamganj, where a large tract still remains neglected. In the Dibrugarh subdivision 8 such schools were opened, probably for the hill tribes who settle on the border of the plains. These figures however are not satisfying; and more precision is hoped for in the next report. But from the large increase of board schools in Rajshahi division and in Mymensingh it is obvious that this policy is being steadily pursued.

Expenditure.

72. Direct expenditure on boys' primary education declined from Rs. 17,87,427 to Rs. 17,75,188. The decrease was entirely in fees and subscriptions, the expenditure from provincial revenues rising from Rs. 71,489 to Rs. 74,659, and that from district or local funds from Rs. 6,97,784 to Rs. 7,18,448. The provincial figure does not include Rs. 3,47,687, which was allotted during the year from the special primary grant of Rs. 4,33,000. If, as I think should be done, this grant is included in the figure, the expenditure from provincial revenues will be Rs. 4,22,346.

It is satisfactory to find that the cost of a primary school has risen from Rs. 99·7 to Rs. 102·4. The cost of educating each pupil has risen to Rs. 2-14-9, *i.e.*, by 3 pies. In Eastern Bengal the cost of a lower primary school has risen to Rs. 80 or by nearly Rs. 3, that of a pupil to Rs. 2-7-7 or by 4 pies. But Eastern Bengal schools (especially upper primary) are still run on much less generous lines than those of Assam.

Night or continuation schools.

73. Night schools have fallen from 386 with 7,172 pupils to 288 with 5,866 pupils. This is probably due to greater care in classification. Expenditure on these schools from public funds was Rs. 4,715 as against Rs. 3,807.

Examinations and scholarships.

74. If the figures for examination results are correct, the examinations closing the upper and lower primary courses were well attended as in previous years. Sixty-six thousand eight hundred eighty-two pupils are reported to have been examined. Of whom 47,294 passed. But, as such examinations are hardly existent in Eastern Bengal, these figures are never very trustworthy.

One hundred and eighty-one upper primary scholarships, and 636 lower primary scholarships were awarded. Seventy of the former and 242 of the latter were won by Muhammadans.

D.—SPECIAL POINTS.

75. The figures for Board areas are given in Appendices B and C. Points requiring comment are noted in other parts of this section.

Lower primary education under Boards.

The figures of expenditure are shewn in Appendix D and are so closely connected with the subject of the special primary grant that the latter, though partly spent direct, may be conveniently treated of here.

76. The special grant of Rs. 4,33,000 is expended partly direct, partly through the agency of boards.

Special primary grant. Appendix D.

(*a*) Full figures for boards are given in Appendix D. A change has had to be made in the column of that statement which shews the expenditure of 1904-1905. Owing to the provincialisation of board Sub-Inspectors, a deduction has had to be made from those figures. This deduction, together with some slight adjustments and rounding, amounts to Rs. 76,943. And hence the figure in that column has been changed from Rs. 7,88,943 to Rs. 7,12,000. Boards received Rs. 3,47,687 from the special grant as against Rs. 369,250 last year. Thus the proper expenditure for the year was Rs. 10,59,687. The actual expenditure was Rs. 11,30,775 — a satisfactory excess of Rs. 71,088 mainly accounted for in Assam Boards.

The proper expenditure under boards during the past 5 years was Rs. 52,43,893. The actual expenditure has been Rs. 54,13,492. Thus Boards have, in the past 5 years, spent Rs. 1,69,599 more than the required minimum expenditure.

(*b*) Provincial expenditure (other than through boards) on primary education has risen from Rs. 1,43,530 in 1904-1905 to Rs. 3,25,798 in 1909-1910, or by Rs. 1,82,268.

In accordance with Government of India's (Home Department) letter No. 631, dated the 26th July 1909, it is required to shew how the total expenditure during the year from provincial revenues, whether spent directly or through boards, compares with that of 1904-1905. The total expenditure in 1904-1905 was Rs. 3,20,970; that in the past year was Rs. 8,43,238, an increase of Rs. 5,22,268 as against a required increase of Rs. 4,33,000. And this increase is exclusive of the bulk of the charges on inspection which have risen largely. (The total of Rs. 8,43,238 is made up of the direct expenditure of Rs. 3,25,798, the old allotment to boards of Rs. 1,77,440 and Rs. 3,40,000 actually expended from the special primary grant.)

77. As usual, the largest portion of the special primary grant was again allotted for the extension of the board lower primary schools system in Eastern Bengal. It appears that the total of the schools now properly housed is 776 of which 193 were erected during the present year. This figure however does not tally with that given last year, since it would argue a total of 583 schools at the end of 1908-1909, whereas only 575 were reported. It is possible that the balance consisted of schools, the buildings for which were not completed by the close of the year. There has, however, been some slight confusion in the case of certain Boards which have classed, as board schools, institutions which were not supplied with substantial buildings. I understand that this error has now been rectified in figures; but I should be glad if Inspectors are very precise in reporting the number of schools erected during each year, as well as the total number. An important circular was issued during the year in which all previous orders regarding this class of schools were collected. And instructions have likewise issued for the compilation of lists and distribution maps showing *panchayati* circles and a recognised programme of works for some years to come. Most of the boards have shewn considerable zeal in carrying out these instructions; and the documents form a valuable record of work accomplished as well as giving guidance for the future.

Board lower primary schools.

The Inspector of Chittagong has supplied some very interesting figures. In that division there are 826 unions. Out of these, 258 are already supplied with upper primary schools. Hence 482 unions require board lower primary schools. One hundred and ninety-three such schools have been erected. But 8 unions had previously been supplied with two such schools. Further, it is reported that 86 unions do not require any special treatment by reason of their close proximity to good schools in other unions. Thus the inspector reckons that 297 Board lower primary schools have still to be erected. I consider that it is insufficiently explained why 86 unions should be left without schools, and that any departure from the mechanical rule of distribution is dangerous. The Inspector should report again upon this matter. And it would be well if similar statistics were supplied from each division.

The average cost of a board lower primary school in Eastern Bengal was Rs. 154, of which Rs. 79 was met from public funds (as against Rs. 143 and Rs. 77 in the

previous year). In Assam a board lower primary school costs Rs. 134, of which Rs. 131 is met from public funds. In Eastern Bengal each school has a total of 49 pupils (the same as last year), while the figure in Assam is 42.

The total number of trained teachers in schools of this type was only 522; so that considerably more than half are staffed with unqualified teachers. This is a most serious point and indicates the early extension of our elementary training system. Unless the schools are properly staffed, their utility will be largely nullified.

With regard to the individual work of boards, it is to be noticed that in Faridpur not a single school was erected last year. Rupees 5,000 of the grant given was utilised in general grants—a purpose for which it was never given; and it is curious to notice a heavy diminution of schools and pupils under a board, which, nevertheless, has considerably increased its grants to aided schools. In the Chittagong district, it appears that the type of buildings which is being erected is altogether too small. It would probably be more satisfactory if fewer buildings at a higher cost were constructed in this district. And, from Appendix B, it would seem that no buildings were erected in Chittagong during the year, though the Inspector appears to indicate 9 new buildings in his report. From the figures returned, I am unable to ascertain whether in the Noakhali district fees are being credited to the board or paid to the teacher. This is a matter of some importance. It is satisfactory to find that large numbers of these schools are being erected in backward tracts, namely, the Mymensingh district and the Rajshahi division. But in the latter area, the erection of schools during the year was almost entirely confined to the Rajshahi, Rangpur Jalpaiguri and Bogra districts. Dinajpur and Malda have done hardly anything, though I was much pleased with the type of building which is being erected in the former district. I made tours through these two comparatively backward areas with a view to inspecting this class of schools. In Mymensingh I found the type of buildings inferior and comparatively expensive. In the Rajshahi and Dinajpur districts I found excellent buildings constructed at reasonable cost. No doubt better material is available in the latter area. But it is likewise noticeable that the schools in Rajshahi are being built principally through the agency of the villagers themselves and in Mymensingh through contractors. I have always found the former scheme more satisfactory.

Municipalities.

78. It was noticed in the last report that a systematic enquiry into the conditions of primary education in Municipalities appeared essential. I had proposed that in the year under review a sum of Rs. 25,000 should be given from the special primary grant to Municipal bodies for the improvement of primary education, but Rs. 23,000 was actually allotted and afterwards withdrawn by reason of pressing needs in other directions.

The withdrawal is not to be regretted, because the schemes proposed had not been fully matured. And I am not convinced that the money would have been spent in the most useful manner. Another method of making grants has now been proposed. In Eastern Bengal a grant of Rs. 9,000 was given for equipment. Rupees 1,100 was made over through the agency of magistrates; and Rs. 560 was given to the Dacca municipality for girls' schools. Municipalities which failed to spend 3·2 per cent. of their ordinary income upon primary education are Dacca, Narayanganj, Pirozpur, Sylhet, Habiganj, Nowgong and Dhubri. The Narayanganj Municipality is remarkable as having spent only 1·9 per cent. and that of Rampur Boalia for having spent 9·3.

Native States.

79. The State of Manipur supports the Johnstone middle school. The total number of schools in the State is 65 with 3,322 pupils. All schools are maintained by the State, save 8 which are mission schools.

The State of Hill Tippera contains 149 schools and 5,036 pupils—a small increase. Three of these schools are designated high schools, though only one is recognised. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 59,505, being about 4 per cent. of the gross revenue of the State.

The State of Cooch Behar spent Rs. 4,336 upon schools within the zemindari in British territory. It is noticeable that more than half of this sum was spent on secondary schools.

SECTION V.

INSTRUCTION IN TEACHING.

Introductory.

80. Last year it was reported that out of the total of 27,814 teachers in secondary and primary schools for boys only 3,793 were trained. This year, out of 31,395 teachers in all kinds of secondary and primary schools 4,454 are reported as trained. And among these, 26 are female teachers.

The system of training remains the same. During the year, two professors have arrived for the Training College at Dacca, which will open early next year. Rules have been framed for normal schools and the stipends of those under training have been raised to Rs. 6. The policy of providing hostels at guru training schools has been pursued; and the stipends, which were temporarily reduced to Rs. 6, have again been raised to Rs. 7.

Statistics.

81. The number of schools remains at 52; but state schools increased by 2, owing to the inclusion of the training class at the Eden high school and the classification of an elementary teachers' class at the Dacca Normal school as a separate institution. The number of aided schools returned decreased from 4 to 2 because the Mission school for Cacharis closed and because another institution was wrongly returned last year as a training school. The number of pupils slightly declined from 1,181 to 1,102. This decline however is wholly due to the wrong classification just mentioned. There was a steady increase of pupils in schools for the training of elementary teachers, which more than balances a slight decline in those of normal schools. The number of Hindus was 539, of Muhammadans 467. Average attendance was 81·5 per cent. of the average enrolment. Needless to say, this attendance is still considerably below what should be attained in schools of this nature.

Expenditure increased from Rs. 1,09,174 to Rs. 1,15,312. The increase is due to the expenditure on the training class at the Eden high school and to the larger number of stipends. The figure, however, is not altogether reliable, since the expenditure of the Tura training school has not been included and since the figures for normal schools and for elementary training schools, when considered separately, indicate a still larger increase. Greater care should be exercised in these returns in future. The cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 108-15-10, being Rs. 3-6-6 higher than last year.

Normal schools.

82. There are five normal schools. The number of pupils fell from 289 to 273 because a stricter test of admission was instituted. The expenditure rose from Rs. 44,366 to Rs. 46,227. Only two of these schools have their own practising school attached. Arrangements are made in the other three with neighbouring schools. This is a regrettable defect, the remedy for which can only be found when funds become available. Accommodation at the Rangpur school is altogether defective. A large plot of land has been acquired; but money is not available for erecting the buildings.

Elementary Training schools.

83. Elementary training schools include 38 so-called guru training schools in Eastern Bengal (the school at Rangamati having been closed), the two training classes attached to the normal schools in Assam, the training schools at Shillong (Jaiaw) and Tura, the special class attached to the Dacca normal school and the two aided mission schools at Impur and Kohima. If to these be added the training class at the Eden high school (which, however, is not altogether elementary) and likewise the training class in the Shillong High school, we have a total of 47 schools. The number of pupils was 829 against 892. Considerable difficulty is still found in attracting teachers to the schools to be trained. It is hoped that in plains districts this may be overcome if the boards will insist upon the training of their teachers. In the hill districts, the difficulty is far greater owing to the slender hold exercised over the schoolmasters.

The Assam Valley Inspector complains of the apprentice system. But it is satisfactory that, in accordance with orders, the schools recognised for receiving apprentices have been reduced during the year from 21 to 13 and the number of apprentices from 72 to 54. These figures are not included in the general figures given above.

The sum allotted in Eastern Bengal for the construction of hostels at elementary training schools was only Rs. 20,166. Hence there was not so much activity as in the two previous years. The result, however, is satisfactory, no less than 16 of these institutions having now been supplied with both Hindu and Muhammadan hostels and 6 with Muhammadan hostels. I should like to see a more decided improvement both in the numbers and in the attendance as the result of these building operations.

Examinations.

84. In the normal schools, out of 264 candidates presented, 165 passed. The failures occurred chiefly at Jorhat, but also at Rangpur. No doubt the poor results at Jorhat are largely due to the inferior qualifications of candidates admitted. I fear it will not yet be possible to limit admission in Assam to those who have passed the middle vernacular examination.

In the elementary training schools of Eastern Bengal, 450 passed the test, while in Assam 50 passed. Owing to a slight misinterpretation of orders the length of the course in the Silchar training school was increased; but the move is one in the right direction and proposals are being submitted for the prolongation of the course in both schools.

Training classes in special objects.

85. A special training class for training teachers of high schools in Geography was opened at Dacca. This has undoubtedly had a good effect upon the work in high schools. A training class for maulvis has likewise been opened, as an experimental measure, at the Dacca madrassa. It contained 13 pupils.

Training of female teachers.

86. The arrangement at the Eden high school described in the last year's report is proving very successful. There were 20 girls under training during the year. It is to be noticed that only 26 of the existing lady teachers are reported to have been trained.

SECTION VI.

SPECIAL EDUCATION.

A.—LAW.

Introductory.

87. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the steps which are being taken to establish a Law College at Dacca and to put the whole system upon a sounder footing. These are described in paragraph 9. The law classes and the numbers studying at them were:—

Dacca 101; Barisal 19; Rajshahi 10; Chittagong 19; Sylhet 33; Silchar 37; Gauhati 14; Sibsagar 8; total 241.

B. L. classes.

88. The classes at the Dacca college and the Braja Mohan Institution (Barisal) contained B. L. classes. There were 58 B. L. students. Forty eight candidates appeared at the preliminary examination, of whom 21 from the Dacca college and 5 from the Braja Mohan Institution passed. In the final examination 10 appeared, 2 passing from the former, and none from the latter institution.

Pleadership classes.

89. These two classes, as well as the remaining six, were recognised by the High Court for presenting candidates at the pleadership examination.

Pleaders' Survey examination.

90. A joint board has been formed for the pleaders' survey examination. The proposed training class has not yet been opened. The results were as unsatisfactory as usual, only 2 passing out of 9 presented.

B.—MEDICAL.

Statistics, etc.

91. I condense from the report of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals. The numbers in the Dacca medical school were 212 (including eight females); in the Berry-White medical school, 107. The total numbers were 319 against 313. The total expenditure on the two schools was Rs. 32,783 and Rs. 31,888, respectively; this included Rs. 27,209 and Rs. 24,567 on recurring charges—a considerable decrease in the case of the Dacca school (which cost Rs. 35,101 last year) by reason of transfers of officers. X-ray accessories were supplied to the Berry-White school; this, together with promotions, increased the cost. The cost of educating each pupil was at Dacca Rs. 156 against Rs. 163, and at Dibrugarh Rs. 227 against Rs. 191. At the Dacca school there were 25 Muhammadans (2 of them females); these receive Mohsin half-free-studentships. At the Berry-White school there were 49 residents of the Assam Valley, including one Khasi; and also two Nagas. At Dacca there are 24 scholarship-holders drawing Rs. 5 each, 5 bonded students drawing Rs. 20, 7 female scholarship-holders drawing Rs. 7 each, and 24 free students. At Dibrugarh there were 19 scholarship-holders and 24 free students. Out of 49 and 35 fourth-year students, respectively, of the two schools, 35 and 33 passed the final examination.

These two schools have classes for native military medical pupils. Three of these passed the final examination. There were no new admissions.

There were likewise three private schools—one homœpathic and two allopathic—at Dacca.

C.—ENGINEERING AND INDUSTRY.

Introductory.

92. There are no institutions for the teaching of the Inter-Engineering and B.E. courses in the province. The highest certificate attainable in existing institutions is the overseer and foreman mechanic. Technical and industrial institutions, including "B" classes, number 22; and their pupils (including Williamson apprentices) 1,225.

It will save confusion if a list is given of the schools and the courses offered in them :—

Kind of institution.	Name of institution.	Courses offered.
Government ...	1. The Ahsanulla School of Engineering, Dacca.	(i) Overseer. (ii) Survey. (iii) Artisan.
	2. The Barisal Technical School ...	(i) Sub-overseer. (ii) Artisan.
	3. The Bogra Industrial School ...	(i) Artisan. (ii) Weaving.
	4. The Sericultural School, Rajshahi ...	(i) Sericulture.
	5. The Fuller Industrial School, Shillong	(i) Carpentry and blacksmithy.
	6. The Fuller Industrial School, Kohima	(i) Carpentry and blacksmithy.
District Board ...	1. The Kashi Kishore Technical School, Mymensingh.	(i) Artisan.
	2. The Elliot Artisan School, Comilla...	(i) Sub-overseer. (ii) Artisan.
	3. The Diamond Jubilee Industrial School, Rampur Boalia.	(i) Sub-overseer. (ii) Survey (Amin). (iii) Artisan. (iv) Weaving.
	4. The Bayly Gobinda Lal Technical School, Rangpur.	(i) Sub-overseer. (ii) Survey (Amin). (iii) Artisan.
	5. The Elliot Banamali Technical School, Pabna.	(i) Sub-overseer. (ii) Survey (Amin). (iii) Artisan.
	6. The Malda Weaving School ...	(i) Weaving.
Aided	1. The Victoria Technical Institute, Chittagong.	(i) Carpentry and blacksmithy and Tinsmithy.
aided	1. The Technical School, Shahazadpur...	(i) Survey (Amin). (ii) Artisan.

There are also "B" classes attached to the Government schools at Dacca, Mymensingh, Barisal, Comilla, Rajshahi, Rangpur and Pabna and to the unaided Mrittunjoy school at Mymensingh.

There are also Williamson apprentices in Assam, supported from an endowment.

The Ahsanulla School of Engineering.

93. In March a new headmaster, Mr. C. J. Henderson, a member of the Indian Educational Service, took over charge of this institution from Mr. Marsh. A new post of assistant foreman instructor was added to the workshop staff. The staff now consists of 24 teachers, including the clerical staff. The numbers of pupils were, in the overseer department, 204, in the survey, 139, and in the artisan 15. This is a slight decline, due to the limitation of overseer classes and to a stricter test imposed for admission to the survey class. The popularity of the school is maintained; there were 212

candidates for admission to the overseer and 246 for the survey class, of whom only 31 and 166 could be admitted.

The expenditure largely increased from Rs. 36,596 to Rs. 67,985, and the cost to Government from Rs. 22,635 to Rs. 54,922. The total cost and cost to Government per pupil were respectively Rs. 183 and Rs. 150 as against Rs. 101 and Rs. 63. This is due mainly to the electric installation, which added Rs. 22,100 to the expenditure; and partly to large purchases of books, and the travelling expenses of the headmaster for his inspections of "B" classes, etc. The first charge, however, is partly covered by the receipts for power (collected by the Public Works Department), and the saving at the college and school effected by the introduction of electric light and fans. The plant commenced running only this year, and will, I trust, be run more economically in future years. It drives 102 fans and supplies 441 lights; and considerable receipts may be expected in ordinary years. The instructional value of the plant in the foreman mechanics' course and its great convenience to the institutions concerned are important considerations. I note a falling off of nearly Rs. 2,000 in workshop receipts, which has not been explained.

The overseer final examination showed a great improvement, 35 passing out of 48; the results of the sub-overseer examination (23 passing out of 66) were not so good as last year.

There are 100 boarders accommodated in the hostel. It is satisfactory to find that 26 foot ball and 13 cricket matches were played during the year.

Both school and hostel are too small to meet the needs of the province. It is impossible to admit survey students into the latter. The best solution of the problem would be the removal of the school from its present situation in the college compound; and the college, with its growing requirements, could easily utilise the buildings.

Other technical schools.

94. It has been mentioned that the number in the overseer department of the Ahsanulla school is 204. In addition, sub-overseer classes are held in five of the board technical schools, and contain 176 pupils against 171 last year. In the examination conducted by the joint board, 22 passed out of 90 presented, a very poor result. The main feature of the year has been the taking over of the Barisal school by Government.

Survey classes.

95. In addition to the 139 students at Dacca there are 227 students in survey classes attached to the board technical schools in the Rajshahi division. This is a considerable increase. I have long been in consultation with the Settlement and Survey departments regarding the framing of a uniform course and examination for these classes; and I trust it may be now possible to organise them more fully.

"B" classes.

96. The "B" classes have now been placed under a board of five members, two of whom represent this province and three Bengal.

There were, as previously, 8 classes. The number of pupils was 221 against 304. Examination results improved, 34 passing out of 67. There has been some friction between zilla and technical schools, owing to the dual control. I have made some suggestions, which the board are adopting, to obviate this.

Mining.

97. Six mining scholarships, tenable in Bengal, have been sanctioned for this province. For want of eligible candidates, only one could be awarded during the year.

Technical State scholarship.

98. The State technical scholarship was awarded to Srijut Girish Chandra Bardalai to enable him to pursue a course of study in mining.

Industrial schools and classes.

99. In addition to the 15 artisans already mentioned in the Ahsanulla school, there were also 120 artisans in various schools and classes, namely, the board technical schools, and schools maintained by Government. And, including the weaving and sericultural schools and the Williamson apprentices, the total number may be put at 204 against 186 last year.

Carpentry, blacksmithy, tinsmithy, etc.

100. Classes for industries exist at the following Government schools — Ahsanulla, Barisal and Bogra, and the two Fuller memorial schools at Shillong and Kohima. Similar classes are attached to the board schools at Mymensingh, Comilla, Rajshahi, Rangpur and Pabna. There are also classes at the aided Victoria Technical Institute, Chittagong, and a new unaided school at Shahzadpur (Pabna). An ample number of stipends is given by Government or the boards. The school at Bogra is proving a

marked success. And the two schools in the Assam Hills, though still in the experimental stage, augur well.

Sericulture.

101. The Government sericultural school at Rajshahi had 11 pupils. The cost to Government is Rs. 2,083—less than half that of last year, when capital expenditure was incurred.

Weaving.

102. The Malda Board supports a weaving school. The pupils increased from 19 to 22, and it is satisfactory to find passed pupils pursuing their trade. The cost to the board was Rs. 557.

Williamson apprenticeships.

103. There were 15 Williamson apprentices, mainly in railway workshops. The expenditure was Rs. 1,630.

D.—COMMERCE.

Commerce.

104. There are now 8 commercial schools—5 at Dacca, 1 at Barisal and 2 at Chittagong. Pupils number 227. All are unaided. Some have applied for aid. But all appear to be more than self-supporting institutions. They are doing good work.

E.—ORIENTAL CLASSICS.

I. Sanskrit colleges and *tols*.

105. There is little to add to last year's report. *Tols* classed as public decreased from 309 to 300 and their pupils from 5,224 to 4,798. Private institutions, though they increased from 101 to 103, contained 838 pupils against 848.

There are no Government institutions; but Government spent Rs. 7,040 in aiding the Kabindra College at Goila in Bakarganj, the Jagatpur Asram in Chittagong and the Sutrapur *tol* in Dacca, and in giving rewards and stipends to *tols* in Assam. District Boards spent Rs. 6,941 in aiding *tols*.

The total expenditure shews a decrease from Rs. 41,527 to Rs. 35,691.

In the first examination 320 passed against 296; in the second 121 against 125; and in the title examination, 41 against 44.

II. *Madrassas*—Introductory.

106. The whole question of *madrassa* education is under consideration by a committee, which held its final sitting in March. Proposals of a tentative nature are now before Government.

Statistics.

107. There were 172 institutions classed as public *madrassas*, with 13,080 pupils against 153 with 11,041 pupils last year. The total expenditure is returned at Rs. 1,10,642 against Rs. 1,00,682.

Private *madrassas* have, doubtless owing to more careful classification, decreased from 186 to 122. Pupils also decreased from 4,957 to 4,238. A systematic survey of these institutions is being carried out.

Public *madrassas*—(i) Government.

108. The two State *madrassas* at Dacca and Chittagong continue to be most popular institutions. Numbers in the Arabic Department rose from 740 to 761, and in the Anglo-Persian (high school) department from 535 to 569. Expenditure decreased from Rs. 38,306 to Rs. 37,720. The provincial contribution to supplement the Mohsin fund income was Rs. 12,413. Out of 123 candidates at the Central Bengal *madrassa* examination, 105 passed. (It may be noticed that the examination slightly differs from that of the Bengal *madrassas*, since this province has not adopted the new Bengal course. But the board still kindly conduct our examinations). The Anglo-Persian departments passed cent. per cent. of their candidates for matriculation, *viz.*, 6 from Dacca and 7 from Chittagong. A maulvi training class has been opened at Dacca. I wish more information had been supplied regarding its working. The Superintendent, Maulvi Abu Nasar Waheed, M.A., received the title of Shams-ul-ulema during the year. There is likewise a junior *madrassa* at Rajshahi.

(ii) Privately managed *madrassas*.

There are 109 aided *madrassas*, of which five are of the senior grade. Pupils number 7,828. Their cost was Rs. 54,041 to which provincial revenues contributed Rs. 6,909, and district and local funds Rs. 6,861.

Unaided *madrassas* numbered 60 with 3,852 pupils. Expenditure upon them amounted to Rs. 17,104.

SECTION VII.

EDUCATION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS.

Introductory.

109. The increase in the number of girls at school is well maintained, though not at the rate which it attained during the two preceding years. The measures taken to attain progress have already been described. The continued deliberations of the Female Education Committee, the employment of a larger number of mistresses (in place of male teachers), the increase of the inspecting staff, a special grant to the Dacca municipality and enhanced facilities for training, may be mentioned.

Statistics.

110. Girls' schools have increased from 4,121 to 4,231, and their pupils from 86,644 to 92,404. The total number of women and girls (including those in boys' schools) has risen from 113,414 to 122,173 or by 7·7 per cent.

Of this total, 48·1 per cent. are Muhammadans. And the great bulk of the year's increase was due to the addition of Muhammadan pupils.

The percentage of girls at school to those of a school going age is now 5·3 against 5·0 last year. The increase is fairly, though not proportionately, shared by all divisions. The proportionate increase is greatest in the Rajshahi and Assam divisions. The state of affairs in Faridpur, which lost 70 aided schools during the year, appears to demand attention. Pabna also lost 31 unaided schools. In the Surma Valley there was a small loss in the number of girls' schools and their pupils, while in the Assam Valley the figures remained almost the same. But, in these two divisions, the influx of girls into boys' schools turned these figures into increases of 1,163 and 2,265, respectively.

Expenditure.

111. Expenditure advanced from Rs. 2,01,204 to Rs. 2,55,137, or by 26·8 per cent. Of this total, 30·7 per cent. is met from provincial revenues, 46·5 from district or local funds and 16 per cent. from subscriptions and endowments. The amount spent directly on girls' education was 5·3 per cent. of the total direct expenditure on all education. The average cost of educating a girl is Rs. 2-14-11, as against Rs. 5-2-3 for educating a boy. This difference is due to the majority of girls' schools being of an elementary type, and to the cost of educating girls in boys' schools being shewn as expenditure on boys.

Classes of schools. Appendix J.

112. The Eden high school has been greatly improved and is now a most efficient institution. It contains training classes; and it may be hoped that the addition of college classes will soon follow. Improvements have been made in the staff of the Alexander high school. And preparations for the construction of Dr. Khastagir's high school have commenced. These schools contained 383 pupils. Middle English schools have increased to 5 with 613 pupils at the expense of middle vernacular schools, which have declined to 12 with 886 pupils. Upper primary schools number 74 with 3,265, and lower primary 4,136 with 87,237 pupils. Among primary schools, 28 are classed as model girls' schools.

Classification of pupils.

113. There are 52 pupils in the high, 158 in the middle, 576 in the upper primary and 121,151 in the lower primary stages.

Of upper primary schools the Inspectress remarks :—

"The extraordinarily low number of girls in the upper classes of all these schools as compared with the roll number is deplorable. Out of 4,966 girls in secondary and upper primary schools, only 597 are beyond the lower primary stage.

"I have been considering means of remedying this defect. Providing for the conveyance of the older girls to school, and staffing schools entirely with mistresses, are undoubtedly necessary. But even these devices are not sufficient. Judging from the fact that the only girls in the upper classes of the Alexander girls' school are boarders, I believe the best means of keeping girls above a certain age at school, will be to attach to the mistresses' quarters small hostels to contain 10 or 12 girls. This device would have the further benefit of bringing good influences to bear on the home life of the girls in the hostel, at that period before marriage, which is of such great importance. Such girls could receive training in domestic economy and hygiene, as no day pupils can. The hostels should be run on the simplest possible lines, and would not I think be at prohibitive cost."

114. Opinions on co-education are still divided. In Dacca division there has been a small decrease in the number of girls in boys' schools, in Chittagong and Rajshahi small increases. In the Assam divisions there was a large increase, owing to the permission for larger capitation grants in this part of the province. Inspectors should see that this scheme is pressed forward in areas populated by depressed castes.

Co-education of boys and girls.

The Assam Valley Inspector, however, is not sanguine as to the ultimate success of the scheme.

115. The results at public and private examinations were good, 1,061 girls passing out of 1,296 presented. The scholarships won numbered 97 against 89 in the previous year.

Examinations and scholarships.

116. The number under instruction in zenana classes increased from 273 to 345. I quote from the Inspectress's report:—

Zenana and home classes.

"The work in Dacca town has continued steadily throughout the year. During this time 4 governesses have worked in 24 centres. Two of these have worked amongst Hindus with considerable success, and two amongst Muhammadans with less success. In all, 24 centres have been visited weekly and 216 ladies taught as against 243 who attended during the last 3 months of the past year. The monthly expenditure on this scheme in Dacca is Rs. 316 or less than the cost of a high or middle English school educating half the number of pupils. It seems difficult to increase the number of ladies taught without also increasing the expenditure on governesses and conveyance. But efforts are being made by Miss Das, Assistant Inspectress, with the help of a ladies' committee to bring this about. The zenana classes of Ulania and Noakhali collapsed for lack of sufficiently paid and well qualified teachers under proper supervision.

"In March, zenana work was started in Bogra under the supervision of Mrs. Mukherji, wife of the Magistrate, and a ladies' committee. Forty-seven ladies received weekly instruction under a highly-qualified lady teacher, the cost being Rs. 80 a month. It is hoped that the number of pupils will increase.

"At Gopalganj in August a grant of Rs. 60 was given to Miss Bose to enable her to carry on zenana work. Sixty-seven pupils, including 26 married women, are under instruction in 5 different villages."

The Hitasadhini Sabha in Tippera, the Shurid Sabha in Faridpur, and branches of the Indian National Association under Mrs. Monahan in Rajshahi and Mrs. De in Shillong, are also doing useful work.

117. There are two training classes—that at the Eden high school, and that at Miss Thomas's middle English school at Shillong. The latter contains 9 pupils. Of the former Miss Garrett writes:—

Training and employment of mistresses.

"So far as we can at present judge, the training classes attached to the Eden high school for girls are proving an undoubted success. During the year 20 students have been in training, of whom 5 are married or widows. Of the whole number, 10 are Brahmos, 8 Christians and 2 Hindus. No Muhammadans during the year entered the training classes, but 3 have since done so.

"The standard reached in teaching and all kinds of hand-work is remarkably high. Proficiency in general knowledge and in knowledge of the theory of education is being striven after. What success will attend these mistresses when posted throughout the schools of the province still remains to be seen."

The Dacca, Chittagong, and Surma Valley divisions return the number of mistresses in employ as 158, 143 and 38, respectively, total 339. It is regrettable that Rajshahi and the Assam Valley have supplied no figures.

118. The Inspectress writes:—

"In the Assam Valley division weaving looms have been provided in 4 schools, Jorhat, Dibrugarh, Victoria girls' school, and the model girls' school, in the same town. Only in the Victoria girls' school is the loom in use however. In Nowgong Mr. Moore has established a number of looms under one roof, and 15 to 20 girls receive instruction at the same time.

Industrial education.

"It is difficult to arrange for weaving lessons in addition to the ordinary school work, unless additional time be allotted for this subject. The industry is one, however, which should not be allowed to die out.

"*Lace-making.*—At present the only place at which this is taught, is Barisal. Miss Moore superintends the teaching of this to 15 ladies, in zenanas; the cost, Rs. 25, is borne by Government."

SECTION VIII.

EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

A.—EUROPEANS.

Introductory.

119. European education is imparted through the agency of one Government school and various aided schools mainly under the management of Roman Catholic missionary bodies. Mr. Stapleton, the Inspector of Dacca, was in charge of this branch of education throughout the year. The principal characteristics of the year have been the improvements effected in the Government school and a more encouraging classification of the pupils throughout all schools.

Statistics.

These are shown in the following table:—

—	1908-1909.				1909-1910.				Remarks.
	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils.	Average attendance.	Total direct expenditure.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils.	Average attendance.	Total direct expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
State	1	14	18	3,815	1	26	17	3,581	
District or Local Board ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Aided	4	366	305	14,565	4	367	313	15,051	
Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	5	380	323	18,381	5	393	330	18,632	

These figures are not quite accurate, since they leave out of account the Loreto Convent school at Shillong which was opened in the course of the year and is at present the only instance of an unaided European school in the province, the unaided railway school at Badarpur having ceased to exist. As registers and accounts were not systematically kept in the Loreto Convent school, no returns could be submitted. At the end of the year, however, there were, including this institution, actually six schools open in the province—the Pine Mount school at Shillong (Government), the Saidpur Railway school, St. Gregory's at Dacca, St. Placid's and St. Scholastica's at Chittagong (these four aided) and the newly opened Loreto Convent school at Shillong (unaided). The number of pupils has remained unaltered; but the inclusion of the new school in next year's returns will doubtless show an increase.

Expenditure.

120. Direct expenditure was Rs. 18,632, being a slight increase over that of last year. Owing however to the fact that considerable capital grants (especially to St. Gregory's school) were made in 1908-1909, indirect expenditure in the current year was only Rs. 23,096 (a decrease of Rs. 9,816); and thus the total expenditure shows a decrease from Rs. 51,292 to Rs. 41,728.

Individual Institutions.

121. The Pine Mount school is a middle school. It has been placed under a local committee. A new headmistress has been appointed; the assistant mistress has been deputed for training; and a very competent matron has been attached to the boarding house. The number of pupils has increased from 14 to 26. Direct expenditure was Rs. 3,581 and a special contribution of Rs. 800 was given for furniture, etc.

Among the aided schools, the Saidpur Day school, which is under the control of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, is a middle school containing 36 pupils, and costing in direct expenditure Rs. 2,147. There are three mistresses, two of whom are certificate-holders. The attendance in this school has improved remarkably, possibly owing to the Inspector's insistence on this point.

St. Gregory's school at Dacca is a Roman Catholic school teaching to the European middle standard and the matriculation standard of the Calcutta University. The number of pupils has risen to 161 and direct expenditure has increased to Rs. 6,388. Twenty-nine pupils of this institution are studying shorthand and typewriting; and a military band with 14 instruments has been organised during the year. While all the other European schools in this province are mixed schools, at Chittagong separate schools have been instituted for boys and girls. St. Placid's, which is the boys' school, is managed by the Congregatory of the Holy Cross and is a middle school containing 60 pupils, whose attendance is remarkably good. The direct cost of the school is Rs. 1,923 and the indirect cost Rs. 2,241. It is unfortunate that the Mission have decreased the staff of the school. The girls' school is St. Scholastica's. This also is a middle school, managed by the sisters of the institute of *Notre Dame Des Missions*. The number of pupils has slightly declined to 110. There have been changes in the staff and a reduction of teachers, three of whom however possess teachers' certificates. Direct expenditure is Rs. 4,593, indirect expenditure has largely increased to Rs. 10,778. This is explained as due to heavier expenses in the boarding charges. The school is now said to be working at a loss. And the Mother Superior complains that unless Government gives a more liberal grant for orphans, etc., she will be compelled to concentrate her energy upon the industrial side of the school, which, especially in the lace-making department, is a very important feature of the institution.

Examinations and scholarships.

122. While the classification of pupil shows a marked improvement (the numbers in the middle and upper primary stages having considerably increased), the examination results remain altogether disappointing. Only two candidates appeared at public examinations and they were unsuccessful. It is reported that managers assign this failure to the difficulty in procuring prescribed text-books. Probably however the staff requires strengthening in most of the schools.

Cadets.

123. The number of cadets who rendered themselves efficient rose from 22 to 35 and the number of extra-efficients from 6 to 27. This excellent result is mainly due to St. Gregory's school.

B.—MUHAMMADANS.

Introductory. Appendix O.

124. The figures for Muhammadan pupils in all institutions, public and private, excepting European schools, are shewn in Appendix Q.

From this Appendix it is apparent that, while the increase which has characterised the past few years is well maintained in colleges, in secondary boys' schools, and in girls' schools, there has been a remarkable falling off, equal to 4 per cent. of the total, in the number of Muhammadans in boys' primary school, with a consequent decrease of 4,924 (equivalent to 1 per cent.) Muhammadan pupils in public institutions, and of 2,849 (equivalent to 6·3 per cent.) in private institutions. The total decrease is 7,773 or 1·4 per cent. While the decrease is in itself insignificant, the check to the spread of primary education is important, and demands serious enquiry. The probable causes have been enumerated in paragraphs 64—68. It is to be remembered that the figures of the two preceding years shewed an increase of Muhammadans in public institutions equivalent to 30·8 per cent. of the total of 1906-1907. In the report of 1908-1909, the Dacca Inspector expressed a fear that officers were improperly recognising *maktabs* as lower primary schools. And it is highly probable that some of these ephemeral institutions have disappeared and that others have, on closer inspection, been found undeserving of classification even as established private institutions. This, combined perhaps with the cutting down of grants to district boards, probably constitutes the true cause of the check. The large increases of recent years could hardly be maintained and, owing to the desire of officers to shew good returns, were perhaps slightly misleading. Nevertheless, it is incumbent on inspecting officers to enquire further into this matter, carefully to watch the figures of the next year, to see that adequate funds are devoted to lower primary *maktabs*, and especially to see that attempts at concentration do not prejudicially affect schools in localities peopled by backward communities.

The increases in schools of higher grade and in girls' schools are highly satisfactory.

Proportion of Muhammadan pupils.

125. The proportion of Muhammadan pupils to the total number of pupils in public institutions was 52·0 per cent. against 52·8 last year. But it shews an increase in colleges from 8·6 to 10·8, in high schools from 24·6 to 25·9, and in middle English schools from 40·4 to 41·4.

The proportion of Muhammadan pupils actually at school to the Muhammadan population of a school-going age is 19·3 per cent. against 19·5.

The following table shews the proportion of Muhammadans at school to high caste Hindus and to low caste Hindus:—

Stage.	Proportion of Muhammadans.	Proportion of high caste Hindus.	Proportion of low caste Hindus.
High stage.	21·3	59·2	18·2
Middle „	32·9	40·2	26·4
Upper primary stage ...	39·3	29·4	26·5
Lower „ „ ...	54·2	13·0	28·4

The decline in some cases is due to the fact that last year the totals were made up to 100. This year children of other creeds have been properly excluded.

Madrassas.

126. Of the special institutions designed for Muhammadan education *madrassas* are described in section VI.

Middle *madrassas*—Appendix N.

127. Thirty-seven middle *madrassas* were returned in 1908-09. This year Appendix N shews 40 aided and 11 unaided middle *madrassas*. All save one are in Eastern Bengal. They contain 6,859 pupils; and the direct cost is Rs. 53,824, to which public funds contribute Rs. 9,131, and "other sources" (*i.e.*, subscriptions, etc.) the remarkably high figure of Rs. 15,606. The maintenance of each aided middle *madrassa* costs a little over Rs. 1,000 a year; and the inferior quality of the staff is shewn by the fact that there are only 15 teachers who have passed the intermediate stage, while 47 are only matriculates. The bulk of them are situated in the Dacca division, the Inspector of which remarks:—

"Middle *madrassas* are generally better staffed and housed than ordinary middle schools. The scale of monthly expenditure in them has been increased on account of duplicate staff from Rs. 60 to Rs. 125, but the average rate of Government grant has not exceeded Rs. 35, with the exception of the Madaripur middle *madrassa* which has a recurring grant of Rs. 48. If the present scale of expenditure is to be maintained, the contribution from provincial revenues should be at least one-third of the total expenditure.

It is to be regretted, however, that some of these institutions, which have been returned as middle *madrassas*, are no better than ordinary middle English schools. The insignificant number of students in the Arabic side does not justify their return as such. Greater caution should be exercised by returning officers in differentiating between middle *madrassas* and middle English schools in future. None should be recognised as middle *madrassas* which have not at least 30 pupils in the Arabic side with two qualified maulvis."

There is no doubt that there is a tendency in these schools to convert themselves into ordinary middle schools, and to lose their *madrassa* characteristics. In several schools in Dacca little more than half the pupils are Muhammadans. But I doubt whether the practical solution of the difficulty is that suggested by the Inspector. In last year's report, it was noticed that an experiment had been made in Chittagong whereby the bifurcation of studies had been dispensed with. Such a plan seems less wasteful and more practicable. And I have recently circulated for opinion a scheme of study based on these lines, which combines the most essential subjects of a middle school with the study of the Qoran, Urdu and Arabic. It is encouraging to find that seven of these institutions in Dacca were supplied with decent buildings during the year erected entirely from local contributions.

Maktabs.

128. There are reported to be 1,667 secularised *maktabs* with 54,457 pupils. They are now classed as lower primary schools. The grant given to boards for this purpose is not specified. In Dacca the expenditure in each such *maktab* from public funds was but little over Rs. 16 per annum. In Chittagong an excellent departure has been made in organising the course on lines very similar to the proposals which have now been laid before Government.

Other schemes of Muhammadan education.

129. (i) *Anglo-Persian departments.*—The Mohsin fund was supplemented by Rs. 12,413 from provincial revenues. This sum goes largely to support the Anglo-Persian departments of the Dacca and Chittagong *madrassas*, each of which passed all the candidates presented for matriculation.

(ii) *Scholarships and free students.*—The new scheme of scholarships came into force during the year. Under this scheme, 31 upper primary, 23 middle vernacular, 19 middle English, 24 junior and 15 senior college scholarships are reserved for Muhammadans; while 1 post graduate, 5 engineering and 3 law scholarships are reserved

for Muhammadans and backward classes. In the Surma Valley the part-freeships paid from the Mohsin fund have been experimentally converted into scholarships. Opinions have been invited on the subject in Eastern Bengal.

(iii) The teaching of Urdu as an optional subject in lower primary schools has been continued in Eastern Bengal. The Inspectors do not speak highly of the results. I examined the teaching in some elementary schools and found it to be of the poorest quality, owing to the insufficient qualifications of the teachers. The scheme has been introduced into the Surma Valley, but is reported not to have caused any considerable increase in the number of Muhammadan pupils.

(iv) A special Muhammadan Sub-Inspector has been appointed to supervise *maktabs* in Dacca city, and the insistence on the appointment of maulvis in middle English schools has helped to increase the number of Muhammadan pupils in those institutions.

(v) The committee for the organisation and reform of *madrassas* concluded its sittings. Proposals are now before Government.

(vi) An organised inspection of private *madrassas* was commenced, with a view to considering whether any steps can be taken to render them more useful institutions.

(vii) Muhammadan hostels were under construction during the year at the Government schools of Faridpur and Dhubri. And aided hostels were constructed at Kishoreganj, Netrokona, Jamalpur, Bhola, Comilla, Brahmanbaria, Dinajpur and Rangpur. The total amount of Government funds given for these hostels was Rs. 46,003. The hostel at Comilla is a particularly fine structure. The Muhammadan community have liberally contributed to these schemes. There are now 64 Muhammadan hostels, including those attached to elementary training schools.

Examinations and scholarships.

130. No Muhammadans passed the M. A. or B. L. examinations. Three passed the B. A. against two last year; no less than 28 the Intermediate, against only 7; and 101 the Matriculation against 295. This last figure appears discouraging But, owing to the supplementary examination held towards the close of 1909, the total number of successful candidates of all creeds from this province was only 1,032 in 1910, as against 2,278 in 1909. The school-passes in the middle stage have remained practically the same, though the proportion, as against all pupils, has increased. In the primary stages the figures shew an actual increase but a proportionate decrease.

Apart from the special scholarships noticed above, the following were won by Muhammadans in open competition:—

	Total No. awarded.	No. gained by Muhammadans.
Senior	25	5
Junior	69	...
Middle	115	22
Upper primary	143	39
Lower primary	636	242
Total ...	988	308

It is noticeable that out of 37 scholarships won by girls in Rajshahi division, 24 were won by Muhammadans.

Employment of Muhammadans. Appendix P.

131. While teachers and other officers of all kinds have increased in number to 32,878, or by 674, the number of Muhammadans employed has risen to 13,222, or by 298. The figures, however, are valueless, save when regarded as analysed in Appendix P from which it is obvious that, though in every kind of institution save unaided primary schools efforts are being made to increase the number of Muhammadans employed, the proportionate increase in the more important posts is still low, owing to paucity of candidates.

C.—EDUCATION OF HILL TRIBES AND ALLIED RACES.

Introductory.

132. The question of education in hill tracts was much in evidence during the year. General sanction was accorded to a scheme costing Rs 8,484 per annum in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and Cox's Bazar. I regret that the divisional inspecting staff have made little or no progress in carrying out this scheme. Another scheme of considerable importance for the Lushai Hills was under discussion and has since been submitted to Government.

Mr. Dunn, the Inspector of the Assam Valley and Hill Districts, made an extensive tour in the hills. The main conclusions at which he arrives are that the missions have not sufficiently systemat sed the training arrangements, that there is a paucity of useful text-books, that female education requires organisation, and that the education imparted has become "uncontrollably literary in its tendencies and has foolishly divorced itself from the life of the people." This last criticism decidedly points to the necessity of introducing more industrial instruction. This has already been done in central schools at Shillong and Kohima. But extension to other centres in the Khasi and Naga Hills, and the initiation of some scheme at Aijal and Lungleh are very desirable. Mr. Ballantine at Haflong is introducing simple technical instruction among the Cacharis under education. And hill people appear to do well at carpentry and other manual work. Another fact which I gather from the accounts of Mr. Dunn's tour is that the English education imparted at some of the centres is neither particularly efficient nor likely to be of use to the pupils. I would strongly recommend the sending of pupils with scholarships to Shillong rather than the encouragement of a number of small schools for higher instruction.

These points—the system of training, the production of text-books, proposals regarding female education, the introduction of industrial instruction and centralisation of higher education—should constitute the lines along which the Inspector may usefully concentrate his activities and frame his proposals.

Statistics.

133. The institutions situated in hill districts or specially intended for backward tribes consist of 2 high schools, 8 middle English, 19 upper primary and 694 lower primary schools. There are also private institutions to the number of 40. The total number of pupils is 17,401 against 15,898 last year. And the expenditure was about Rs. 1,15,570 against Rs. 1,05,565. The increase in numbers is satisfactory and is spread over all areas. These figures do not include the States of Manipur and Hill Tippera.

Systems in various areas.

134. In the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, the Welsh Calvinistic Mission has hitherto failed to introduce the capitation system in a satisfactory manner. I have, however, consulted with the mission authorities and trust that this will now be remedied. The industrial school at Shillong contains 9 pupils and is useful within a limited sphere. I consider it suffers from want of expert advice. The number of primary schools in the hills has increased by 20 and of pupils by 930. The Government grant to the Mission amounts to Rs. 8,200.

In the Garo Hills, the training school is not reported to be doing well. The total number of schools and pupils (including the middle English school) are 141 and 3,061. Twenty-nine of these schools are state schools, the others American Baptist Mission schools. The mission received during the year Rs. 11,790 from Government.

The Naga Hills contain 37 schools with about 800 pupils. These include two mission training schools, the Government middle English and technical schools and mission and Government primary schools. The Fuller Technical school with 14 pupils is well reported on. But village schools show no increase and are said to be unpopular. The American Baptist Mission received Rs. 1,560.

In the Lushai Hills, there are 28 schools with 944 pupils. Educational effort is largely centralised at Aijal and Lungleh with a view to producing sufficient educated Lushais for Government posts. The sons of chiefs are also sent with scholarships to Shillong and are doing well. The Inspector gives a very hopeful report of education in this area. The Welsh Presbyterian Mission at Aijal received Rs. 240. The English Baptist Mission at Lungleh Rs. 1,440.

Chittagong reports 147 schools with 2,461 pupils—a considerable increase. The proposals regarding the Hill Tracts, including schemes for a training class at Rangamati and a Buddhist training school at Cox's Bazar, have already been mentioned.

There are schools for backward tribes in Mymensingh, Jalpaiguri, the Mikir Hills, the North Cachar Hills and in Goalpara, Kamrup and Darrang. In Darrang the grant to the mission has been reduced to Rs. 960, the Mangaldai Board having taken over six of their schools.

D.—CHILDREN OF TEA-GARDEN LABOURERS.

Tea-garden schools.

135. There are reported to be 15 special schools, with 1,539 pupils. The figures, however, are confused, as in some cases those under instruction in other schools have been included, and in other cases, owing to the difficulty of obtaining precise information, such pupils have probably been omitted. The bulk of the pupils are reported from the Surma Valley; and

these apparently read in ordinary board schools. Fuller information should have been supplied from this circle. There are eight special schools in Jalpaiguri, six in the Assam Valley and one in Chittagong district.

As regards the scheme mentioned in last report as sanctioned by the Local Government, a commencement was made in the Chittagong district. But the results have been most disappointing. Money was provided for two Government schools; but the managers declined to utilise it. Two aided schools were started; but one came to a close immediately. The two proposed unaided schools were not c
school which has succeeded is that on the Neptune tea estate. It
and 11 girls.

SECTION IX.

DISCIPLINE AND MORAL TRAINING.

Discipline in higher educational institutions.

136. The pursuit of politics in schools, which had played such havoc in the discipline of the schools of this province from 1905 onwards, has, outwardly at least, come to an end. The improvement noticed in last year's report has been well maintained and the hopes expressed in the Resolution as regards the attitude of teachers and the public at large have, it is believed, been largely fulfilled. There have been no organised demonstrations. And the number of cases in which protests had to be made to school authorities, or disciplinary orders issued, has shewn a satisfactory diminution. The Inspector of Dacca remarks that the measures adopted in the past years by the department to check the misdirected activities of teachers and pupils seem to have borne excellent results. Other Inspectors are less sanguine as to the sinister forces, which, while they no longer result in open agitation, still exercise a latent influence on the minds of the young. The Inspector of Chittagong says :—

"It appears a good sign of the time that both the guardians and teachers and the bulk of the intelligent class of the public have of late been awakened to a sense of responsibility in moulding the character of the young for good. This may be due to the disciplinary measures that have been adopted and to the horrible effects produced by the participation of students and other youths in political agitations. It cannot be said however that the evil infused into the impressionable minds of the students has altogether died out. It is still smouldering and its last sparks can only be extinguished by steady efforts on the part of the teachers and guardians and the sensible men of position of every community. It will take some time before all parents will be able to guide, control and restrain their children and our students will return to that thorough submissiveness to authority for which they were noted before."

The Surma Valley Inspector speaks in the same strain :—

"There were no reported cases of participation in politics by school boys. But that unfortunately does not indicate the total eradication of politics from school life. The adoption of strict measures has made it manifest to teachers and students alike that politics is a dangerous game to play at openly. But I am afraid there is still an undercurrent at work which time and patient watchfulness only can stem."

The larger political outlook is mirrored in the life of the school. The campaign of open sedition has slackened or has been checked. But organised incitement to crime has resulted in the formation of anarchical societies. So in schools—processions, demonstrations, pickettings and celebrations of "boycott" or *rakhi bandhan* day, appear to be a thing of the past. But we have still to reckon with the existence or external influence of desperate characters in our institutions. Members of proclaimed societies have entered schools and colleges. Some have not forgotten the lessons of their previous surroundings. Strict vigilance, and an examination of the antecedents of candidates for admission is therefore incumbent upon heads of institutions. Equally important is it to guard pupils from the secret machinations of the anarchists. Towards the close of the year under review, colleges and schools were deluged with a series of pamphlets of a highly revolutionary and murderous character. Fortunately the possibility of such attempts had been foreseen, and steps taken a year before, to check them in Government and some aided institutions. Hence, in these cases, save where departmental instructions were neglected, the documents were intercepted. And it is satisfactory to find that the authorities of many privately-managed institutions detected and gave them up. Fuller instructions have now been more widely circulated; and the attention of heads of institutions has been called to this important subject.

It is very satisfactory to find a changed attitude in the authorities of those privately-managed institutions which rendered themselves notorious at the commencement of the agitation. The restoration of privileges and departmental recognition is now possible in the cases of some; while in others, the schools have been voluntarily handed over to Government. When Government has done what it can to place these latter on a satisfactory footing and improve their material condition, they will be handed back to local committees on suitable terms.

With the disappearance of political activities, general discipline has improved. Two serious cases of organised opposition to authority, however, occurred in most unexpected quarters—the free hostel at Rangamati and the Nowgong high school. The only general complaint comes from the Surma Valley, where the Inspector laments the quality of the teachers generally employed in privately-managed institutions, though he also asserts that the amalgamation of this area with Eastern Bengal is opening a wider field for recruitment, while insistence on training and the new University regulations are tending to exercise a wholesome effect. At the same time, the disquieting information to which allusion was made in the Resolution on the last report has received some further corroboration, in view of which it is necessary to impress upon all teachers the importance of exercising close vigilance over the manners and morals of pupils.

Hostels—General Table VIII.

137. The total number of hostels is said to have increased from 214 to 269 (of which 9 are for girls), and of boarders from 4,854 to 5,420. The former figures are misleading. Some small hostels, not previously reported, have been included in this year's returns; but their inclusion has probably added little in the matter of inmates. Nevertheless, the progress made has been very great. The following are the principal additions to hostels attached to high schools:—Armenitola (M),* Bhola (M), Faridpur (M and H,† under construction), Comilla (M and H, the latter under construction), Sandwip (M), Mahamuni (H, private), Paschimgaon (H, private), Ujanchar (H, private), Dinajpur (M), Ullapara (H, private) and Dhubri (M). Hostels for Muhammadans and Hindus have also been opened at the following elementary training schools:—Rajbari, Medua, Comilla, Sarail, Kashipur and Pabna. (Some Inspectors do not clearly report the names of newly-opened hostels; a nominal list of those opened in the year under report should in future be furnished.) Among these, the Fuller Memorial hostel at Comilla is an imposing structure. It cost Rs. 41,000, towards which Government contributed Rs. 34,000; and it will hold 50 boarders. The Muhammadan hostel at Dinajpur is also an excellent institution; it cost about Rs. 22,700, to which Government contributed Rs. 16,000; and it holds 44 boarders. In Chittagong division all Governmnet institutions have hostels. In Dacca Division, there are no hostels specially attached to the Mymensingh and Barisal Government high schools.

Arrangements for the institution and management of hostels differ according to local circumstances. Generally speaking, Government hostels are attached to Government institutions. But sometimes aided hostels take their place. Thus, at Mymensingh and Barisal (just mentioned) and at Dinajpur, there are good privately-managed hostels; and such hostels are generally opened in connexion with aided schools. Sometimes, however, purely private hostels are established. It is satisfactory to see the names of several such in the list given above.

The capital expenditure from Government funds on hostel construction during the year was Rs. 52,003.

The recurring expenditure from all sources was reported as Rs. 2,55,873. This figure is obviously incorrect, as was also noted as regards the figure last year. I think it is impossible (and not unnaturally so) for Inspectors to collect reliable figures.

A movement was initiated at the close of the year which may have most important results. A small deputation of heads of Government and privately-managed institutions in the city of Dacca represented to the Commissioner the deplorable conditions under which students and pupils in the capital town reside. An informal, but thoroughly representative, meeting of the heads of all the larger institutions in the city was accordingly called, together with other gentlemen, the Commissioner and myself. As a result of the unanimously expressed wishes of this meeting, an officer of the Provincial Educational Service was deputed to make a thorough survey of messes in the city. It is hoped that his labours, if permanently continued, will, in conjunction with the efforts of college and school authorities, have the happiest results in improving residential arrangements, though any such scheme will involve no small expenditure.

Hostels are reported to be under satisfactory superintendence, though laxity is reported from the Surma Valley. A systematised set of rules, applicable to hostels of all kinds and classes, is in course of preparation.

Physical training.

138. Generous grants, totalling Rs. 5,661, have been made by Government towards the encouragement of games. And all reports speak optimistically of the activity shewn in physical exercises during the year. The inter-school tournament at Dacca was eminently successful. There were district tournaments at Chittagong and Noakhali; and it is satisfactory to

---

* M for Muhammadans. † H for Hindus.

note that substantial sums were locally contributed for prizes. The Rajshahi Inspector says:—

A foot-ball tournament was organised in the Jalpaiguri district and all the teams in the district came in to compete for a silver medal which was the gift of a local gentleman. Inter-school games were organised in this division at the last Boalia conference, and the first matches were to have been played on the 8th of May. But these had to be postponed on account of the death of His Majesty the King-Emperor Edward VII. I am glad to say that Rai Kumudini Kanta Bannerji Bahadur has promised to give a silver cup to the successful team at the final match.

All high schools in the Surma Valley have well organised cricket and foot-ball teams; and there were tournaments at Sylhet and Maulvi Bazar. The Inspector gives a picturesque description of the wide spread of cricket among village boys—earnestly playing in paddy-fields with home-made bamboo bats and balls of bamboo-root. The annual divisional tournaments were held at Gauhati and Jorhat, and (save for a somewhat grave breach of discipline at the former) were successful and attracted much popular interest. All this indicates a healthier state of things. The playing field affords an excellent common meeting-ground for Europeans and Indians, when despite occasional untoward incidents, personal contact is bound to remove unfounded misunderstandings. "With the birth of the *swadeshi* movement," writes one Inspector, "foot-ball and cricket, being foreign games, fell into unpopularity; and *lathi* and sword playing were the favourite exercises of the students. There is again a reversion to the old order of things; and students have taken to them with great enthusiasm."

SECTION X.

CONFERENCES.

139. The usual conference of educational officers was held at Dacca in July.

Conferences.

Divisional conferences were held in the Chittagong, Rajshahi and Surma Valley divisions. It is perhaps to be regretted that none were held in Dacca and the Assam Valley, as these conferences are very useful, provided the subjects of discussion have been sufficiently considered and reduced to definite shape beforehand.

In Dacca the place of such a conference was partly supplied by district conferences in Bakarganj and Mymensingh. But it is not stated whether the Inspector was present on these occasions. Similar conferences were held in Tippera and Noakhali. In the Surma Valley there were subdivisional conferences for the instruction of Sub-Inspectors. In the Assam Valley the Deputy Inspectors held gatherings of village teachers. Mr. McSwiney, the District Magistrate of Rangpur, presided over a district conference of educational officers; and others were held in the various districts of Rajshahi.

A subject largely discussed at these smaller conferences was the location of schools and the distribution of boards' funds.

A feature of the year was the Noakhali Exhibition, which had an educational department. Teachers and pupils are said to have visited it in large numbers.

SECTION XI.

TEXT-BOOK COMMITTEES AND LIBRARIES.

140. The central text-book committee held one meeting. Four hundred and ninety books were received for examination. Two hundred and thirty-four books were reported on. But I found that the number of books received this year together with the arrears of last year were too heavy to be dealt with by this body in the ordinary course. An officer was therefore deputed to expedite the examination of books for consideration at the next meeting. Several of the members were unpunctual in submitting opinions on books. But the mass of books received is larger than can reasonably be dealt with by such a body. And a stricter discrimination must in future be practised before books are forwarded from my office to the committee. The trade in school books has enormously increased in the province owing to the prescription in our schools of books printed at local presses. This has encouraged authors to produce large numbers of books intended for schools, many of which are in no sense better than or are actually inferior to those already in use. This is not to be wondered at, since a book if prescribed is a lucrative source of profit. But there is no doubt that there is very great over-production in such works, which can only result in loss to a large number of authors and publishers. This branch of educational work entails a heavy strain upon the secretary of the text-book committee and upon myself.

Text-Book Committee.

It is much to be regretted that the Inspector of Schools of the Assam Valley, who is *ex-officio* president of the text-book committee at Gauhati, has submitted no report on the work of that body.

Libraries.

141. The sum spent from provincial revenues upon the supply of books to college and school libraries was Rs. 21,425, of which Rs. 6,982 was distributed to colleges, Rs. 7,360 to general schools and Rs. 4,680 to schools of engineering. Rupees 1,820 was given out from this office in the shape of purchase of books while Rs. 583 was given out for the encouragement of useful literature. The Government colleges possess very respectable libraries; those at Dacca and Rajshahi have 6,753 and 6,700 volumes respectively. The grants given to high schools during the year were small. The Inspectors report that aided and unaided schools are making vigorous efforts to improve their libraries.

Lanterns.

142. The number of lanterns supplied this year was 32. The total number supplied since 1905 is 39. Of these, 9 have been supplied to the Dacca, 8 to the Chittagong, 9 to the Rajshahi, 4 to the Surma Valley and 9 to the Assam Valley divisions. Successful lectures are reported from the Barisal and Comilla zilla schools and the Chittagong normal school. A wider extension was given to this form of instruction in the Rajshahi and Surma Valley divisions. In the former an Assistant Inspector took a lantern about and delivered lectures to schools of all classes. The Inspector himself carried the lantern about in the Surma Valley and delivered lectures in central villages. The Assam Valley Inspector has made no report on this subject, though special instructions were issued to this effect.

Save in the Rajshahi and the Surma Valley divisions, I am not convinced that full use is made of lanterns. It is the business of each Inspector not merely to see that lectures are delivered at central places for schools of all classes but also that the lanterns permanently kept at district headquarters are properly used and that sets of slides are sent in an orderly manner from school to school.

SECTION XII.

SOCIETIES AND INDIVIDUALS.

Literary and other societies.

143. Of societies (apart from mission bodies) there are reported to be 33 in the province against 35 last year. Their income has increased and now stands at Rs. 17,289, and the number of their members has largely risen and is 12,516. They are of varying importance—from the East Bengal Saraswat Samaj, which received a grant of Rs. 2,400 from Government during the year, and gathers in pandits at its annual convocation from the whole province as well as representatives from Bengal, to small debating societies of students, etc. Some are literary societies, some are societies of old students, occasionally, as at the Rajshahi College, including the present professors and undergraduates; some are for charitable purposes or the spread of female education. The *Anjumans* are formed for the purpose of spreading education among Muhammadans; and there are twelve libraries or reading clubs. A new society called the Silchar literary society has been formed under the presidency of the Rev T. W. Reese. A striking feature is that, apart from the Saraswat Samaj (and the other society of the same name), I find only one purely Sanskrit society which aids in the recognised examinations. This is the Noakhali Surhid Sanmilani Sabha. Apparently the other societies which used to be recognised in the province have fallen into abeyance, or been gradually absorbed in the Saraswat Samaj. This appears to afford an excellent opportunity for the further organisation of this society as an active body with recognised functions.

Missions.

144. Mission societies continue their work of education, especially in the hill districts, and among the depressed classes in the *bils* of Bakarganj and Faridpur. Those whose work lies in the hills are mentioned in Section VIII-C. The Welsh Calvinistic Mission, besides maintaining some hundreds of schools in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, gives valuable aid to Government by managing the government high school, the Fuller Industrial school and the Jaiaw training school in Shillong. The Rev. A. E. Stephen has done good work in Kamrup. In the *bil* tracts the work of Dr. Mead and Miss Tuck is to be noticed; and in Barisal that of the Baptist Zenana Mission and of the Rev. E. L. Strong of the Oxford Mission, who maintains an excellent school for Namasudras.

145. The following individuals may be specially mentioned as having aided in educational matters by donations, by maintaining institutions, or by personal interest and activity :—

Individuals.

(1) Maharaj Kumar Sasi Kanta Acharjya Chaudhuri has given Rs. 5,000 to the Ananda Mohan College out of his large contribution of Rs. 40,000 promised.

(2) Rani Dina Mani Chaudhurani of Santosh has promised Rs. 20,000 to the Ananda Mohan College.

(3) Babu Hem Chandra Chaudhuri of Hemnagar has given Rs. 5,000 to the Ananda Mohan College out of his contribution of Rs. 10,000 promised.

(4) Raja Manmatha Nath Roy Chaudhuri of Santosh has given Rs. 6,000 to the Jagannath College.

(5) The Rani of Bijni has given Rs. 1,517 for a Muhammadan hostel at Abhoyapuri.

(6) The Hon'ble Maulvi Sayid Shamsul Huda gave Rs. 2,000 for a Muhammadan hostel at Brahmanbaria.

His Highness the Chief of Hill Tippera, The Hon'ble Khwaja Sir Salimulla Nawab Bahadur of Dacca, Raja Benoy Krishna Deb Bahadur, the Chakma Chief, the Raja of Gauripur (Goalpara), the Zamindar of Mechpara, Raja Jagat Kishore Acharjya Chaudhuri of Muktagacha and Raja Jogendra Kishore Roy Chaudhuri of Ramgopalpur are mentioned as maintaining schools upon their estates.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sayid Husam Hyder Chaudhuri of Comilla, the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sayid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, the Hon'ble Maulvi Hemayetudd Ahmed of Barisal and Maulvi Abdul Khalik of Mymensingh are mentioned for their activity in promoting education among Muhammadans.

STATEMENTS.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in Eastern Bengal

[For details, see

Area and population.			
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns* and villages.	Population.	—
1	2	3	4
101,147 ...	Towns ... 60 Villages ... 90,297 Total ... 90,357	Males ... 15,679,409 Females... 15,108,725 Total ... 30,788,134	Institutions { For males „ females Total ... ... Scholars ... { Males... Females Total ...

NOTE.—For purposes of columns 1, 2 and 3 the statistics of the last

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less

† The population of school-going age is taken

RAL TABLE I.

and Assam at the end of the official year 1909-1910.

General Table III.]

Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.		Grand total.	Percentage of	Remarks.
Collegiate Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total of public institutions.					
Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.		Advanced.	Elementary and others.			
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
11	3	1,208	17,825	51	509	19,107	225	2,013	21,345	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 23·62	
...	...	22	4,210	1	...	4,233	...	198	4,431	4·90	
11	3	1,230	21,535	52	509	23,340	225	2,211	25,776	28·52	
2,034	130	141,112	621,037	1,079	19,704	785,146	4,949	35,150	825,245	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.† 35·09	
...	...	2,148	119,979	23	213	122,363	127	7,148	129,638	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.† 5·72	
2,034	130	143,260	741,066	1,102	19,917	907,509	5,076	42,298	954,883	20·69	

Census have been utilised.

than 5,000 inhabitants. A municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as a town.

at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

EDUCATION—GENE

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

[For details, *see*

	Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction.§					
	Collegiate Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.	
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions ... For males	3,32,110	6,295	19,31,049	17,75,188	1,08,608	3,59,171
1. Institutions ... females	...	...	68,128	1,88,479	6,704	...
Total ...	3,32,110	6,295	19,99,177	19,63,667	1,15,312	3,59,171
2. (*a*) Percentages* of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction	10·39	...	15·68	5·27	5·68	7·32
(*b*) Percentages* of District or Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total District or Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.	...	...	10·30	63·01	·09	2·78
(*c*) Percentages* of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	9·84	53·06	...	4·11
(*d*) Percentages of Total Expenditure in columns 2—17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	9·84	53·05	...	4·11
3. Average annual cost† of educating each pupil in—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	199 5 10	...	19 15 2	7 4 5	107 3 7	61 9 10
Government institutions. Cost to District or Local and Municipal Funds.	...	...	0 3 6	0 1 1	1 2 10	1 7 0
Government institutions. Total cost ...	274 5 0	45 3 2	36 2 3	7 13 1	112 0 4	95 9 0
District for Local Fund schools.‡ Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	0 0 10	0 0 6	...	6 13 9
District for Local Fund schools.‡ Cost to District or Local Funds	...	...	4 6 10	2 14 6	...	40 13 3
District for Local Fund schools.‡ Total cost ...	...	...	9 12 7	3 7 1	...	89 8 8
Municipal schools.‡ Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	2 2 0	...	...	...
Municipal schools.‡ Cost to Municipal Funds	...	...	1 3 10	4 7 4	...	...
Municipal schools.‡ Total cost ...	...	...	16 2 4	5 10 0	...	...
Aided institutions... Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	38 3 0	...	1 5 9	0 2 2	28 10 2	1 7 9
Aided institutions... Cost to District or Local and Municipal Funds.	...	...	1 9 11	0 14 4	...	1 9 8
Aided institutions... Total cost ...	79 7 11	...	12 6 1	2 12 2	39 1 9	8 5 1
Unaided institutions—Total cost	106 13 10	24 0 0	14 8 5	1 9 5	...	6 13 8
All institutions ... Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	101 12 3	...	2 4 4	0 2 4	103 15 3	7 11 0
All institutions ... Cost to District or Local and Municipal Funds.	...	...	1 0 11	1 3 10	1 2 1	2 1 10
All institutions ... Total cost ...	167 15 11	41 11 0	14 15 3	2 13 2	108 15 11	19 8 2

RAL TABLE II.

in Eastern Bengal and Assam for the official year 1909-1910.

General Table IV.]

Total.	Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction.§								Total expenditure on Public Instruction.
	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
45,12,421	...	98,772	4,66,226	1,20,912	6,91,106	76,609	3,64,656	18,18,281	65,94,013
2,63,311	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
47,75,732	...	98,772	4,66,226	1,20,912	6,91,106	76,609	3,64,656	18,18,281	65,94,013
44·34	...	5·10	21·58	4·00	19·81	·99	4·18	55·66	100
76·18	...	...	3·57	2·56	12·40	2·11	3·18	23·82	100
67·01	...	...	1·98	1·36	17·06	9·14	3·45	32·99	100
67	...	...	1·98	1·36	17·06	9·14	3·46	33	100

Rs. a. p.
34 5 2
0 5 10
51 2 10
0 0 10
3 1 8
3 15 7
0 12 1
3 5 7
9 4 1
0 5 10
0 15 11
4 2 2
7 7 11
1 0 2
1 3 8
5 10 2

* The percentages required for 2(*a*), 2(*b*), 2(*c*) are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 34, 35, 36, respectively, of General Table IV.

† The annual cost is calculated on the *direct* expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

‡ The average cost of each pupil in District or Local Fund and Municipal schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.

§ Fraction of a rupee should be omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

EDUCATION—GENE

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in

Class of Institutions.	Public Institutions.															
	Under public management.												Under private			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District, Local or Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by Government, District, Local, or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Arts Colleges.																
Collegiate education — English	4	862	854	737	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	853	810	632
Collegiate education — Law	2	111	126	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	6	973	980	843	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	853	810	632
Secondary Schools.																
For Boys— High Schools .. English	29	9,194	8,121	6,852	1	536	446	411	..	..	..	..	53	14,891	13,524	11,141
For Boys— Middle Schools .. English	6	628	513	411	27	3,713	3,416	2,731	..	..	..	..	383	37,015	34,465	27,742
For Boys— Middle Schools .. Vernacular	17	1,342	1,276	1,003	46	3,396	3,240	2,643	..	..	..	..	302	18,560	17,786	14,179
Total for Boys' Schools	52	11,164	9,910	8,266	74	7,645	7,102	5,785	..	..	..	..	738	70,376	65,775	53,062
For Girls— High Schools .. English	3	383	360	291	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Girls— Middle Schools .. English	3	219	186	142	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	317	317	237
For Girls— Middle Schools .. Vernacular	1	96	97	70	1	108	121	73	..	..	..	..	9	630	604	476
Total for Girls' Schools	7	698	643	503	1	108	21	73	..	..	..	..	12	947	921	713
Grand total Secondary Schools for Boys and Girls.	59	11,862	10,553	8,769	75	7,753	7,223	5,858	..	..	..	..	750	71,323	66,696	53,775
Primary Schools.																
For boys .. Upper Primary	37	1,461	1,444	1,102	29	1,683	1,580	1,236	..	..	..	..	1,911	99,852	95,157	78,260
For boys .. Lower ,,	57	1,295	1,277	993	3,493	153,364	142,158	104,063	..	...	...	...	9,769	331,268	310,208	254,519
Total Primary Schools for Boys	94	2,756	2,721	2,095	3,522	155,052	143,738	105,299	..	...	...	...	11,680	431,120	405,365	332,779
For Girls .. Upper Primary	10	540	490	359	3	156	137	93	..	..	..	..	57	2,402	2,260	1,730
For Girls .. Lower ,,	24	1,042	988	742	160	4,277	4,166	2,961	..	..	..	..	3,492	73,420	69,076	55,017
Total Primary Schools for Girls	34	1,582	1,478	1,101	163	4,433	4,303	3,054	..	..	..	..	3,549	75,822	71,336	56,747
Grand total Primary Schools for Boys and Girls.	128	4,338	4,199	3,196	3,685	159,485	148,041	108,353	..	...	...	..	15,229	506,942	476,701	389,517
Schools for Special Instruction.																
Training Schools— (a) For Masters	49	1,040	996	812	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	42	44	35
Training Schools— (b) For Mistresses	1	20	18	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools	1	19	21	11	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	2	319	284	241	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering or Surveying Schools	2	367	387	342	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial Schools	8	127	135	107	6	515	490	413	..	..	..	..	2	36	33	26
Commercial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools — Madrassas	3	1,400	1,137	932	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	109	7,828	7,430	5,684
Other Schools — Miscellaneous Schools (Tols.)	3	47	41	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	134	2,651	2,504	2,042
Total	69	3,339	3,019	2,494	6	515	490	413	..	..	..	..	247	10,557	10,011	7,787
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.	262	20,512	18,751	15,302	3,766	167,753	155,754	114,624	..	..	..	..	16,230	589,675	554,218	451,711

School Education, General.

School Education, Special.

Private Institutions ..

1. Advanced, teaching—
   (a) Arabic or Persian .. ..
   (b) Sanskrit .. ..
2. Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly .. .. For boys .. ..
   ,, girls .. ..
3. Elementary, teaching the Quran .. .. For boys .. ..
   ,, girls .. ..
4. Other schools, not conforming to Departmental standards .. For boys .. ..
   ,, girls .. ..

Total ..

Grand Total for 1909-1910 ..

RAL TABLE III.

Eastern Bengal and Assam for the official year 1909-1910.

management.						Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning—											Classification of scholars on 31st of March according to race or creed.					
Unaided.						English.			A classical language.			A vernacular language.									
Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of Institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Others.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24(a)	24(b)	24	25(a)	25(b)	25	26(a)	26 b)	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
3	319	313	249	11	2,034	2,034	..	2,034	1,260	..	1,260	2,024	..	2,024	..	..	1,799	230	..	1	4	
1	19	25	13	3	130	130	..	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126	4	..	..	..	
4	338	338	262	14	2,164	2,164	..	2,164	1,260	..	1,260	2,024	..	2,024	..	...	1,925	234	..	1	4	
132	32,451	30,676	24,067	215	56,982	54,896	2	54,898	26,015	...	26,015	56,636	3	56,639	3	..	41,569	14,804	9	124	476	
186	17,456	16,286	12,981	692	58,812	34,867	108	34,975	3,511	34	3,545	58,387	113	58,500	192	..	32,892	24,279	245	738	748	
26	2,150	2,014	1,552	391	25,448	2,836	1	2,837	149	..	149	25,414	29	25,443	29	..	14,907	9,937	..	24	580	
344	52,057	48,976	38,600	1,208	141,242	92,599	111	92,710	29,675	34	29,709	140,437	145	140,582	224	..	89,278	49,020	254	886	1,804	
..	..	..	..	3	383	..	204	204	..	34	34	3	369	383	..	3	350	24	..	9	...	
1	213	202	143	7	749	53	385	438	..	6	6	34	579	613	..	59	385	1	144	181	38	
1	52	43	27	12	886	..	40	40	..	..	..	32	854	886	..	32	701	47	..	133	5	
2	265	245	170	22	2,018	53	629	682	..	40	40	69	1,813	1,882	..	94	1,436	72	144	323	43	
346	52,322	49,221	38,770	1,230	143,260	92,652	740	93,392	29,675	74	29,749	140,506	1,958	142,464	224	94	90,714	49,092	398	1,209	1,847	
77	4,041	3,735	3,107	2,054	107,042	415	20	435	5,230	70	5,300	105,069	1,974	107,034	1,974	..	50,819	54,176	37	460	1,550	
1,952	57,595	51,464	42,420	15,271	543,522	328	67	395	66,753	5,629	72,382	513,292	29,683	542,975	29,781	..	202,794	311,126	4	7,650	21,948	
2,029	61,636	55,199	45,527	17,325	650,564	743	87	830	71,983	5,699	77,682	618,352	31,657	650,009	31,755	..	253,613	365,302	41	8,110	23,498	
4	167	189	129	74	3,265	10	90	100	..	78	78	112	3,153	3,265	..	112	2,347	666	..	243	9	
460	8,498	7,853	6,461	4,136	87,237	3	..	3	254	13,840	14,094	2,164	84,970	87,134	..	2,166	41,457	43,449	81	1,305	945	
464	8,665	8,042	6,590	4,210	90,502	13	90	103	254	13,918	14,172	2,276	88,123	90,399	..	2,278	43,804	44,115	81	1,548	954	
2,493	70,301	63,241	52,117	21,535	741,066	756	177	933	72,237	19,617	91,854	620,628	119,780	740,408	31,755	2,278	297,417	409,417	122	9,658	24,452	
..	..	..	..	51	1,082	61	3	64	9	..	9	1,079	3	1,082	3	..	526	467	..	43	46	
...	..	...	...	1	20	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	20	20	..	..	13	..	..	7	..	
4	92	89	54	5	111	111	..	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	11	..	..	..	
3	319	285	242	5	638	107	..	107	..	..	..	523	8	531	8	..	559	67	1	8	3	
..	..	..	..	2	367	240	..	240	..	..	..	127	..	127	..	..	339	26	..	..	2	
1	16	18	17	17	696	218	..	218	..	..	..	463	15	478	15	..	535	129	..	18	14	
8	227	231	174	8	227	151	..	151	..	..	..	75	1	76	1	..	178	40	4	2	3	
60	3,853	3,337	2,740	172	13,080	3,746	.	3,746	11,529	122	11,651	7,421	67	7,488	132	..	2,75	12,756	..	..	49	
163	2,100	1,936	1,596	300	4,798	12	..	12	4,737	10	4,747	396	50	356	57	..	4,679	12	..	..	107	
239	6,608	5,946	4,823	561	21,019	4,646	8	4,654	16,275	132	16,407	9,994	164	10,158	216	..	7,204	13,508	5	78	224	
3,082	129,569	118,746	95,972	23,340	907,509	100,21 +8	925	101,143	119,447	19,823	139,270	773,152	121,902	895,054	32,195	2,372	397,260	472,251	525	10,946	26,527	
..	..	..	..	122	4,238	50	..	50	4,111	127	4,238	115	..	115	127	..	..	4,238	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	103	838	..	..	..	838	..	838	..	..	..	..	..	838	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	188	3,926	..	..	..	630	48	678	3,665	211	3,876	216	..	1,027	2,774	..	124	1	
..	..	..	..	10	399	..	..	..	..	136	136	15	384	399	..	15	62	337	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	1,647	30,971	..	..	..	27,056	3,915	30,971	230	17	297	3,915	..	..	30,971	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	160	2,007	..	..	..	256	1,751	2,007	..	..	..	..	256	..	2,007	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	178	4,215	595	..	595	478	32	510	4,087	117	4,204	117	..	1,352	1,305	..	420	1,138	
..	..	..	..	19	780	..	67	67	1	90	91	15	730	745	..	15	281	104	..	395	..	
..	..	..	..	2,436	47,374	645	67	712	33,370	6,099	39,469	8,177	1,459	9,636	4,375	286	3,560	41,736	..	939	1,139	
..	..	..	..	25,776	954,883	100,86 +3	992	101,855	152,817	25,922	178,739	781,329	123,361	904,690	36,570	2,658	400,820	513,987	525	11,885	27,666	

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IIIA.

Number of Scholars on the 31st March 1910, classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed.

	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Total.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION—									
Arts Colleges—									
English ... Male ...	...	1	564	1,235	230	4	...		2,034
English ... Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental ... Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental ... Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges for Professional Training—									
Law ... Male ...	...	...	34	92	4	...	...	...	130
Law ... Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ... Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ... Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ... Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ... Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching ... Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching ... Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ... Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ... Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		1	598	1,327	234	4	...	...	2,164
SCHOOL EDUCATION—									
GENERAL—									
Secondary Schools—									
For Boys—									
High Schools Male ...	9	124	11,641	29,925	14,804	335	...	141	56,979
High Schools Female ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...		3
Middle Schools—									
English ... Male ...	166	679	6,038	26,732	24,257	84	...	664	58,620
English ... Female ...	79	59	10	22	22	...	...		192
Vernacular Male ...	...	24	2,324	12,559	9,935	251	...	326	25,419
Vernacular Female ...	...	...	13	11	2	3	...	...	29
For Girls—									
High Schools Male ...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	3
High Schools Female ...	...	8	48	300	24	...	...	...	380
Middle Schools—									
English ... Male ...	25	19	3	3	...	...	...	9	59
English ... Female ...	119	162	47	332	1	...	...	29	690

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IIIA—*continued.*

Number of Scholars on the 31st March 1910, classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed—continued.

	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Pasis.	Others.	Total.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL —*continued.*									
Secondary Schools—continued.									
For Girls—*continued*— Middle Schools—*continued.*									
Vernacular ... Male ...	...	3	...	26	3	...	...	...	32
Vernacular ... Female ...	...	130	196	479	44	...	...	5	854
Total	398	1,209	20,320	70,394	49,092	673	...	1,174	1,43,260
Primary Schools—									
For Boys ... Male ...	41	5,342	18,661	222,807	349,939	3,664	...	18,355	618,809
For Boys ... Female ...	...	2,768	1,182	10,963	15,363	278	...	1,201	31,755
„ Girls ... Male ...	14	295	178	761	929	13	...	88	2,278
„ Girls ... Female ...	67	1,253	6,565	36,300	43,186	527	...	326	88,224
Total	122	9,658	26,586	270,831	409,417	4,482	...	19,970	741,066
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL—									
Schools for Special Instruction—									
Training Schools. Male ...	...	41	83	443	467	5	...	40	1,079
Training Schools. Female ...	...	9	3	10	...	...	...	1	23
Schools of Arts Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Arts Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools Male ...	...	...	33	67	11	...	...	...	111
Law Schools Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools Male ...	1	2	113	446	65	1	...	2	630
Medical Schools Female ...	...	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	8
Engineering and Surveying Schools. Male ...	...	...	93	243	26	...	...	2	367
Engineering and Surveying Schools. Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools. Male ...		18	142	379	128	5	...	9	681
Industrial Schools. Female ...	...	...	2	12	1	...	...	...	15
Commercial Schools. Male ...	3	2	43	135	40	3	...	...	226
Commercial Schools. Female ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Schools. Madrasahs Male ...	...	...	34	233	12,632	49	...	...	12,948
Other Schools. Madrasahs Female ...	...	...	...	8	124	...	...	...	132
Other Schools. Miscellaneous (Tols.) Male ...	...	...	3,735	897	2	1	...	106	4,741
Other Schools. Miscellaneous (Tols.) Female ...	...	...	8	39	10	...	...	...	57
Total	5	78	4,289	2,915	13,508	64	...	160	21,019
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction ...	525	10,946	51,793	345,467	472,251	5,223	...	21,304	907,509

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IIIA—*concluded.*

Number of Scholars on the 31*st March* 1909, *classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed*—concluded.

	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Total.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—									
1. Advanced teaching—									
(*a*) Arabic or Persian. Male	...	...	...	...	4,111	...	...	...	4,111
(*a*) Arabic or Persian. Female	...	...	...	...	127	...	...	...	127
(*b*) Sanskrit ... Male	...	...	674	164	...	...	...	...	838
(*b*) Sanskrit ... Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Any other Oriental Classic. Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Any other Oriental Classic. Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary teaching— A—Vernacular only or mainly—									
For boys ... Male	...	106	63	914	2,626	...	...	1	3,710
For boys ... Female	...	18	2	48	148	...	...	...	216
For girls ... Male	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	15
For girls ... Female	...	...	...	62	322	...	...	...	384
3. Elementary teaching— The Quran only—									
For boys ... Male	...	...	...	...	27,056	...	...	...	27,056
For boys ... Female	...	...	...	...	3,915	...	...	...	3,915
For girls ... Male	...	...	...	...	256	...	...	...	256
For girls ... Female	...	...	...	...	1,751	...	...	...	1,751
4. Other schools not conforming to Departmental Standards—									
For boys ... Male	...	420	127	1,213	1,238	964	...	136	4,098
For boys ... Female	...	...	...	12	67	22	...	16	117
For girls ... Male	...	...	2	13	...	...	...	...	15
For girls ... Female	...	395	78	188	104	...	...	...	765
Total of Private Institutions ...	...	939	946	2,614	41,736	986	...	153	47,374
Grand Total	525	11,885	52,739	348,081	513,987	6,209	...	21,457	954,883

GENERAL TABLE IV.

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

Objects of expenditure.	Managed by Government.						
	Provincial Revenues.	District or Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mahsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DIRECT EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collegiate Education — Colleges — Arts Colleges	1,70,261	...	...	53,654	...	10,352	2,34,267
Colleges for Professional Training	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law College	...	...	...	5,695	...	...	5,695
Total	1,70,261	...	...	59,349	...	10,352	2,39,962
School Education, General. — Secondary Schools.							
For Boys— High Schools — English	1,45,646	...	...	1,56,556	284	1,410	3,03,896
Middle Schools — English	7,770	267	...	2,321	12	...	10,370
Middle Schools — Vernacular	13,448	1,254	...	4,109	13	28	18,852
Total for Secondary Schools for boys	1,66,864	1,521	...	1,62,986	309	1,438	3,33,118
For Girls— High Schools — English	36,775	390	10	2,081	572	77	39,905
Middle Schools — English	5,859	339	54	656	356	144	7,408
Middle Schools — Vernacular	1,014	...	...	...	...	...	1,014
Total for Secondary Schools for girls	43,648	729	64	2,737	928	221	48,327
Total for Secondary Schools both for boys and girls	2,10,512	2,250	64	1,65,723	1,237	1,659	3,81,445
Primary Schools.							
For Boys — Upper Primary	12,896	...	...	1,187	4	15	14,102
For Boys — Lower ,,	7,233	...	...	...	...	...	7,233
Total for Primary Schools for boys	20,129	...	...	1,187	4	15	21,335
For Girls — Upper Primary	4,214	...	...	56	78	6	4,354
For Girls — Lower ,,	6,216	401	84	25	452	157	7,335
Total for Primary Schools for girls	10,430	401	84	81	530	163	11,689
Total Primary Schools for boys and girls	30,559	401	84	1,268	534	178	33,024
Schools for Special Instructions.							
Training Schools for— (a) Masters	1,02,093	1,197	...	3,185	12	400	1,06,887
(b) Mistresses	6,636	...	...	64	...	4	6,704
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	1,587	...	...	1,587
Medical Schools	60,147	...	...	7,514	...	...	67,661
Engineering and Surveying Schools	55,422	...	...	9,171	...	4,404	68,997
Technical and Industrial Schools	6,652	2,891	...	1,574	96	2,658	13,871
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools — Madrassas	1,320	...	...	17,097	10	21,070	39,497
Other Schools — Miscellaneous Schools, *e.g. tols*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,32,270	4,088	...	40,192	118	28,536	3,05,204
Total of Direct Expenditure	6,43,602	6,739	148	2,66,532	1,889	40,725	9,59,635
INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.							
Buildings	3,13,867	275	40	...	5,125	162	6,19,437
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	13,383	...	...	...	...	16	13,399
Total	3,27,250	275	40	...	5,123	178	36
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships or Stipends held in — Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Special Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous— Hostel (Boarding) charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for abolished schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for conducting examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stipends, prizes and rewards to unrecognised Tols	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stipends, prizes and rewards to Maktabs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payments to other private schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Miscellaneous Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Indirect Expenditure	3,27,250	275	40	...	5,123	148	3,32,836
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction in 1909-1910	9,70,852	7,014	188	2,66,532	7,012	40,873	12,92,471

ABLE No. IV.

in Eastern Bengal and Assam for the official year 1909-1910.

Public Instructions.

Under public management.

Provincial Revenues.	Managed by District or Local or Municipal Boards.						Maintained by Native States.						
	District or Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mubein Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native States Revenues.	District or Local Funds in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,039	...	820	8,042	156	184	11,241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	14,788	377	19,645	1,071	383	36,264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	14,433	...	12,752	1,140	...	28,325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,039	29,221	1,197	40,439	2,367	567	75,830	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
330	480	60	93	...	...	963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
330	480	60	93	...	...	963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,369	29,701	1,257	40,532	2,367	567	76,793	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,317	1,815	2,444	229	...	8,805	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,373	4,04,210	5,238	60,478	9,882	1,494	4,85,675	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,373	4,08,527	7,053	62,922	10,111	1,494	4,94,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	704	264	22	...	...	1,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	16,324	562	141	351	...	17,436	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118	17,028	826	163	351	...	18,486	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,491	4,25,555	7,879	63,085	10,462	1,494	5,12,966	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,360	19,946	60	10,722	900	8,890	43,878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,360	19,946	60	10,722	900	8,890	45,878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,220	4,75,282	49,196	1,14,339	13,729	10,951	6,33,637	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
886	1,43,920	6,683	691	9,172	204	1,60,556	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	23,813	1,688	...	2,379	85	27,965	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
886	1,67,733	7,371	691	11,551	289	1,88,521	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
886	1,67,733	7,371	691	11,551	289	1,88,521	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,106	6,42,935	16,567	1,15,030	25,280	11,240	8,32,158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

Objects of expenditure.	Public instruction—*concld.*						
	Under private						
	Aided by Government or by District or Local or Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial Revenues.	District or Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsis Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
DIRECT EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges.							
Collegiate Education ... Arts Colleges	30,932	...	...	26,275	113	7074	64,394
Colleges for Professional Training	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	30,932	...	...	26,275	113	7,074	64,394
Secondary Schools.							
School Education, General — For Boys— High Schools ... ... English	40,677	834	390	2,22,354	29,070	11,418	3,04,653
Middle Schools ... ... English ...	14,129	79,850	1,639	1,93,306	68,712	12,749	3,70,384
Middle Schools ... ... Vernacular ...	30,328	21,860	130	63,293	16,295	1,977	1,33,773
Total for Secondary Schools for boys	85,133	1,02,544	2,059	4,78,953	1,14,077	26,044	8,08,810
For Girls— High Schools ... ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools ... ... English ...	4,238	...	320	964	1,756	747	8,025
Middle Schools ... ... Vernacular ...	1,525	1,851	1,362	586	3,253	311	8,888
Total for Secondary Schools for girls	5,763	1,851	1,682	1,550	5,009	1,058	16,913
Total Secondary Schools both for boys and girls ...	90,896	1,04,395	3,741	4,80,503	1,19,086	27,102	8,25,723
Primary Schools.							
For Boys ... Upper Primary	12,824	1,03,957	2,977	1,85,129	25,683	7,958	3,38,528
For Boys ... Lower ,, ...	37,333	2,05,964	9,639	4,43,864	60,498	67,939	8,25,237
Total for Primary Schools for boys	50,157	3,09,921	12,616	6,28,993	86,181	76,897	11,63,765
For Girls ... Upper Primary	6,095	1,967	2,974	1,430	6,437	3,324	22,277
For Girls ... Lower ,, ...	10,732	96,356	3,740	2,074	11,802	6,469	1,31,173
Total for Primary Schools for girls	16,827	98,323	6,714	3,5	18,289	9,793	1,53,450
Total for Primary Schools for boys and girls ...	66,984	4,08,244	19,330	6,32,497	1,04,470	85,690	13,17,215
Schools for Special Instructions.							
Training Schools for— (a) Masters	1,260	...	...	...	...	461	1,721
(b) Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools	885	180	165	249	42	63	1,584
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ... Madrassas	6,909	6,861	496	21,231	15,269	3,275	54,041
Other Schools ... Miscellaneous Schools, *e.g.* Tols ...	7,040	6,941	1,394	48	6,406	5,459	27,288
Total	16,094	13,982	2,055	21,523	21,717	9,258	84,634
Total of Direct Expenditure	2,04,906	5,26,621	25,126	11,60,803	2,45,386	129,124	22,91,966
INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.							
Buildings	68,897	19,937	3,053	152	29,060	23,211	1,40,310
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	5,740	4,109	3,015	3,833	4,322	5,713	26,732
Total	74,637	24,046	6,068	3,985	33,382	33,924	1,76,042
Scholarships or Stipends held in — University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Special Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Charges for Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous— Hostel (Boarding) charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for abolished schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for conducting examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stipends, prizes and rewards to Maktabs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payments to other private schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European cadets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Miscellaneous Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Indirect Expenditure...	74,637	24,046	6,068	3,985	33,382	33,924	1,76,042
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction in 1909-1910 ...	2,79,543	5,50,667	31,194	11,64,788	2,78,768	1,63,048	24,68,008

TABLE IV—*concld.*

***in Eastern Bengal and Assam for the official year* 1909-1910—concld.**

management.				Total expenditure from								
Unaided.								All other sources.				Remarks.
Fees, including fees paid from Mahsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	District or Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mahsin Fund.	Private.	Public. Native States Revenues.	Public. Imperial contributions.	Grand total.	
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	39a	40	41
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
11,197	811	21,441	33,449	2,01,193	...	...	91,126	39,791	...	...	3,33,110	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
600	...	...	600	...	...	...	6,295	...	...	...	6,295	
11,797	811	21,441	34,049	2,01,193	...	...	97,421	39,791	...	...	3,39,405	
4,43,634	80,796	35,320	5,59,750	1,88,362	834	1,120	8,30,586	1,57,288	1,400	...	11,79,540	
69,003	57,682	16,043	1,42,728	21,898	94,905	2,016	2,84,275	1,55,737	915	...	5,59,746	
7,480	3,141	192	10,813	43,776	37,547	120	87,634	22,686	...	...	1,91,763	
5,20,117	1,41,619	51,555	7,13,291	2,54,036	1,33,286	3,256	12,02,495	3,35,661	2,315	...	19,31,049	
...	...	...	...	36,775	390	10	2,081	649	...	...	39,905	
170	...	1,128	1,298	10,097	359	374	1,790	4,131	...	...	16,731	
...	627	...	627	2,869	2,331	1,422	679	4,015	176	...	11,492	
170	627	1,128	1,925	49,741	3,080	1,806	4,550	8,795	176	...	68,128	
5,20,287	1,42,246	52,683	7,15,216	3,03,777	1,36,346	5,062	12,07,045	3,44,456	2,491	...	19,99,177	
7,268	2,918	4,570	14,756	25,720	1,08,274	4,792	1,96,028	40,741	636	...	3,76,191	
58,500	14,791	7,561	80,852	48,939	6,10,174	14,877	5,62,842	1,61,043	1,122	...	13,98,997	
65,768	17,709	12,131	95,608	74,659	7,18,448	19,669	7,58,870	2,01,784	1,758	...	17,75,188	
68	312	289	669	10,369	2,671	3,238	1,576	10,496	...	...	28,350	
512	3,196	477	4,185	17,006	113,081	4,386	2,752	22,760	144	...	1,60,129	
580	3,508	766	4,854	27,375	1,15,752	7,624	4,328	33,256	144	...	1,88,479	
66,348	21,217	12,897	1,00,462	1,02,034	8,34,200	27,293	7,63,198	2,35,040	1,902	...	19,63,667	
...	...	...	...	1,03,353	1,197	...	3,185	873	...	...	1,08,608	
...	...	...	...	6,636	...	...	64	4	...	...	6,704	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3,628	...	...	3,628	...	...	...	5,215	...	...	...	5,215	
4,228	...	...	4,228	60,147	...	...	11,742	...	...	...	71,889	
...	...	...	...	55,422	...	...	9,171	4,404	...	...	68,997	
316	...	152	468	10,897	23,017	225	12,861	12,801	...	...	59,801	
6,936	...	...	6,936	...	...	...	6,936	...	...	...	6,936	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9,557	7,351	196	17,104	8,229	6,861	406	47,885	47,171	...	...	1,10,642	
43	2,644	5,716	8,403	7,040	6,941	1,394	91	20,225	...	...	35,691	
24,708	9,995	6,064	40,767	2,51,724	38,016	2,115	97,160	85,478	...	...	4,74,483	
6,23,140	1,74,269	93,085	8,90,494	8,58,728	10,08,562	34,470	21,64,814	7,04,765	4,393	...	47,75,732	
1,119	5,489	55,195	61,803	3,83,650	1,64,132	8,776	1,962	1,32,186	400	...	6,91,106	
350	794	7,369	8,513	19,123	27,922	4,703	4,133	20,678	...	...	76,609	
1,469	6,283	62,564	70,316	4,02,773	1,92,054	13,479	6,145	1,52,864	400	...	7,67,715	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	98,772	...	...	...	...	...	...	98,772	
...	...	...	...	4,17,934	47,275	1,017	...	...	...	...	4,66,226	
...	...	...	...	23,339	...	...	360	195	...	...	23,894	
...	...	...	...	...	999	...	...	...	...	...	999	
...	...	...	...	29,120	19,983	605	...	4,805	16	...	54,534	
...	...	...	...	1,100	8,577	94	...	1,654	27	...	11,452	
...	...	...	...	10,129	395	...	...	...	...	...	10,524	
...	...	...	...	5,707	2,814	...	...	101	98	...	8,720	
...	...	...	...	8,028	1,060	...	...	1,701	...	...	10,789	
...	...	...	...	77,423	33,833	699	360	8,456	141	...	1,20,912	
...	...	...	...	36,062	1,581	132	1,59,817	58,281	...	...	2,55,873	
...	...	...	...	2,873	9,605	585	568	371	...	...	14,002	
...	...	...	...	5,396	1,752	...	529	24	...	...	7,701	
...	...	...	...	...	24	...	24	192	...	...	240	
...	...	...	...	314	24	114	3,766	128	...	...	4,346	
...	...	...	...	36,097	29,087	945	8,278	7,943	...	...	82,350	
...	...	...	...	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	
...	...	...	...	80,886	42,073	1,776	1,72,982	66,939	...	...	3,64,656	
1,469	6,283	62,564	70,316	10,77,788	3,15,235	16,971	1,79,487	2,28,359	541	...	18,18,281	
6,24,609	1,80,552	1,55,649	9,60,810	19,36,516	13,23,797	51,441	23,44,301	9,33,024	4,934	...	65,94,013	

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for Secondary

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination, or an examination of an equivalent standard. 1			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage. 2		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS. *(English and Vernacular.)*								
Government ... ... English	35	9,822	4,377	...	4,377	2,034	...	2,034
Government ... ... Vernacular	17	1,342	...	...	...	208	...	208
District or Local Fund. ... English	25	3,193	1	...	1	596	...	596
District or Local Fund. ... Vernacular	46	3,396	...	...	...	354	...	354
Municipal ... ... English	3	1,056	303	...	303	310	...	310
Aided ... ... English	436	51,816	5,610	...	5,610	11,077	17	11,094
Aided ... ... Vernacular	302	18,560	...	...	...	2,463	1	2,464
Unaided ... ... English	318	49,907	11,085	...	11,085	11,227	4	11,231
Unaided ... ... Vernacular	26	2,150	...	...	...	260	...	260
Total	1,208	141,242	21,376	...	21,376	28,529	22	28,551
SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS. *(English and Vernacular.)*								
Government ... ... English	6	602	...	43	43	1	67	68
Government ... ... Vernacular	1	96	...	...	...	...	8	8
District or Local Fund ... Vernacular	1	108	...	...	...	...	2	2
Aided ... ... English	3	317	...	...	...	...	26	26
Aided ... ... Vernacular	9	630	...	2	2	...	25	25
Unaided ... ... English	1	213	...	7	7	...	18	18
Unaided ... ... Vernacular	1	52	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total	22	2,018	...	52	52	1	142	143
Total Secondary Schools for boys and girls	1,230	143,260	21,376	52	21,428	28,530	164	28,694
Total Primary Schools from General Table V(B) ...	21,535	741,066	...	...	...	34	21	55
Grand total for 1909-1910	22,765	884,326	21,376	52	21,428	28,564	185	28,749

TABLE V(A).

Education in Eastern Bengal and Assam at the end of the year 1909-1910.

Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.								
			Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1,734	...	1,734	1,637	...	1,637	40	...	40	9,822	...	9,822
343	...	343	699	...	699	92	...	92	1,342	...	1,342
1,220	...	1,220	1,288	...	1,288	81	7	88	3,186	7	3,193
727	...	727	1,855	...	1,855	460	...	460	3,396	...	3,396
217	...	217	226	...	226	...	...	...	1,056	...	1,056
15,052	41	15,093	18,748	78	18,826	1,192	1	1,193	51,679	137	51,816
4,328	2	4,330	9,311	12	9,323	2,429	14	2,443	18,531	29	18,560
11,163	6	11,169	15,270	13	15,283	1,111	28	1,139	49,856	51	49,907
482	...	482	1,059	...	1,059	349	...	349	2,150	...	2,150
35,266	49	35,315	50,093	103	50,196	5,754	50	5,804	141,018	224	141,242
2	101	103	7	337	344	3	41	44	13	589	602
...	8	8	...	40	40	...	50	50	...	96	96
...	11	11	...	57	57	...	38	38	...	108	108
...	30	30	23	238	261	...	...	...	23	294	317
...	54	54	27	343	370	5	174	179	32	598	630
...	33	33	5	75	80	21	54	75	26	187	213
...	5	5	...	31	31	...	15	15	...	52	52
2	237	239	62	1,121	1,183	29	372	401	94	1,924	2,018
35,268	286	35,554	50,155	1,224	51,379	5,783	422	6,205	141,112	2,148	143,260
16,320	336	16,656	397,492	49,653	447,145	207,241	69,969	277,210	621,087	119,979	741,066
51,588	622	52,210	447,647	50,877	498,524	213,024	70,391	283,415	762,119	122,127	884,326

Return of the stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for Primary Educa

Class of schools.		Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage.		
				1			2		
				Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.									
For Boys.									
Upper Primary.	Government	37	1,461	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District or Local Fund	27	1,537	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	2	151	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	1,911	99,852	...	...	...	34	1	35
	Unaided	77	4,041	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary.	Government	57	1,295	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District or Local Fund	3,471	151,616	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	22	1,748	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	9,769	331,268	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	1,952	57,595	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		17,325	650,564	...	...	...	34	1	35
For Girls.									
Upper Primary	Government	10	540	...	...	...	...	3	3
	District or Local Fund	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	2	116	...	...	...	...	2	2
	Aided	57	2,402	...	...	...	...	12	12
	Unaided	4	167	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary	Government	24	1,042	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District or Local Fund	159	4,226	...	...	...	...	2	2
	Municipal	1	51	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	3,492	73,420	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	460	8,498	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total ...		4,210	90,502	...	...	...	...	20	20
Total Primary Schools ...		21,535	741,066	...	...	...	34	21	55
Grand total ...		22,765	884,326	21,376	52	21,428	28,564	185	28,749

TABLE V(B).

tion in Eastern Bengal and Assam at the end of the year 1909-1910.

Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.								
			Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
3						5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
158	...	158	995	...	995	308	...	308	1,461	...	1,461
331	1	332	896	40	936	244	25	269	1,471	66	1,537
22	...	22	106	...	106	23	...	23	151	...	151
14,676	33	14,709	58,732	699	59,431	24,618	1,059	25,677	98,060	1,792	99,852
752	4	756	2,304	36	2,340	869	76	945	3,925	116	4,041
...	...	...	1,114	13	1,127	168	...	168	1,282	13	1,295
340	6	346	94,953	3,115	98,068	47,907	5,295	53,202	143,200	8,416	151,616
...	...	...	1,231	3	1,234	504	10	514	1,735	13	1,748
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	1	34	205,095	5,769	210,864	107,889	12,481	120,370	313,017	18,251	331,268
7	...	7	30,937	720	31,657	23,563	2,368	25,931	54,507	3,088	57,595
16,319	45	16,364	396,363	10,395	406,758	206,093	21,314	227,407	618,809	31,755	650,564
...	30	30	...	290	290	...	217	217	...	540	540
...	...	...	...	20	20	...	20	20	...	40	40
...	8	8	...	83	83	...	23	23	...	116	116
1	134	135	63	1,291	1,354	34	867	901	98	2,304	2,402
...	13	13	8	74	82	6	66	72	14	153	167
...	19	19	...	570	570	...	453	453	...	1,042	1,042
...	6	6	250	1,777	2,027	200	1,991	2,191	450	3,776	4,226
...	...	...	...	24	24	...	27	27	...	51	51
...	78	78	699	32,469	33,168	746	39,428	40,174	1,445	71,975	73,420
...	3	3	109	2,660	2,769	162	5,563	5,725	271	8,227	8,498
1	291	292	1,129	39,258	40,387	1,148	48,655	49,803	2,278	83,224	90,502
16,320	336	16,656	397,492	49,653	447,145	207,241	69,969	277,210	621,087	119,979	741,066
51,588	622	52,210	447,647	50,877	498,524	213,024	70,391	283,415	762,199	122,127	884,326

Return showing the results of prescribed examination

Description of examinations and the class of schools competing for them.		Number of competing schools for		Number of successful schools for		Number of examinees.		Number passed.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RESULT AT THE—									
M. A. Examination	Government College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. Sc. Examination	Government College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. A. Examination	Government College	2	...	2	...	51	...	26	...
	Aided „	1	...	1	...	36	...	12	...
	Other „	1	...	1	...	6	...	4	...
	Total	4	...	4	...	93	...	42	...
B. Sc Examination	Government College	2	...	1	...	18	...	6	...
	Aided „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	2	...	1	...	18	...	6	...
Intermediate Examination in Arts	Government College	4	...	4	...	238	...	101	...
	Aided „	4	...	4	...	249	...	81	...
	Other „	3	...	3	...	100	...	38	...
	Total	11	...	11	...	587	...	220	...
Intermediate Examination in Science.	Government College	3	...	3	...	55	...	32	...
	Aided „	1	...	1	...	29	...	13	...
	Other „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	4	...	4	...	84	...	45	...
B. L. Examination	Government College	1	...	1	...	Final + preliminary. 10+37	...	Final + preliminary. 2+21	...
	Aided „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other „	1	...	1	...	0 +11	...	0 + 5	...
	Total	2	...	2	...	Final + preliminary. 10+48	...	Final + preliminary. 2 +26	...
Bachelor of Teaching Examination	Government College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Licentiate in Teaching Examination	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matriculation Examination — Of High Schools, Madrasahs and other special schools.	Government Schools	32	2	32	2	354	9	328	8
	Aided „	48	...	45	...	306	...	247	...
	Other „	110	...	101	...	632	...	452	...
	Total	190	2	178	2	1,292	9	1,027	8
High School Honour Examination — Of European schools	Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VI.

in Eastern Bengal and Assam during the year 1909-1910.

Europeans and Eurasians.		Native Christians.		Hindus.				Muhammadans.		Buddhists.		Parsis.		Others.	
				Brahmans.		Non-Brahmans.									
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	...	18	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	9	...	30	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	26	...	58	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	25	...	50	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	15	...	21	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	66	...	129	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	11	...	18	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	14	...	28	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Final + preliminary. 0+7	...	Final + preliminary. 2+14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	0+3	...	0+2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Final + preliminary. 0+10	...	Final + preliminary. 2+16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	79	1	187	7	57	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	66	...	159	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	186	...	289	...	21	...	3	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	2	...	281	1	635	7	100	...	5	...	...	...	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Return showing the results of prescribed examination

Description of examinations and the class of schools competing for them.		Number of competing schools for		Number of successful schools for		Number of examinees.		Number passed.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
High School examination	Of European schools ... Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annual examination in standard VI or Middle School examination.	Government schools ...	90	3	87	3	877	12	614	12
	Aided „ ...	646	8	629	7	4,535	14	3,251	11
	Other „ ...	265	1	258	1	3,596	5	2,481	5
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annual examination in standard IV or Upper Primary examination of— Schools other than Upper Primary.	Government	73	5	72	5	1,025	33	736	33
	Aided	641	10	633	9	8,131	24	5,394	17
	Other ...	287	3	285	3	5,376	18	3,937	11
	Total ...	1,001	18	990	17	14,532	75	10,067	61
Upper Primary schools ...	Government	43	7	39	6	148	14	104	13
	Aided	1,506	31	1,409	29	4,703	64	3,558	58
	Other	44	2	38	2	238	3	148	3
	Total ...	1,593	40	1,486	37	5,089	81	3,810	74
Grand total for Upper Primary Examination of—	Government schools ...	116	12	111	11	1,173	47	840	46
	Aided „ ...	2,147	41	2,042	38	12,834	88	8,952	75
	Other „ ...	331	5	323	5	5,614	21	4,085	14
Annual examination in standard II or Lower Primary examination of— Schools other than Lower Primary.	Government	118	14	113	13	1,071	81	833	64
	Aided	2,310	58	2,255	57	15,180	165	11,283	132
	Other	329	5	317	5	4,678	36	3,626	28
	Total ...	2,757	77	2,685	75	20,929	282	15,742	224
Lower Primary schools ...	Government	2,517	54	2,218	35	9,127	101	5,293	91
	Aided	5,704	414	5,156	346	16,262	710	11,707	568
	Other	440	1	322	1	943	7	670	7
	Total ...	8,661	469	7,696	382	26,332	818	17,675	666
Grand total for Lower Primary examination of—	Government schools ...	2,635	68	2,331	43	10,198	182	6,131	155
	Aided „	8,014	472	7,411	403	31,442	875	22,990	700
	Other „	769	6	639	6	5,621	43	4,296	35
PRIVATE CANDIDATES AT THE— (1) Matriculation Examination		...	...	...	...	4*	...	5	...
(2) High School Honour Examination for Europeans ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) High School Examination ditto ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The Inspector of Schools, Assam Valley and Hill Districts could not supply the number of examinees in his division.

Further details of the Matriculation of boys' schools for 1909-1910.

Description of schools for boys competing for the examination.	Number passed in				Remarks.
	1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.	
1	2	2	4	5	6
Government schools*	243	78	7	328	
Aided* „	155	85	7	247	
Unaided* „	271	157	24	452	
Total	669	320	38	1,027	

Will include "High schools," "Madrasahs" or any "other special schools" competing for the Matriculation Examination.

TABLE VI—*concld.*

in Eastern Bengal and Assam during the year 1909-1910.

Europeans and Eurasians.		Native Christians.		Hindus.				Muhammadans.		Buddhists.		Parsis.		Others.	
				Brahmans.		Non-Brahmans.									
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	120	1	291	11	193	...	5	...	...	...	4	...
...	...	17	1	499	1	1,578	9	1,130	...	21	...	...	...	6	...
...	...	12	5	565	...	1,228	...	676	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	120	2	314	29	29	2	4	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	9	...	694	4	2,548	7	2,122	6	19	...	...	...	2	...
1	...	1	10	746	1	2,050	...	1,137	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
1	...	10	10	1,560	7	4,912	36	3,556	8	24	...	...	...	4	...
...	...	1	...	13	2	35	10	54	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	15	12	243	5	1,491	26	1,766	15	30	...	...	...	13	...
...	...	7	1	10	...	66	2	58	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
...	...	23	13	266	7	1,592	38	1,878	16	31	...	...	...	20	...
...	...	1	...	133	4	349	39	351	3	5	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	24	12	937	9	4,039	33	3,888	21	49	...	...	...	15	...
1	...	8	11	756	1	2,116	2	1,195	...	1	...	...	...	8	...
...	...	1	2	110	3	346	55	370	4	3	...	...	...	3	...
1	...	9	12	987	17	5,028	77	5,174	25	72	..	...	...	12	1
2	...	10	8	617	1	1,823	19	1,174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	20	22	1,714	21	7,197	151	6,718	29	75	...	...	...	15	1
...	...	25	2	408	14	2,702	59	1,980	16	4	...	...	...	179	...
...	...	84	23	377	81	4,228	293	6,902	164	75	...	...	...	46	2
...	...	20		33	...	267	1	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	129	30	818	95	7,192	358	9,232	180	79	...	...	...	225	3
...	...	26	4	518	17	3,148	114	2,350	20	7	...	...	...	182	...
1	...	93	35	1,364	98	9,251	375	12,076	189	147	...	...	...	58	3
2	...	30	13	650	1	2,090	20	1,524	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the award of scholarships in standards VI, IV and II for the year 1909-1910.

Names of scholarships.	Number of centres at which the final selection of scholars was made.†	Number of candidates examined in these centres.	Total number of scholarships awarded.	Caste and creed of the pupils to whom scholarships were awarded.					Number of pupils of the poorer classes to whom scholarships were awarded.			
				Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.		Others.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Others.
							Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
(1) Scholarships in standard VI.	37	436	165	...	3	64	19	75	4	18	20	...	2
(2) Scholarships in standard IV.	72	499	181	...	7	70	22	73	9	11	22	...	3
(3) Scholarships in standard II.	273	2,143	636	...	19	242	55	302	18	81	100	...	6

† The term "Scholars" means those who may be elected to scholarships.

Return showing the Distribution of District or Local Board and Municipal Expenditure

	Objects of Expenditure.	Expenditure by District or Local Boards on Public										
		In institutions managed by District or Local Boards.										
		Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	District or Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct expenditure. — School education, general.	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.											
	For boys—											
	High Schools English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle Schools { English	25	3,193	2,903	2,300	...	14,788	...	15,787	1,071	372	32,018
	Middle Schools { Vernacular ...	46	3,396	3,240	2,643	...	14,433	...	12,752	1,140	...	28,325
	For girls—											
	High Schools English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle Schools { English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle Schools { Vernacular ...	1	108	121	73	330	480	60	93	...	...	963
	Total Secondary Schools	72	6,697	6,264	5,016	330	29,701	60	28,632	2,211	372	61,306
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.											
	For boys ... { Upper Primary	27	1,537	1,449	1,125	...	4,317	...	2,172	229	...	6,718
	For boys ... { Lower ,, ...	3,471	151,616	1,40,604	102,894	4,373	4,03,991	...	58,723	9,811	1,494	4,78,392
	Total Primary Schools for boys	3,498	153,153	142,053	104,019	4,373	4,08,308	...	60,895	10,040	1,494	4,85,110
	For girls ... { Upper Primary	1	40	40	29	60	322	...	...	...	...	382
	For girls ... { Lower ,, ...	159	4,226	4,120	2,925	58	16,324	370	141	351	...	17,244
	Total Primary Schools for girls	160	4,266	4,169	2,954	118	16,646	370	141	351	...	17,626
	Grand Total Primary Schools for boys and girls ...	3,658	157,419	146,222	106,973	4,491	4,24,954	370	61,036	10,391	1,494	5,02,736
	SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.											
School education, special.	Training Schools—											
	(a) For Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Technical and Industrial Schools	6	515	490	413	3,360	19,946	60	10,722	900	8,890	43,878
	Other Schools ... { Madrasahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Schools ... { Miscellaneous Schools—Tols ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	6	515	490	413	3,360	19,946	60	10,722	900	8,890	43,878
Indirect expenditure.	*Buildings*	...	...	...	...	886	1,43,920	5,183	...	91,72	204	1,59,365
	Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) ...	...	...	...	...	...	23,813	1,342	...	2,335	85	27,575
	Total	...	...	...	...	886	1,67,733	6,525	...	11,507	289	1,86,940
	Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scholarships held in { Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scholarships held in { Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scholarships held in { Primary ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scholarships held in { Medical ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scholarships held in { Technical and Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scholarships held in { Other Special Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total charges for scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand total for 1909-1910	3,736	164,631	152,976	112,402	9,067	6,42,334	7,015	1,00,390	25,009	11,045	7,94,860

RAL TABLE VII.

on Public Instruction in Eastern Bengal and Assam for the year 1909-1910.

Instruction.				Expenditure by Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.															
In institutions managed by				In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.											In institutions managed by				
Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total District or Local Fund expenditure on Public Instruction.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	Municipal funds.	District or Local funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	District or Local Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total expenditure of District or Local and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	834	834	1	536	446	411	2,039	820	...	8,042	156	184	11,241	...	...	300	1,120	1,954
267	...	79,850	94,905	2	520	513	431	...	377	...	3,858	...	11	4,246	...	...	1,639	2,016	96,921
1,254	...	21,860	37,547	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	120	37,667
396	...	...	396	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	406
339	...	...	339	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	320	374	713
...	...	1,851	2,331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	1,362	1,422	3,753
2,250	...	1,04,395	1,36,346	3	1,056	959	842	2,039	1,197	...	11,900	156	195	15,487	64	60	3,741	5,062	1,41,408
...	...	1,03,957	1,08,274	2	151	131	111	...	1,815	...	272	...	...	2,087	...	...	2,977	4,792	1,13,066
...	219	2,05,964	6,10,174	22	1,748	1,554	1,169	...	5,238	219	1,755	71	...	7,283	...	...	9,639	14,877	6,25,051
...	219	3,09,921	7,18,448	24	1,899	1,685	1,280	...	7,053	219	2,027	71	...	9,370	...	...	12,616	19,669	7,38,117
...	382	1,967	2,671	2	116	88	64	...	264	382	22	...	...	668	...	...	2,974	3,238	5,909
401	...	96,356	1,13,081	1	51	46	36	...	192	...	...	...	...	192	84	370	3,740	4,386	1,17,467
401	382	98,323	1,15,752	3	167	134	100	...	456	382	22	...	...	860	84	370	6,714	7,624	1,23,376
401	601	4,08,244	8,34,200	27	2,066	1,819	1,380	...	7,509	601	2,049	71	...	10,230	84	370	19,330	27,293	8,61,493
1,197	...	...	1,197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,197
2,891	...	180	23,017	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	165	225	23,242
...	...	6,861	6,861	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	496	496	7,357
...	...	6,941	6,941	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,394	1,394	8,335
4,088	...	13,982	38,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	2,055	2,115	40,131
275	...	19,937	1,64,132	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	691	...	...	1,191	40	5,183	3,053	8,776	1,72,908
...	...	4,109	27,922	...	...	...	...	...	346	...	...	44	...	390	...	1,342	3,015	4,703	32,625
275	...	24,046	1,92,054	...	...	...	...	...	846	...	691	44	...	1,581	40	6,525	6,068	13,479	2,05,533
...	...	...	47,275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,017	48,292
...	...	...	999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	999
...	...	...	19,988	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	605	20,593
...	...	...	8,577	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	8,671
...	...	...	395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	395
...	...	...	2,814	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,814
...	...	...	1,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,060
...	...	...	33,833	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	699	34,532
...	...	...	42,073	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,776	43,849
7,014	601	5,50,667	13,23,797	30	3,122	2,778	2,222	2,039	9,552	601	14,640	271	195	27,298	188	7,015	31,194	51,441	13,75,238

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIII.

Return showing the Attendance and Expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses in Eastern Bengal and Assam for the year 1909-1910.

Class of hostels or boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of boarders who are students of					Expenditure from						Remarks.
	Hostels or boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Colleges for Professional Training.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial revenues.	District or Local or Municipal funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Native States revenues.	Total Expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
For Males—														
Managed by Government ...	98	2,251	397	...	807	11	1,036	22,858	120	3,820	73,945	...	1,00,743	
Ditto by District or Local or Municipal Boards ...	8	189	1	...	108	...	80	...	989	84	5,523	...	6,596	
Aided by Government or by District or Local or Municipal Boards	29	483	66	...	361	23	33	4,901	604	11,394	18,991	...	35,890	
Unaided	125	2,162	71	...	1,493	357	241	...	...	29,665	56,776	...	86,441	
Total	260	5,085	535	...	2,769	391	1390	27,759	1,713	44,963	1,55,235	...	2,29,670	
For Females—														
Managed by Government ...	2	54	...	...	38	...	16	7,726	...	...	3,704	...	11,430	
Ditto by District or Local or Municipal Boards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Aided by Government or by District or Local or Municipal Boards	1	98	...	...	98	...	...	577	...	3,834	521	...	4,932	
Unaided	6	183	...	...	25	158	...	...	...	9,484	357	...	9,841	
Total	9	335	...	...	161	158	16	8,303	...	13,318	4,582	...	26,203	
Grand total	269	5,420	535	...	2,930	549	1406	36,062	1,713	58,281	1,59,817	...	2,55,873	

EUROPEAN EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III, III(A), IV AND V.

EUROPEAN EDUCATION—GENE

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars of European Schools in

Class of Institutions.	Public Institutions.															
	Under public management.												Under private			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by Government, District, Local or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
School Education, General.																
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																
For boys—																
High Schools ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools { English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	257	241	221
Middle Schools { Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for boys' schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	257	241	221
For girls—																
High Schools English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools { English ...	1	26	20	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	110	116	92
Middle Schools { Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for girls' schools ...	1	26	20	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	110	116	92
Grand total Secondary schools for boys and girls.	1	26	20	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	367	357	313
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																
For boys ... { Upper Primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys ... { Lower ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary schools for boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... { Upper Primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... { Lower ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary schools for girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total of Primary schools for boys and girls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special.																
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.																
Training Schools—																
(a) For Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) For Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools { Madrassahs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools { Reformatory Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools { Miscellaneous Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.	1	26	20	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	367	357	313
Private Institutions	1. Advanced, teching— (a) Arabic or Persian															
	(b) Sanskrit															
	(c) Any other Oriental Classic															
	2. Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly ... { For boys ...															
	2. Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly ... { ,, girls															
	3. ,, teaching the Quran ... ... { ,, boys															
	3. ,, teaching the Quran ... ... { ,, girls															
	4. Other schools not conforming to Departmental standards ... { ,, boys															
	4. Other schools not conforming to Departmental standards ... { ,, girls															
	Total															
	Grand total for 1909-1910															

RAL TABLE III.

Eastern Bengal and Assam for the year 1909-1910.

management.						Number of scholars on the 31st of March, learning											Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to race or creed.					
Unaided.						English.			A classical language.			A vernacular language.									
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Others.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24*a*	24*b*	24	25*a*	25*b*	25	26*a*	26*b*	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3	257	178	79	257	44	26	70	49	...	49	79	...	5	7	240	1	4[a]	[a] Buddhists.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3	257	178	79	257	44	26	70	49	...	49	79	...	5	7	240	1	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	136	25	111	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	136	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	136	25	111	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	136	...	...	
...	...	...	...	5	393	203	190	393	44	26	70	49	...	49	79	25	5	7	376	1	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	5	393	203	190	393	44	26	70	49	...	49	79	25	5	7	376	1	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	5	393	203	190	393	44	26	70	49	...	49	79	25	5	7	376	1	4	

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IIIA.

For the European Schools in Eastern Bengal and Assam for 1909-1910.

Number of Scholars on the 31*st March* 1910, *classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed.*

—	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Total.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.									
Secondary Schools.									
For Boys—									
High Schools { Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools { Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools—									
English ... { Male ...	161	1	3	2	7	4	...	...	178
English ... { Female ...	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
Vernacular ... { Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular ... { Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls—									
High Schools { Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools { Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools—									
English ... { Male ...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
English ... { Female ...	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111
Vernacular ... { Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular ... { Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	376	1	3	2	7	4	...	...	393
Primary Schools.									
For Boys ... { Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys ... { Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... { Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... { Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IIIA—*contd.*

For the European Schools in Eastern Bengal and Assam for 1909-1910.

Number of Scholars on the 31*st March* 1910, *classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed.*

	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Total.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL.									
Schools for Special Instruction.									
Training Schools. Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools. Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools ... Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools ... Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools. Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools. Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools. Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools. Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools. Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools. Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools. Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools. Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools. Madrasahs Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools. Madrasahs Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools. Miscellaneous Schools. Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools. Miscellaneous Schools. Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.	376	1	3	2	7	4	...	...	393

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IIIA—*concld.*

For the European Schools in Eastern Bengal and Assam for 1909-1910.

Number of Scholars on the 31*st March* 1910, *classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed.*

—	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Total.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.									
1. Advanced Teaching—									
(*a*) Arabic or Persian. Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*a*) Arabic or Persian. Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Sanskrit... Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Sanskrit... Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Any other Oriental Classic. Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Any other Oriental Classic. Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary, teaching— A—Vernacular only or mainly—									
For boys ... Male ...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys ... Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Elementary, teaching— The Quran only—									
For boys ... Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys ... Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Other schools not conforming to Departmental Standards -									
For boys ... Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys ... Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Private Institutions...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total... ...	376	1	3	2	7	4	...	...	393

EUROPEAN EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IV.

EUROPEAN

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

Objects of expenditure.	Public						
	Under						
	Managed by Government.						
	Provincial Revenues.	District or Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DIRECT EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary Schools.							
School Education, General. — For Boys— High Schools English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools { English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools { Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Secondary Schools for Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls— High Schools... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools { English	3,100	...	...	481	...	...	3,581
Middle Schools { Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Secondary Schools for Girls	3,100	...	...	481	...	...	3,581
Total Secondary Schools both for Boys and Girls	3,100	...	...	481	...	...	3,581
Primary Schools.							
For Boys— Upper Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Primary Schools for Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls— Upper Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Primary Schools for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools for Boys and Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Special Instructions.							
Training Schools for— (a) Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ... { Madrasahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ... { Miscellaneous Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Direct Expenditure	3,100	...	...	481	...	...	3,581
INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.							
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and Apparatus (special grants only)	800	...	...	...	...	...	800
Total	800	...	...	...	...	...	800
Scholarships or Stipends held in — University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Special Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total charges for scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous— Hostel (Boarding) charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for abolished Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for conducting examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stipends, prizes and rewards to unrecognised tols	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stipends, prizes and rewards to maktabs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European cadtes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	—	...
Total Miscellaneous charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Indirect Expenditure	800	...	...	...	...	...	800
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction in 1909-1910	3,900	...	...	481	...	...	4,381

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IV.

in Eastern Bengal and Assam for the official year 1909-1910.

Institutions.

public management.

Managed by Local Funds and Municipal Boards.							Maintained by Native States.						
Provincial Revenues.	District or Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native States' revenues.	District or Local Funds in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.

EUROPEAN

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in European Schools

Objects of expenditure.	Public Institutions—						
	Under private						
	Aided by Government or by Local Funds or Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial Revenues.	District or Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Muhsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
DIRECT EXPENDITURE.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
School Education, General. — *Secondary Schools.*							
For Boys—							
High Schools English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools English	4,339	...	...	3,025	3,058	36	10,458
Middle Schools Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Secondary Schools for Boys	4,339	...	...	3,025	3,058	36	10,458
For Girls—							
High Schools English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools English	2,524	...	200	494	1,375	...	4,593
Middle Schools Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Secondary Schools for Girls	2,524	...	200	494	1,375	...	4,593
Total Secondary Schools both for Boys and Girls	6,863	...	200	3,519	4,433	36	15,051
Primary Schools.							
For Boys—							
Upper Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Primary Schools for Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls—							
Upper Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Primary Schools for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools for Boys and Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Special Instruction.							
Training Schools for—							
(a) Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools — Madrasahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools — Miscellaneous Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Direct Expenditure	6,863	...	200	3,519	4,433	36	15,051
INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.							
Buildings	...	...	...	...	678	...	678
Furniture and Apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	484	...	484
Total	...	...	...	...	1,162	...	1,162
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships or Stipends held in — Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships or Stipends held in — Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships or Stipends held in — Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships or Stipends held in — Primary ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships or Stipends held in — Medical ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships or Stipends held in — Other Special Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total charges for Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous—							
Hostel (Boarding) charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for abolished Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for conducting examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stipends, prizes and rewards to unrecognised tols	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stipends, prizes and rewards to maktabs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European cadets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Miscellaneous charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Indirect Expenditure	...	...	...	...	1,162	...	1,162
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction in 1909-1910	6,863	...	200	3,519	5,595	36	16,213

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IV—*concld.*

in Eastern Bengal and Assam for the official year 1909-1910—*concld.*

concld.												
management.				Total expenditure from								
Unaided.								All other sources.				
									Public.			
Fees, including fees paid from Madrasa Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	District or Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Private.	Native States Revenues.	Imperial contributions.	Grand total.	Remarks.
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	4,339	...	...	3,025	3,094	...	...	10,458	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	4,339	...	...	3,025	3,094	...	...	10,458	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	5,624	...	200	975	1,375	...	...	8,174	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	5,624	...	200	975	1,375	...	...	8,174	
...	...	...	...	9,963	...	200	4,000	4,469	...	...	18,632	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	9,963	...	200	4,000	4,469	...	...	18,632	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	678	...	...	678	(a) Cost of inspection :— Mr. Stapleton's travelling allowance when visiting European Schools has been included elsewhere.
...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	484	...	...	1,284	
...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	1,162	...	...	1,962	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... (a)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	843	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) 843	(b) Excludes the amount of stipend made over to a pupil of Pine Mount School, Shillong, at Rs. 10 per mensem.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	843	...	...	...	...	...	...	843	
...	...	...	...	2,050	...	...	2,050	10,290	...	...	15,400	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	
...	...	...	...	(c) 127	...	...	...	4,620	...	...	4,747	(c) Excludes contingencies for the office of the Inspector of European Schools, which have been included elsewhere.
...	...	...	...	2,321	...	...	3,060	14,910	...	...	20,291	
...	...	...	...	3,164	...	...	3,060	16,072	...	...	23,026	
...	...	...	...	13,927	...	200	7,060	20,541	...	...	41,728	

GENERAL

EUROPEAN

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public European Schools for Secondary

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination, or an examination of an equivalent standard.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SECONDARY SCHOOLS. (*English and Vernacular.*)								
For Boys ... Government ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District or Local Fund. English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District or Local Fund. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native States ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native States ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... English	3	257	1	...	1	40	15	55
Aided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3	257	1	...	1	40	15	55
SECONDARY SCHOOLS. (*English and Vernacular.*)								
For Girls ... Government ... English	1	26	...	...	...	1	2	3
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District or Local Fund. English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District or Local Fund. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native States ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native States ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... English	1	110	...	...	...	...	10	10
Aided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2	136	...	...	...	1	12	13
Total Secondary Schools for Boys and Girls ...	5	393	1	...	1	41	27	68
Total Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total for 1909-1910 ...	5	393	1	...	1	41	27	68

TABLE V.

EDUCATION.

Education in Eastern Bengal and Assam at the end of the year 1909-1910.

Upper primary stage.			Lower primary stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage.								
			Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	22	93	66	42	108	...	...	...	178	79	257
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	22	93	66	42	108	...	...	...	178	79	257
2	3	5	4	10	14	3	1	4	10	16	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	21	21	15	64	79	...	...	...	15	95	110
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	24	26	19	74	93	3	1	4	25	111	136
73	46	119	85	116	201	3	1	4	203	190	393
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	46	119	85	116	201	3	1	4	203	190	393

Resolution on the General Report on Public Instruction for the year 1909–1910.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam in the Education Department, No. 1461E., dated the 15th December 1910.

READ—

General Report on Public Instruction in Eastern Bengal and Assam for the year 1909-1910.

RESOLUTION.

THE Education Department was occupied in the year 1909-1910 in advancing the many important schemes which have been framed for the improvement of all branches of education in Eastern Bengal and Assam, and the period was, as the Director observes, not marked by any extensive development of policy.

2. The improvement of collegiate education has made very considerable progress and has already borne good fruit. The buildings, equipment and staff of the Government colleges are very greatly superior to those which existed when the new province was formed, and extensive affiliation in the B. A. and B. Sc. courses has been earned under the new and stricter requirements of the University. The greatest progress has been made in the Dacca College, but very extensive reforms have been, and are still being, carried out in the Rajshahi and Gauhati Colleges, whilst arrangements for extending and remodelling the Chittagong College have been sanctioned and are in progress. These measures have involved very considerable expenditure, in 1909-1910 the cost of the four Government arts colleges amounting to 2⅓ lakhs, and an even higher scale of expenditure will be required before these institutions are in all respects satisfactory and afford an adequate variety of courses. Among private institutions, the Jagannath College at Dacca and the Ananda Mohan College at Mymensingh are also equipping themselves, with the co-operation and assistance of Government, to give a thorough University education in a variety of arts and science subjects. In both cases, landholders of the province have come forward with liberal assistance. The Jagannath College is now in occupation of its fine new premises to which further additions have still to be made. The main buildings of the Mymensingh College are approaching completion. The Victoria College at Comilla, which is also in receipt of a grant-in-aid, has been less fortunate in securing private contributions and is housed in a less adequate manner. The fourth aided college is at Sylhet, and arrangements are now being made to meet the wishes of the inhabitants of the Surma Valley by converting this institution into a Government college. When this change has been effected, there will be a Government college in each division of the province. The expenditure on aided colleges in 1909-1910 amounted to Rs. 65,000, of which Rs. 31,000 was contributed from Government revenues and the bulk of the remainder from fees. A development, to which the Lieutenant-Governor attaches very great importance, is the establishment of a Muhammadan hall for college students at Dacca. A fine site in the neighbourhood of the Government college has been reserved and a complete scheme has been drawn up for building and equipping the hostel and for its management by a European officer of the college staff. The leaders of the Muhammadan community are engaged in collecting the funds which it has been agreed that they shall contribute, and as soon as this transaction is complete the work will be commenced. His Honour trusts that no unavoidable delay will be allowed to occur.

The popularity of the improved college education, which is now available, is evinced by a remarkable rise in figures. The total number of pupils in the arts colleges on the 31st March 1910 amounted to over 2,000 as against a little over 1,300 at the end of the previous year. A largely increased number of students is thus benefiting by a greatly improved system of education, a very gratifying result of the labours of the Department during the past five years.

3. Comment has frequently been made on the unsatisfactory condition of the high schools and of the need for improvement in Government, and still more in privately-managed institutions. Endeavour is now being made to raise the standard of the schools in the light of the inspection made on behalf of the University and a revised and improved curriculum is being introduced. The thorough inspection that has been made of every high school in the province is, in itself, of enormous advantage, since for the first time an accurate statement of the conditions and requirements of each school has been obtained and a standard has been set to which they should endeavour to conform. The achievement of this standard is mainly a question of expenditure, and the Lieutenant-Governor earnestly trusts that the requisite funds will, before long, be made available. Some progress has been made. The buildings, equipment and staff of Government high schools have been improved in places where this is most urgently needed, but the progress up to date falls far short of what should ultimately be effected. As regards privately-managed schools, attention is at present mainly directed to institutions at the headquarters of large subdivisions. Several of these have been selected for reform and with the aid of Government grants at a greatly increased scale they have been brought up to a reasonable standard of efficiency. School managers are also assisting in the work. Fees have in some cases been raised, and the staff improved, and some of the most urgent defects pointed out in the course of inspection are being remedied. The Lieutenant-Governor very gladly recognises the assistance he has received from school committees in this manner. The Director's report shows, however, that in some cases, both inspecting officers and school managers are less alert and diligent than they should be in taking advantage of the opportunities that are afforded them, and His Honour hopes that next year the Director may be able to say that he has no longer any fault to find in this respect. The number of schools which it has hitherto been possible to place on a sound basis is very small compared with the total. The example has, however, been set, and when the funds are made available, Sir Lancelot Hare feels assured that the process will continue until no high school remains to which parents cannot with confidence entrust their children. The new curriculum has been well received. The degree of success to which it will attain must depend, first on the general improvement of schools, and, secondly, on the qualifications of the teachers who pass through the training college at Dacca. This college is now in full working order, and His Honour believes that its staff and general arrangements are thoroughly satisfactory. It is, however, disappointing to find that candidates, other than teachers sent for training, are not attracted to it to the extent that might have been anticipated. This subject is under the consideration of the Director and it is necessary that every encouragement should be held out to candidates for the educational service to benefit from the college which has been established for their training. An improvement in the pay of teachers would put the department in a stronger position to insist on a high standard of qualifications.

The improvement of the high schools has been accompanied by a satisfactory increase in the number of pupils who study in them. In 1909-1910 the attendance increased from 52,000 to 57,000, a gain of 5,000 students, of whom nearly 1,000 were in the top four classes which form the high department.

4. The bulk of the middle English schools are under private management, their condition is even more deplorable than that of the high schools, and their very large number (602) renders their reform an even more difficult task. The Government has decided that its first duty lies to the high schools, and that the greater portion of such funds as become available must be devoted to the improvement of these before the case of the middle schools can be taken up in a thorough and comprehensive manner. Something, however, may be done both by the Government and by school managers, and a very important beginning has been made in the form of a general inspection that is now being carried out. The ever-growing popularity of English education extends down to the middle schools, the number of pupils having risen from 54,000 to 59,000. On the other hand, the progressive decline in middle vernacular education continues, schools having fallen from 405 to 391 and pupils from 26,000 to 25,000.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor has read with great interest the remarks made in paragraph 77 of the report regarding the progress effected in establishing Board primary schools in the Eastern Bengal districts. The ultimate aim of this reform is to provide in each panchayati union a Board school with suitable building and equipment, and with a teacher, or teachers, properly trained and reasonably well paid. The notoriously inferior character of the ordinary village school is a very serious obstacle to the material and moral progress of the peasantry, and no reform in the province is of greater importance than this introduction of an improved type of Board school. The task is one of very great magnitude and the Director's report shows that the most unremitting attention of inspecting officers is required in order that the money available may be expended to the

best advantage. The instructions which the Director has issued should ensure systematic and well regulated progress, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that all Boards and inspecting officers will study them with the utmost care and carry them out with the greatest attention. Intimately connected with this reform is the provision of a revised vernacular curriculum which is to give to the children, both of towns and villages, a more suitable and intelligent education than that which they have hitherto received. The committee on whom the task of framing this curriculum devolved was at work during the year under review, but the new course of studies was not published until the year came to a close. The consideration of this question leads to that of the training of primary school teachers referred to in paragraph 83 of the Director's report. Owing to lack of funds, little progress was made during the year in introducing the reformed system of elementary training schools which has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Primary education cannot, however, be placed on a satisfactory basis until teachers are regularly trained, and every endeavour will be made to devote funds to the purpose year by year until the scheme has been brought into general effect.

The most unsatisfactory feature of the year is a decline, after several years of unexampled expansion, in the numerical progress of primary education. There was a decrease of 716 schools and of 13,000 pupils. The following table illustrates the progress since the formation of the new province :—

	Pupils in Primary schools for boys.
1905-1906	547,000
1906-1907	561,000
1907-1908	612,000
1908-1909	664,000
1909-1910	651,000

It appears from the report that the decrease, which has taken place among children not yet reading printed books, may be attributed to three main causes :—first, in the two previous years inspecting officers probably brought on to the rolls some ephemeral institutions, especially of the secularised *Maktab* type, which had no sufficient foundation in fact to entitle them to be classed as public institutions. In so far as this is the case, the decrease is apparent rather than real, and the figures for the previous years were unduly inflated. Secondly, some Boards, in their anxiety to distribute their grants to better advantage, appear to have withdrawn aid from a certain number of schools without sufficient consideration. Lastly, owing to financial stress, the grants made to Boards for distribution to primary schools were reduced by a sum of about Rs. 21,000. The Director enumerates other minor causes, but, in so far as it is possible to judge, the three described above are of the first importance. It might have been hoped that none of these causes would have been sufficiently potent to arrest the extraordinary advance of previous years, and it is possible, although His Honour hopes that this may prove not to be the case, that the wave of enthusiasm for primary education has, to some extent, spent itself. The matter is a serious one and the position requires to be very carefully watched. Boards and inspecting officers should give the matter their most careful attention during the current year with a view to ascertain more explicitly the impeding causes at work in different localities, and, in so far as possible, to remove them. With regard to the second general cause, it is the duty of inspecting officers to watch carefully that schools are not abandoned which serve a really useful purpose. The Lieutenant-Governor has had for some time under his consideration the issue of revised rules under the Local Self-Government Act, designed to give Boards better guidance as to the manner in which they should distribute their grants. There is a tendency to overstock some localities with primary schools and to leave others insufficiently supplied. In so far as the financial cause is concerned, full grants have been restored in the current year. It is clear that, if primary education is at the same time to be improved and extended, a gradually increasing scale of expenditure must be devoted to it.

The Lieutenant-Governor considers that the remarks made in paragraph 78 of the report regarding primary education in municipal areas deserve careful consideration. His Honour fully agrees with the Director that a systematic enquiry into the condition of primary education in municipal areas is desirable. Where municipalities fail in their duty in this respect, the matter should be put right, and where aid is needed and deserved, it should, as far as possible, be granted. Sir Lancelot Hare notices with regret that several municipalities appear to have failed to carry out their obligations with regard to primary education, and he hopes that they will not give occasion for further complaint.

6. The section on special education requires little comment. The reform in the system of legal education, initiated by the University, was under consideration during the year under report, and was accomplished after its close.

Considerable improvements were made in the Ahsanullah School of Engineering at Dacca. The popularity of this school is unabated, applications for admission being far in excess of the available accommodation. The school has become too small to meet the needs of the province and requires to be remodelled. Generally, the equipment of the province for technical and industrial education is inadequate, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the time is not far distant when effect may be given to the proposals made by the Industrial Conference of 1909.

7. The number of girls reading in public schools increased by 9,000. The number in classes above the lower primary was 859 as compared with 819 in the previous year. The total increase was fairly considerable, but, as the Inspectress remarks, the small number of girls in the upper classes is deplorable. Miss Garret suggests that the best means of keeping girls above a certain age at school will be to attach small hostels to the mistresses' quarters. This scheme should be considered by the Female Education Committee. The Lieutenant-Governor is gratified that the Eden High School for girls, which has now a full staff of competent mistresses, is making good progress, and, in especial, that the experiment of a training class for lady teachers bids fair to be successful. The success of the zenana classes is also notable. In the whole province only 200 girls attend school beyond the primary stage, whilst nearly 350 ladies are being taught in the few zenana classes that have been opened. Provided that committees of ladies can be formed which will display the tact and zeal which those already constituted bring to their task, and, if the supply of governesses can be sufficiently increased, this form of education should be susceptible of considerable extension.

8. The Muhammadan community is to be congratulated on the progress it made during the year in higher education. The number of students in arts colleges showed a remarkable rise from 125 to 230. There was also an increase of about 2,000 Muhammadan pupils both in high and in middle schools. The zeal for higher education which is displayed by many leaders of the community appears to meet with a very considerable measure of success. The provision of Muhammadan hostels by private liberality with assistance from Government has also, without doubt, contributed to the extension of higher education among Muhammadans, and the Lieutenant-Governor considers that energy and funds could be devoted to no more useful purpose. In primary education, on the other hand, the figures for Muhammadans show a considerable set back, the decrease in pupils amounting to nearly 16,000. The check in primary education discussed in paragraph 5 has been practically confined to the Muhammadan section of the population. This is perhaps to be expected, as Muhammadans are in many parts the principal constituents of the small village schools and as they have contributed very largely to the abnormal increase of recent years.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor has read with special interest the remarks made in paragraphs 132 to 134 of the report regarding the education of hill tribes and allied races, and His Honour entirely agrees with the Director and with Mr. Dunn that a simple industrial character should be given to the instruction. Sir Lancelot Hare has had occasion to make this remark in another place, and he trusts that the matter will be carefully borne in mind.

It is unsatisfactory that the introduction of a scheme for educating children on tea gardens in the Chittagong district has met with very little success. Instructions have been given for a special enquiry to be made into this matter. Since the end of the year, a general scheme has been prepared for giving gradual effect to the instructions contained in this Government Resolution No. 1907E., dated the 5th August 1908, regarding the education of the children of tea garden coolies, and funds will be provided year by year to bring it into effect.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor has read with pleasure the remarks made by the Director regarding the improvement of discipline, and in especial the disappearance from school life of mischievous participation in political agitation. His Honour is glad to take the present opportunity to acknowledge the assistance which the Government has received from the managers and head masters of many private schools in effecting this beneficial change. In the early days of the agitation no feature was more deplorable and dangerous than the atmosphere of political excitement which was created in educational institutions, and the practical disappearance of this unfortunate state of affairs is a matter on which the province is heartily to be congratulated. At the same time the Director and his Inspectors are right in saying that the evil that has been done cannot be cured in a day, and that continued watchfulness is needed to prevent the taint of political crime from being introduced into schools. His Honour feels assured that he may rely upon committees of management, head masters and parents to co-operate to prevent this evil.

In these, as in all other matters relating to discipline and good education, the proper control, in hostels or otherwise, of boys who do not live with their parents or near relatives, is of the first importance. The report shows that fair progress has been made in this matter during the year under review. The provision of hostels, however, is a doubtful boon unless they are very carefully controlled and managed, and the functions of hostel Superintendents are thus of the first importance. Officers who are placed in charge of hostels must realise that they are called upon to fill an office on which the whole future of education depends, and that it is essential that they should show a whole-hearted devotion in the fulfilment of their duties. Sir Lancelot Hare shares the Director's views of the importance of the movement which has been initiated in the town of Dacca. The conditions under which many of the Dacca students live were known to be most undesirable, and the heads of the private institutions and other gentlemen came forward with great public spirit to devise a remedy in consultation with the officers of Government. A complete survey has been made of the conditions of residences of all students in the town, the defects have been brought prominently to light and measures are now being taken to remove them. An experienced officer has been placed on special duty to assist in this work and it is hoped that complete arrangements will be made for the satisfactory lodging and control of all students who live away from their parents and guardians. Other large towns are in need of similar measures, and the experience that is being gained in Dacca should serve as a guide for the improvement of conditions elsewhere.

11. The Hon'ble Mr. H. Sharp, the permanent Director of Public Instruction, was on leave during the greater portion of the year. Mr. Browning, whose untimely death was a great loss to the Department, held charge until the middle of September. Mr. Stapleton then officiated till the end of December when Mr. Sharp resumed charge and has written the very interesting and able report under review. Mr. Sharp is now leaving the province to take up a post of wider influence. During the five years for which he has held charge of the Education Department he has rendered invaluable service, and His Honour is glad to take this opportunity of acknowledging the conspicuous ability and unflagging zeal with which he carried out his difficult task.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor,

R. NATHAN,

Offg. Chief Secretary to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam

E. B. & A. G. P. (J. & A.) No. 261—50—13-1-1910—J. E. L.

00132923

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020